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ABSTRACT

An analysis of Aleut personal names is presented, derived from census data obtained during a 1790-1792 scientific expedition to the Aleutian Islands. The census contained about 1,500 different Aleut male names from 66 villages, listed alphabetically and interpreted here. Some identifiable female names are also included. The work also provides insight into Aleut culture and values. An introductory section provides background about the expedition, the finding of the manuscripts containing the census information, issues in interpretation of the manuscript data (including spelling variations), an analysis of formal aspects of Aleut names (one-word and phrasal names, word classes and construction, dialectal features, foreign elements), different accounts of naming customs, and a tentative semantic classification of names as referring to human beings, nature, subsistence, social relations, and other elements. The corpus of names is then presented by location. Names are also indexed, and a map of Aleut communities is included. (MSE)

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Ancient Aleut Personal Names

*Kadaangim
Asangin/Asangis*

Materials from
the Billings
Expedition
1790-1792

Edited and Interpreted by
Knut Bergsland

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Alaska Native Language Center
1998

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depicts Catherine the Great with the inscription "Catherine II, Emperor and
absolute ruler of all Russia.")

CONTENTS

Foreword by Michael Krauss	7
Preface	10
Introduction	11
1. The Billings Expedition	13
Article XVII of the Instructions	14
Implementation of the Instructions	16
<i>The Visit to Unalaska in 1790; The Registration at Unalaska</i> <i>1791 / 1792; Evaluation of the Census</i>	
2. The Manuscripts and Their Interpretation	29
Preliminary Survey of the Problems	29
<i>Description of the Manuscripts; Census a-b; The Minutes (c) and</i> <i>Sauer's Copies (d); The Tax Receipts 1765-1791; The Baptismal</i> <i>Records of 1790</i>	
Variant Spellings of Recurrent Names	36
The Cyrillic Spelling of Aleut	38
Inventory of Names	43
3. Formal Aspects of the Aleut Names	45
One-Word and Phrasal Names	45
Word Classes and Constructions	46
<i>Ordinary Nouns; Deverbative Nouns; Verbal Nouns and Ambiva-</i> <i>lent Forms; Verbs in the Remote Tense and Participles; Other</i> <i>Verbal Forms; Other Word Classes</i>	
Dialectal Features	55
Foreign Elements	57
4. Naming Customs	58
Carl Heinrich Merck's Account	58
Ioann Veniaminov's Account	58
Discussion	60
<i>Names and Legends; Naming for Father; Nicknames</i>	
Conclusion	63
5. Tentative Semantic Classification of the Names	65
Human Beings	65
<i>Sex and Age; Parts of the Human Body; Physical Characteristics;</i> <i>Mental Characteristics; Movements, States, Voice</i>	
Nature	68
<i>Mammals; Birds; Fishes; Lower Animals; Plants, Wood; Natural</i> <i>Objects; Land and Sea, Places; Natural Phenomena</i>	

Subsistence	70
<i>General; Clothing; Housing; Eating; Handicraft; Baidarka and Traveling; Hunting; Fowling; Fishing</i>	
Social Relations	78
<i>Social Status; Marital Status and Kinship; Sexual Relations; Feasting; Shamanism and Magic; Tribal Relations; War</i>	
Various Names	88
Survey of Women's Names	89
References	91
Corpus	95
1. Alaxsxa, Alaska Peninsula	97
2. Sanagax, Sanak Island	99
3. Unimax, Unimak Island	101
4. Ugangaŋ, Ugamak Island	107
5. Qigalga, Tigalda Island	107
6. Awatanaŋ, Avatanak Island	110
7. Akungan, Akun Island	111
8. Akutanaŋ, Akutan Island	119
9. Unalga, Unalga Island	122
10. Nagun-Alaxsxa, Unalaska Island	123
11. Unmax, Umnak Island	146
12. Uniiġus, Islands of Four Mountains	151
13. Amlax, Amlia Island	151
14. Atŋaŋ, Atka Island	153
15. Chigulaŋ, Chugul Island	154
16. Adaax, Adak Island	155
17. Kanaga, Kanaga Island	156
18. Tanaŋax, Tanaga Island	158
19. Iilaŋ, Ilak Island	159
Indices and Appendices	161
Index of Aleut Names	163
Index of Russian Names	188
Appendix 1 Corrections of Names in <i>Aleut Dictionary</i>	190
Appendix 2 Aleut Names in Earlier Sources 1747-1792	191
Appendix 3 Aleut Personal Names in Folklore	199

Map

Aleut Communities Listed in the Census, 1790-1792	24-25
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Foreword

by Michael Krauss

Very little was known until recently of Aleut personal names. The original Aleut name tradition was replaced by the Russian tradition two centuries ago now, even before Veniaminov's time in the Aleutians. A few old Aleut names survived in the historical literature. Knut Bergsland ventured interpretations of over twenty of the Western ones in his monograph *Aleut Dialects of Atka and Attu*, 1959 pp. 16-17. Altogether, until 1992, fewer than 140 old Aleut names had been found in the literature, badly spelled in manuscripts and further miscopied in printing so as to be mostly unrecognizable and uninterpretable even to the most expert students of Aleut.

It was an exciting event then when in 1992 Lydia Black, anthropologist and historian of Aleut at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, visiting the Archives of the Russian Navy at (then) Leningrad, amongst the documents of the Empress Catherine II's scientific expedition led by Captain Billings, 1790-1792 in Alaska, obtained copies of manuscript records including a massive census of Aleuts by name. This census listed Aleut males – males only (who were paying fur-tribute, or were not, or were too young to pay it). The manuscript contains about 1,500 different Aleut men's names altogether, relatively well spelled by a practiced hand. Professor Black also obtained another copy of the census list at the State Archive of Old Documents (*Drevnykh Aktov*) in Moscow. At that very time Bergsland had just finished the draft of his monumental *Aleut Dictionary*, and we were about to print it. We held up the publication and immediately sent copies of Professor Black's important contribution to Professor Bergsland to see how much he could decipher of the names on the census list, about 1,100 different names, all that was immediately available, to include at the last minute in the dictionary. Bergsland being a cautious scholar – I trust he will forgive me for saying this – the results were all the more remarkable, as within that rushed time-frame Bergsland was able to identify and interpret over 600 of the 1,100 different names (printed as Appendix 7 of the *Aleut Dictionary*, 1994). In the present work Bergsland now offers some interpretation for over 1,100 of over 1,500 different Aleut names (counting appendices, over 1,300 of over 1,700).

This has been no small feat. For one thing, though the names are relatively well or consistently spelled, and mostly legible (though it is not always easy to read or to identify each letter), the spelling com-

pletely ignores crucial Aleut sound distinctions, between *k*'s, *g*'s and *x*'s pronounced in the middle of the mouth and those pronounced in the back of the mouth, and between long vowels and short vowels (about like spelling which failed to distinguish between English *thick* and *sick* and *seek*). Worse yet, with personal names there is no predictable or translated meaning available; there are only the sounds themselves, which might make some identifiable sense that could be the name of a person (like *Black*, *Carver*, *Hunter*, *Longfellow*, *Goodrich*, or *Bloomfield* in English). From studying the new Aleut list Bergsland was able to recognize more and more such items, and therewith to recognize more and more the patterns by which people were named (as if we found spellings like *Blek*, *Blon*, *Glin* for English names and so recognized that they could be words for certain colors, *Black*, *Brown*, *Green*) – to the point where Bergsland became able to recognize with some degree of confidence what the majority of the old Aleut names listed must have been, especially as these tended mostly to be equivalent to phrases or even sentences. This high rate of interpretation was possible also because the Aleut names are evidently all of Aleut origin and so generally have a recognizable meaning in Aleut (unlike English first names especially, which are relatively short and are mainly of non-English origin, e.g. from Hebrew or Celtic). The reason Bergsland could recognize only (!) the majority, here now 75 percent, is that the spelling is so deficient that the names are unrecognizable and/or it leaves too many possibilities (e.g. *ka* may be read *ka*, *kaa*, *qa* or *qaa*), and/or that there may be special variations or archaisms in the Aleut names (as e.g. in *Wainwright* for *wagon-maker* in English) that make them too difficult to recognize, and/or that they contain Aleut forms that are otherwise unknown.

Bergsland's first work on this material, done just in time to include as an Appendix in the *Aleut Dictionary*, is now supplemented and superseded in the present work. Besides the additional time for Bergsland to work on the tax documents as well as the census list, we have been able to supply Bergsland with significant additional materials. Since 1992 we have obtained additional missing pages from the Naval Archives manuscript; besides those, and perhaps of the greatest interest, as the census and tax-list names are all men's, Lydia Black provided also a list of persons married or baptized by the Billings Expedition priest, a list including 29 women's names, practically the only Aleut women's names recorded. It is unfortunate – those are the breaks of the times – that we have so many Aleut men's names and so few women's, but we now do have at least these precious few women's names as well to include in this book. In addition, Bergsland includes an appendix of

all personal names found in Aleut folklore texts (including some women's names); finally, having had so much experience and practice interpreting old Aleut names, to the point where he had become able to provide interpretations for about three-quarters of the 1790-1792 material, Bergsland found he could interpret almost that large a proportion of the 132 still more poorly spelled names found only in the other early sources (1749-1792), to include those also in a final appendix to this work.

This work is of course far more than just a list of Aleut (mostly men's) names and a full alphabetical index to the 1790-1792 names, both identified and unidentifiable. It provides also, against the historical background of the Billings expedition, listings and historical record of Aleut men (by name, sometimes also father's name) who lived in 66 Aleut villages in 1790-1792 (and to some extent for a generation before that). Moreover, it provides unique and intimate glimpses of Aleut culture and values, as exemplified by the meanings and patterns shown in the different types of Aleut names, carefully reconstructed, analyzed, and classified by Bergsland in this volume.

Thus, for historians the historical background section (1.) of the Introduction, and the Corpus, may be of special interest. For students of Aleut culture and those interested in the nature of Aleut names, including very possibly those who might want to pass their heritage here recovered on to new generations of Aleut people, the account of Aleut Naming Customs (section 4. of the Introduction) will be of special interest, along with the Tentative Classification of the Names (section 5.), which lists all the names according to their meaning, and ends with the list of women's names.

Preface

This publication was made possible by Dr. Lydia Black, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, who obtained and kindly made available photocopies of the manuscripts and got permission to publish them from the Russian archives where they are held, the Central State Archives of the Navy, St. Petersburg, and the Central State Archives of Ancient Acts, Moscow. To Dr. Black I am indebted also for copies of the baptism records 1790, of priest-monk Makariy's list of Aleut villages with the number of baptized people, dated 1796, and other archival data to be mentioned in the text, and for comments on and additions to the historical parts of the Introduction. Dr. Evgeniy Golovko of the Institute of Linguistic Research, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, kindly provided improved copies of parts of the material.

The more than fifteen hundred Aleut personal names published here, after two centuries, although in part obscure, display in surprising details the ancient naming customs reported in 1840 by Ioann Veniaminov, and provide glimpses into the ancient Aleut life reflected in the later legends. The circumstances of the recording of the names as well as the philological work necessary for interpreting them and their formal and semantic analysis are discussed in the introduction to the edition of the manuscript material.

The greater part of the material was used also, after a hurried study, in my *Aleut Dictionary*, ANLC 1994. The additional material and a more advanced study of the subject have resulted in some better interpretations or suggestions given as a separate appendix at the end of this volume. This monograph supersedes Appendix 7 of the dictionary.

My cordial thanks go to Dr. Michael Krauss for having mediated the manuscript material, provided additional material from the archives of the Alaska Native Language Center, encouraged my work, corrected my English, and seen to the proper presentation of the monograph, and to ANLC editor Tom Alton for having made my manuscript ready for publication and for preparing the maps.

Oslo, August, 1997
Knut Bergsland

Introduction

1. The Billings Expedition	13
2. The Manuscripts and Their Interpretation	29
3. Formal Aspects of the Aleut Names	45
4. Naming Customs	58
5. Tentative Semantic Classification of the Names ..	65

1. The Billings Expedition

In 1785, in accordance with an edict issued by Empress Catherine II on August 8 that year, the Russian Imperial Admiralty formulated detailed instructions for a geographical and astronomical expedition, headed by naval Captain Joseph Billings (an Englishman), for the purpose of describing the northeastern part of Siberia as well as the islands in the "Eastern Ocean" and the coast of America. The expedition started with various preparations the same year and was completed in the summer of 1793. Detailed reports of the expedition were published in 1802 by two of the participants, one in English by Secretary (clerk) Martin Sauer: *An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern part of Russia. ... Performed ... by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the years 1785, &c. to 1794*, London; and a more complete one in Russian by Captain Gavriil Andreevich Sarychev (1763-1831): *Puteshestvie flota kapitana Sarycheva po severovostochnoy chasti Sibiri, Ledovitomu moryu i Vostochnomu okeanu, v prodolzhenie os'mi let, pri Geograficheskoy i astronomicheskoy morskoy ekspeditsii, byvshey pod nachal'stvom flota kapitana Billingsa s 1785 po 1793 god* (Naval Captain Sarychev's voyage in the northeastern part of Siberia, the Arctic Sea and the Eastern Ocean, for the duration of eight years, during the geographical and astronomical expedition under the command of Captain Billings, from 1785 to 1793) I-II, Sanktpeterburg, followed in 1811 by *Puteshestvie kapitana Billingsa chrez Chukotskuyu zemlyu ot Beringova proliva do Nizhnekolymnskago ostroga, i Plavanie kapitana Galla na sudne Chernom Orle po Severovostochnomu okeanu v 1791 godu* (Captain Billings's Journey through Chukotka from Bering Strait to Lower Kolyma Post, and Captain Hall's voyage on the ship *Black Eagle* over the Northeastern Ocean in 1791). A modernized edition of Sarychev's report, without the vocabularies (cf. *Aleut Dictionary* pp. xxxviii-xxxix), published by Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo geograficheskoy literatury, Moscow 1952, is more widely available and is used for reference below.

1.1. Article XVII of the instructions.

The article (XVII) of the 1785 instructions that is relevant to the study of Aleut personal names reads as follows (translation by Michael Krauss):

Upon examining the islands, coasts and headlands under Russian rule, over and above your instruction to describe them, you are to inform yourselves as correctly as possible of the number of the male sex inhabiting these places, and to lay a basis for future collection from them of *yasak* or other taxes.

But for that purpose you are altogether forbidden not only to use any force, but also to retaliate in any way for any kind of brutish conduct toward you on the part of the savages. On the contrary, you are to refrain insofar as possible from bloodshed and killing, even on the occasion of a most violent attack on you by them (as very often happened at the hand of the Akutan, Umnak, Unalaska and Akun islanders, to the Russian *promyshlenniki* without any provocation); you are rather to remonstrate with them through the interpreters, that it is irrational for them to be malevolent toward those who have come only to seek their friendship; to demonstrate that, both promise and then give them trifles which they favor; all your men should come out then at a distance to show themselves to maximum numerical advantage, therewith to intimidate them, to avert bloodshed which could be almost inevitable in such cases; likewise represent to them also that if they are not persuaded by your peaceful conduct toward them, you have such terrible weapons which could kill dozens of them in a single volley, and which you would be compelled to employ against them, if they cannot restrain themselves.

For there is not and cannot be any reason for their brutish furor towards Europeans other than unnecessary caution and fear, though often also greed at times impelled the *promyshlenniki* visiting there preemptively to take up fire and sword against these their brethren, benighted more by ignorance than ferocity, and so aroused in them thirst for vengeance, natural for them as for the people living in any country, including civilized ones, to the point that even the fear of death does not restrain these savages from it; which, however, is assuaged by nothing so much as by humane tolerance and civility; wherefore it is most highly recommended to you

that you engage them rather with this weapon, insistentlly, until such time as a clear and inevitable danger of suffering palpable harm compels you to resort to bloodshed; wherefore be also in constant readiness, striking to frighten, however, rather than for vengeful brutal extermination of these unfortunate creatures; at the same time, you are to endeavor by every means, though with all caution, to take them alive; treat them with kindness, gifts, give one a medal to hang about his neck, explaining that this means you are making him your friend, and for recognition in the future, if he comes to you, or when he is seen. Detain him captive as short a time as possible, and releasing him to his countrymen, give him everything necessary for the journey, and attempt to persuade him, that he might relate to them your conduct toward him, and that he could come with whomever he chooses to your ship, with nothing to fear, promising moreover also to give him then traps for catching animals, as well as all else he fancies of you, and that they will all be most kindly received, as soon as he shows the sign of friendship from you hanging about his neck.

When such a one returns to your ship with others, then you may forewarn them through the interpreter that those very weapons which struck them with such fear before, if they agree to it, you are prepared to convert to harmless thunder, which will in this event serve as a sign of your happiness upon seeing your friends.

After that you can give them trifles that they like, proffer them a little vodka and sugar or tobacco, which most of them like. — Also give them some traps, small copper kettles, needles, knives, and nets, explaining their use, if they do not already know it, and then ask them in a kindly way to bring you animal skins, oil, fish, or whatever they have; proposing further, that if they have more countrymen with those things, you will give to them too whatever they fancy.

In that way having made them desirous of coming to you, you establish a firm foundation for collecting *yasak* from them in the future, you make them inclined to trade and receptive to commerce, and therewith, for the glory of Her Majesty and your own honor, you will fulfill one of the most important objects of your commission to these islands and coasts. This is the chief aim of Her Imperial Majesty's most humanitarian intents.

The tribute (in Russian *yasak*) intended here obviously was the regular type of tax paid by indigenous (non-Russian) peoples of the Russian empire, in contradistinction to the pelts more or less lawlessly exacted by the Russian merchants, *promyshlenniki*, from the beginning of their activity in the Aleutian Islands, at Attu since 1748. (See Black 1984:77-78 for discussion of *promyshlenniki yasak* exacting and reporting, also Lyapunova 1987b:82-84.)

By an Imperial Decree of March 2, 1766, addressed to the Governor of Siberia, Russian sovereignty over the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula became part of the compendium of the laws of the Russian Empire, but no definite administration was established (Russian Administration, 1950, p. 2). The lists copied for the Billings Expedition of signed receipts for pelts obtained from named Eastern Aleuts go back to 1765 and 1766, when merchant Glotov got a sea otter pelt from Chernofski, Unalaska Island (1765), Foreman Solovyov three fox skins from three villages of Unalaska, and Navigator Apprentice Afanasy Ocheredin a sea otter pelt from Recheshnoye (later Nikolski), Umnak Island. They continue through 1790 and 1791, when various Russian sailors obtained pelts, mostly fox skins, from all but five of 48 villages. The names of the exploited Aleuts are included in the present edition under their respective villages (for the manuscripts see 2.2. below).

This practice, combined with various kinds of mistreatment of the Aleuts, male and female, in 1787 was found to be "an obstacle to close relations between the [Aleut] residents and the *promyshlenniki*", and by a decree of the Governing Senate of September 12, 1788, the merchants were prohibited from collecting dues not established by the authorities (Russian Administration, 1950, p. 2-3; Gibson 1987:81; Lyapunova 1987b:122 f.). In a letter of August 3, 1789, Merchant Shelikhov informed his administrator Delarov of this prohibition (Andreyev 1948:288; Lyapunova 1987b:122 f.). Clearly, the instructions for the Billings expedition emphasize the need for some kind of reform in the matter of collecting tribute, but the relationship between policy and practice remained complex for some years to come. It is clear, however, that the taxation of the Aleuts was definitely abolished by 1799, when the Russian American Company was chartered.

1.2. The implementation of the instructions.

1.2.1. The visit to Unalaska in 1790.

According to Sarychev's report (1952:133 ff.), the expedition's ship *Glory of Russia* (*Slava Rossii*) set sail from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, on May 9, 1790. After passing by the more western islands of the Aleu-

tian chain, the ship approached on June 3 the island Sedanka, in Russian also called Spirkin, on the east side of Unalaska Island. There the crew met seven Unalaskan Aleuts in one-hatch baidarkas, two of whom spoke Russian rather well. The Aleuts helped the Russians to an anchorage in a bay near the north cape of the island, facing the Aleut village, that is, the bay called in Aleut **Sidaanaŋ** with the village **Qakilux**, later called Biorka village. They planned to stay for a week, giving Sarychev time to explore the region together with the naturalist Carl Heinrich Merck, a German, who later also recorded Aleut linguistic material, and for the ship's priest, Vasiliy Sivtsov, to baptize Aleuts, according to their own desire and request, altogether 92 persons. Having no knowledge of the Aleut language, the priest could not prepare them in the proper way. Thus "these newly converted Christians performed only one rite of the sacrament of baptism, having no proper idea of the doctrines of the faith" (1952:145).

Baptizing was not included in the official instructions but according to the priest's report, written April 6, 1791 (in Petropavlovsk), Billings had given him authority on June 4, the day after the arrival, to bring "our Majesty's loyal peoples living on the islands to the Orthodox Eastern Christian Greco-Russian faith through the holy baptism" and to marry enlightened ones. The natives came of their own accord, according to Sarychev bringing also every day fresh fish to the satisfaction of the crew. On June 5-6, 1790, the priest baptized 29 male and 19 female inhabitants of the nearby village; on June 6-8, 20 more people of two other villages of Unalaska; on June 12, 25 people of five villages, including five men from the island Akun to the east, no doubt visitors in baidarkas. Altogether the priest baptized 63 male and 29 female Aleuts of different ages (from sixty-three down to one year of age). The records, included in the present edition under the respective villages, give the Aleut name of the person, the name of his or her father, the name of the godfather (one of the crew or the priest himself), and the Russian baptismal name of the person, with the age in a separate column. In the case of men, the new Russian family name was that of the godfather, while the female neophytes shared four names, 14 being called Akilina, seven Agripina, seven Marfa, and one Nadezhda; in several cases also brothers, resp. sisters were given the same first name by this hurried sacrament (for the manuscript see 2.2.4. below).

This was by no means the first time that Aleuts were baptized. (For some account of Aleut conversion before the time of the Billings expedition, and before Veniaminov, see Veniaminov [1840] 1984:232-233, Mousalimas in Veniaminov 1993:xvii-xxviii; also Black 1984:194-206

provides a list of western Aleut names, some of them with Russian baptismal names as well.) The above-mentioned tax receipts have only Russian names for four men listed through 1790 or 1791, two from 1782, one from 1783, one from 1788 (in the census of 1792 also with his Aleut name, see 7.3.18); one of the two listed from 1782 (through 1789, 1791) is indicated as newly baptized, presumably before 1782. A few years earlier, between 1773 and 1780, two newly baptized Atkan Aleuts translated the so-called Backmeister sentences for Underclerk Efim Mutovin (Bergsland 1959:83). In the census established in 1791/1792 (see below), 14 Eastern Aleuts and the chief of Atka (for which more below) had only Russian names, while 80 Eastern Aleuts and ten Andreanof Islanders had in addition to their Aleuts names Russian ones, having been baptized recently; only 19 of them are found in the baptismal records of 1790. Although the documents tell nothing about it, the rest could quite possibly have been baptized by the priest during the ship's stay at Unalaska in 1791/1792. But also, as Russian laymen did baptize, as noted explicitly in one case in the baptismal records of 1790 (10.3. B 2.), this could of course have happened earlier as well. By this time Russian *promyshlenniki* were established in many Aleut villages, exploiting both the men, for hunting, and their women. In due time they also married Aleut women. (A fuller account of baptism during this period, and of how adoption of Russian names developed among the Aleuts, is given by Black [1992] in "Russian Names in Aleut Society.")

In the priest's record the men are indicated as tributary or non-tributary and in his accompanying letter the priest mentions requests for exemption from tribute for three years in accordance with the laws of taxation. In the census of 1791/1792, however, only three of the tributary men of 1790 are listed with that exemption, one of the priest's godsons not included, while one non-tributary man of 1790 is listed as tributary without the exemption. The temporal "regime" apparently remained separate from the spiritual one.

After a delay of another week due to a calm, the ship continued eastward visiting Aleut villages, including the Shumagin Islands (which remained outside of the following year's registration) and Kodiak Island, where the priest baptized 30 male and four female Eskimos in two days. It then returned to Kamchatka, arriving there on October 13.

1.2.2. The registration at Unalaska 1791/1792.

On May 16, 1791, the ship set sail again from Kamchatka and having visited Tanaga Island, where most of the men were reported to have gone to Atka, the ship anchored at Illyulyuk (Ilululuk, now Unalaska

Village) on June 25 (Sarychev 1952:169 ff.). There Aleuts from different villages and islands had gathered, driven by shortage of tobacco. Billings treated them kindly, giving them tobacco and some small things, and promised to give an even greater quantity of all this to all the Aleuts who came there, if they had dried fish and berries ready for the return of the ship. "We were convinced that, because of their passion for tobacco and their present need for it, they would zealously fulfill our request."

After a trip to the north and to Chukotka, the ship set out for Unalaska in the middle of August. From Chukotka, St. Lawrence Island, and the Pribilof Islands, it arrived at Unalaska at the end of the month. On September 2, Captain Hall's ship *Black Eagle* (*Chernyy Oryol*) was observed by Aleuts in a cove on the western side of Captain's Bay and was towed from there to alongside *Russia's Glory*. At a meeting of the officers the next day it was proposed to winter at the place and to stay on board the ships, rather than to disperse in native villages. On September 11, all the officers agreed to that.

The next day Sarychev (1952:194 f.) got the order from Captain Hall to summon the officers and constitute a commission for the implementation of Article XVII of the instructions for the expedition. The commission (in the minutes called "the Commission instituted by decree of Her Imperial Majesty for imposing tribute (*yasak*) upon the islanders") started the next day with the following members: captains Robert Hall, Gavrila Sarychev and Khristian Bering, director of naval ordnance with captain's rank Afanasey Bakov, and second lieutenant Mikhayla Bakulin, with the collegiate registrar Gavrila Yerlin as a secretary.

All these persons signed the dated minutes of the commission's meetings, while secretary (clerk) Martin Sauer served as a bookkeeper and keeper of the supplies of gifts, etc. These documents, the initial steps in preparing a census, constitute important parts of the material of this study (on the manuscripts see section 2. below). Together with Sarychev's report they also throw interesting light upon the work of the commission and the attitude of the Aleuts.

The preparation of an orderly taxation was the main task of the commission. But as noted by Sarychev (1952:194 f.), it also had to treat the islanders with gifts and consider the rank and zeal of the chiefs (tojons) "for their most gracious reward in the name of Her Majesty with gold, silver and copper medals." For that purpose the commission had in stock 74 gold, 292 silver and 612 copper medals, with the picture of the empress on the one side, that of the ship *Russia's Glory* on the other; a great number of earrings, etc., 521 mirrors, 481 scissors, 103 folding knives and 207 sheath knives, and about 600 pounds of tobacco.

At its first meeting, the commission decided to summon Yelisey Pupyshev, the acting chief of the village *Imagna* (in Morris Cove, about four nautical miles northeast of Unalaska Village, cf. Sarychev 1952:274; the first chief had left with a Russian seafarer), to associate him with the commission's work as an interpreter, to ask him which toyons were now present and have him encourage them to prepare dried fish and other goods for the ship's crew, and to have him obtain from the other toyons lists of their subordinates and make them pay tribute, and to give him a gold medal, which he got, with ribbon, two weeks later. As seen from the earlier tax receipts, Yelisey Pupyshev had been his baptismal name since 1782. In 1781 he was listed as interpreter Yermashok and so was no doubt identical with the Aleut Yermusk who on June 28, 1778, came in a baidarka to Captain Cook's ship in English Bay (**Samgan Udaa**), boarded the ship, eager for tobacco but not wanting brandy, and was asked for Aleut words - the very first English-Aleut word list (Beaglehole 1967:1120f.; *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxxviii inaccurately called Aleut-Russian). He knew no English but according to Sarychev (1952:199) spoke Russian rather well. From February 13 to March 24 he accompanied Sarychev on a baidarka trip to investigate the west side of Unalaska Island, but for the rest of the time probably helped the commission register the Aleut tribute payers and so may have been responsible for certain dialectal features of their written names (see section 3.3). His Aleut name was *Kagalux*, apparently **Kagalux** "Heel" as seen from a document of 1797, when he accompanied priest monk Makariy on a trip to St. Petersburg (Lydia Black's copy of Yakutsk consistory records, Yrkutsk Oblastnoy Arkhiv, F 50, opis 7, svyaska 12, delo 55, dokument 12, folios 3-4).

At the beginning of October another important person arrived, the principal chief of Atka Sergey Pan'kov (baptized before 1786). He came from Unimak in a big baidara, accompanied by 25 Andreanof Islanders, 14 in the baidara and 11 in one-hatch baidarkas. He wore a coat of scarlet cloth with golden fringes and a velvet cap, granted him by the Russian empress for his services to the throne. According to a report of Governor Ivan Pil' to the empress of November 5, 1791 (Narochnitskiy et al. 1989:306 f.), he had without any inducement from the Russian side collected tribute from his relatives and other inhabitants of the nearby islands for two and a half years (that is, since 1789) and delivered it to Okhotsk by courier. Now the toyon of Amlia Kalanis (for Kayunis) Kanglax Ovetskin (see Corpus 13.1.1.), being chosen by Pan'kov with the consent of the other toyons, brought in person to Okhotsk 60 sea otter (pelts) and eight female and young as a tribute to the throne, want-

ing to be recognized as the subjects of the empress, and asked for a receipt to show his kinsmen (as he said, no Russian ship had shown up in the years 1788 and 1789). According to Sarychev (1952:195), Pan'kov himself had been to Kamchatka on a merchant ship and on his return received orders from the government regarding the islanders and conveyed them to all the Aleutian Islands. In Sarychev's words, "he spoke Russian rather correctly and from conversation with him one could notice that he had, compared with the other toyons there, a great superiority both with regard to understanding and to reasoning."

From Pan'kov the commission inquired about the number of inhabitants of the Andreanof Islands, the number of villages and the number of persons of male sex. Consulting with the toyons who were with him, he imposed tribute on himself and on them, namely the toyons of Amlia through Tanaga. These got silver medals, except for a toyon of Kanaga appointed by Pan'kov, who like the appointed leader (starshina) of Atka got a copper medal. Pan'kov himself got a gold medal and, for distribution among his islanders, 22 pounds of tobacco, 14 knives, 14 pairs of scissors, and 10 mirrors. Pan'kov and his company then returned east to winter at Unimak.

Many Aleuts from the Fox Islands were attracted by the expedition's ship, to get the gifts promised them the previous year by Captain Billings, and to bring dried fish, berries and Black Lily roots (Sarana) and get paid for it, preferably in tobacco. Toyons of various villages came in with lists of their people for registration, getting medals, tobacco and other gifts. On November 10, the minutes also mention the distribution of 900 fox-trap barbs, for the Aleuts to trap foxes. Beginning in the middle of December, actual payments began to come in, predominantly fox skins. The sea otter was already drawn upon too heavily west of Unimak and only seven toyons and six other Aleuts in that area paid a sea otter each, while this was the predominant tribute of the Andreanof Islanders. The chief of **Chalukax** (later Nikolski), Umnak Island, baptized Ivan Glotov, who was one of those who came in April 17, 1792, earned special attention and a gold medal for having learned to read and write Russian.

At the end of March, 1792, the toyon of Ilak Island (the easternmost of the Delarof Island, west of Tanaga) showed up and was ordered to bring the list of his people, getting for encouragement of the others a copper medal, one knife, one mirror, one pair of scissors, one paper of earrings, one paper of needles, and one pound of tobacco. The tribute was not fixed then but later turned out as six sea otters and two polar foxes (sold in China worth many kilos of tobacco). The Aleuts farther west remained outside of this registration.

In the beginning of October, 1791, Sergeant of geodesy O. Khudyakov had been sent eastward, assisted by three toyons of Unimak (who visited the ship) and baptized interpreter Ivan Galkin, to survey the islands eastward to the tip of Alaska Peninsula and Deer Island, and "to inquire about the number of male inhabitants of the islands encountered and on Alaska, noting in your journal how many are found in each village" (Sarychev 1952:196; Narochnitskiy 1989:302, dated September 1, 1791, probably for October 1). On April 21, he came back with 55 Aleuts from three villages of Unimak Island, the village of Sanak Island, and one village of Alaska Peninsula. The next day they willingly promised to pay tribute, each of them a sea otter (32 pelts) or a fox (70 pelts according to the final census), and got their gold or silver medals, scissors, knives, mirrors, earrings, needles, and tobacco. This marked the eastern limit of the registration, which did not include the Shumagin Islands, although Sarychev had visited them the previous year.

The registration of Eastern Aleuts continued through May 7, with a belated payment on May 13. The previous day the commission stated that the time had run out. On May 15, *Russia's Glory* set sail toward the west and one month later was back in Petropavlovsk.

The minutes of the commission deal only with tributary men, but the lists turned in by the toyons must also have contained non-tributary Aleuts, old or sick people and minors, just mentioned once in the minutes (November 1, 1791). Also able-bodied men were left non-tributary, having been taken away by Russian seafarers. All three categories, tributary and non-tributary men and minors, are included in a final census, signed by Robert Hall and preserved in two copies (see 2. below), presumably written after the departure from Unalaska, on board the ship or in Petropavlovsk.

1.2.3. Evaluation of the Census.

As may be expected from an enquiry of this sort – totally dependent on the initiative, effort, and willingness of the Aleuts to make the trip to the Russian ship at Unalaska to register – the coverage of the census is very incomplete and uneven. This may be seen from a glance at the map on pages 24-25, showing heavy concentration in certain Eastern sectors and no names at all for the Western beyond Tanaga and Ilak.

The census contains altogether 1207 male persons, 751 tributary, 137 non-tributary (of which 80 were old or sick, 57 at work for Russian seafarers), and 319 minors (maloletnyye, cf. 2.2.1. end). The table published by Sarychev (1802 II pp. 182-183) has partly different figures. The number of tributary men is here 746 (the sum 756 is an error of

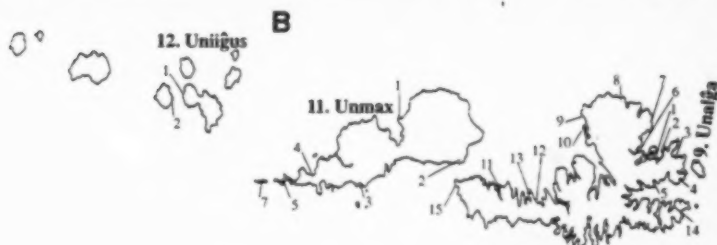
addition), not including men from three western islands (Amlia, Adak, Kanaga). There are 422 old or sick men and minors, collapsed in the table, 23 more than in the census (80+319). The number of able-bodied men employed by Russian merchants, noted outside the table, is 17+40, the same as in the census.

Since the registration was entirely dependent upon the willingness of the toyons, one can not take for granted that the census is complete even within its geographic limitations. The commission did not visit the villages to count people, and the number of tributary men found in the commission's minutes is for many villages much lower than in the census, so many of the tax payers remained unseen by the commission. For the Aleuts, the taxation may have been a kind of barter, the number of pelts determining the amount of tobacco and other so-called gifts, and some toyons may have left out some persons as irrelevant to the immediate business. A striking feature of the census is the uneven distribution of minors. Of the three villages of Unimak, for example, the first has 11 minors vs. 25 tributary men, but the second only two vs. 23, and the third four vs. 21. The realities behind the figures are of course difficult to get at.

Of the 63 male persons baptized in 1790 (see 1.2.1.), only 20 are found in the census, four of them marked in 1790 as tributary. Of the rest, eight are marked as tributary, ranging in age from 60 to 27 years old, while the non-tributary range from 40 down to one, the largest group of them (22) being 35-20 years old, clearly able-bodied men. Most interestingly, nine of the latter belonged to the village where the expedition's ship harbored (*Sidaanax*, Biorka). A possible explanation is that the able-bodied absentees were taken away by Russian merchants before the registration in 1791/1792. These absentees are not among the 40 Aleut men who with 30 women were taken to the Pribilof Islands to hunt sea mammals by one of merchant Shelikov's ships that had wintered in 1790/1791 at Unalaska, in English Bay, Samgan Udaa (Sarychev 1952:274; Narochitskiy et al. 1989:294), nor among the 17 taken by Shelikov to Kodiak from Alaska Peninsula, Unimak and Sanak, all these men being included in the census (seafarer Shirokiy was Shelikov's man). As seen also from its minutes, the commission apparently had difficulties locating this category of potential tax payers. Anyway, to the 351 male inhabitants of 15 villages of Unalaska Island according to the census, must be added at least the 43 baptized ones of 1790, and at least five to the 44 inhabitants of one village of Akun (7.2. of the corpus).

The earlier tax receipts, which are limited to the Eastern Aleut area and are very far from being a census, gave 206 different payers

Aleut Communities Listed

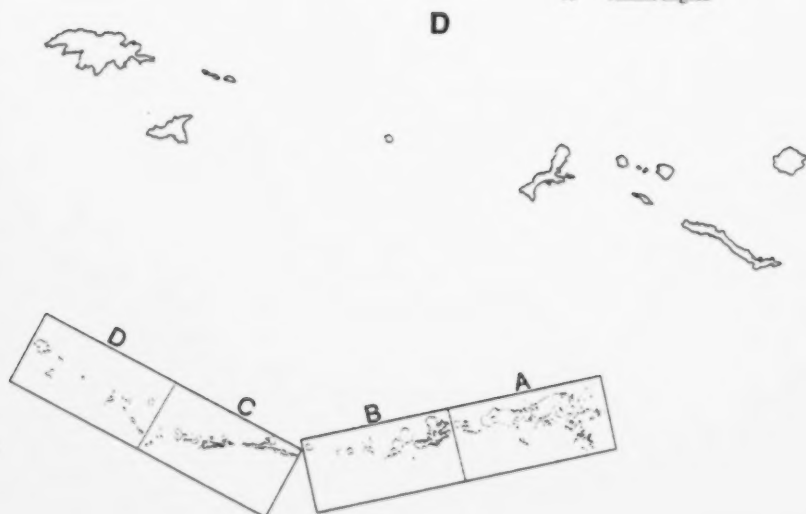


11. Unmax, Umnak Island

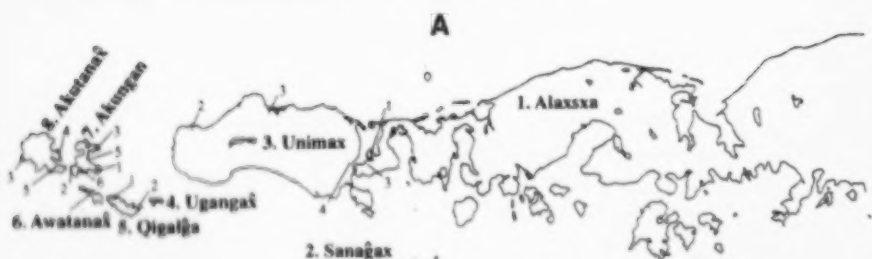
- 1 Adus
 - 2 Chichxaliŋtax
 - 3 Uyuŋ
 - 4 Chalukaŋ, Nikolski
 - 5 Aglagaŋ
 - 6 Chalukaŋ ‡
 - 7 Samaŋga, Samaŋga Island
- ## 12. Uniiŋus, Islands of Four Mountains
- 1 Qignaŋ
 - 2 Chigulaŋ, Herbert Island

10. Nagun-Alaxsxa

- ## 9. Unalga, Unalga Island
- 1 Village same name ‡
- ## 10. Nagun-Alaxsxa, Unalaska Island
- 1 Iluuluŋ, Unalaska Village
 - 2 Umŋasingan, Morris Cove
 - 3 Qaliŋtaŋ
 - 4 Uuchyuux
 - 5 Chaluuknaŋ
 - 6 Chuqaŋ
 - 7 Iguŋnaŋ
 - 8 Tachiqala
 - 9 Magusiŋ, Makushin Village
 - 10 Iiq(u)m-angan
 - 11 Ikalŋga, Chernofski Village
 - 12 Qusiix, Kashaga Village
 - 13 Umsaluŋ
 - 14 Sidaanax, Sedanka Island and Village
 - 15 Tanam angtaa



in the Census, 1790-1792



4. Ugangaŋ, Ugamak Island

1 Village same name ‡

5. Qigaiŋa, Tigalda Island

1 Kimaluŋa

2 Qigaiŋa

6. Awatanaŋ, Avatanak Island

1 Village same name ‡

7. Akungan, Akun Island

1 Aŋtiŋaŋ

2 Chuŋkaŋ

3 Saŋguŋ

4 Kadan iŋaŋuŋ ‡

5 Kaasiŋ

6 Sanaŋan

7 Nuksinaŋ ‡

8 Village ‡

9 Village ‡

8. Akutanaŋ, Akutan Island

1 Village ‡

2 Village ‡

3 Qitaŋ

4 Sissinaŋ

5 Yaŋiŋuŋ

2. Sanaŋax

2. Sanaŋax, Sanak Island

1 Kaasaŋ

3. Unimax, Unimak Island

1 Chŋana(a)luŋ ‡

2 Qugaadaŋ

3 Sisaguŋ

4 Isanaŋ, False Pass

5 Village ‡

1. Alaxssa, Alaska Peninsula

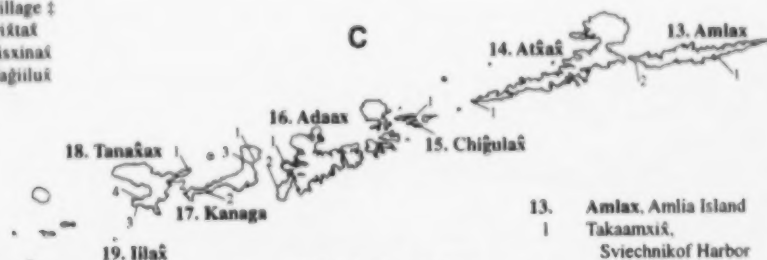
1 Qaxatiŋ,

Morzhovoi Village

2 Akayuudaa ‡

3 Chisung

C



18. Tanaŋax, Tanaga Island

1 Suduŋ

2 Igadax

3 Uusxus

4 Akulŋa

19. Ilaŋ, Ilak Island

1 Village ‡

15. Chigulaŋ, Chugul Island

1 Chigulam-udaa

16. Adaax, Adak Island

1 Igalaŋ

2 Yaŋagis

17. Kanaga, Kanaga Island

1 Husxa

2 Angyaŋ

3 Kanagan naga

13. Amlax, Amlia Island

1 Takaamxiŋ,

Sviechnikof Harbor

2 Ukungaŋ

14. Atŋaŋ, Atka Island

1 Atŋam-acha

‡ Precise location unknown, not shown on map

(fathers not included), of which 65 are found in the census (four of these also in the baptismal records). Some of the rest (141) may possibly have been dead by 1791, but 56 of them got a receipt as late as 1790, other 24 even in 1791 (all the dates are given in the corpus). Three of the villages of the census are not included in these lists (10.13.; 11.3., 6.), but there are eight additional ones, with 16 tax payers, four of them with receipts from 1791 (the easternmost), two of them from 1790. These settlements could have been due to the Russian activity, but they could also have been remnants of the earlier Aleut pattern.

In the east, in addition to the village of Alaska Peninsula called in Russian Morzhovskoye (Corpus 1.1.), the tax receipts have eight payers until 1791 located on both sides of the important strait between the mainland and Unimak Island: *Akayuda* = *Akayuudaa* "The Strait (there)" and *Chishuk* = *Chisung* on the mainland side, *Isanok* = *Isanaŋ*, False Pass, and a nameless one on the Unimak side. There are also two additional locations on Akun Island, both difficult to identify: until 1789 one payer at *Zakharkina* (cf. name Russian *Zakhar*, as well as *zakharkat* 'to start spitting'), until 1790 another at *alitxu* (*alitxu-ŋ* 'army; crew'), which is also part of the name of that payer (see Corpus 7.9.).

In the west, west of Umnak Island, the tax receipts very interestingly have payers on two of the Islands of Four Mountains: five in the period 1780-1790 at *kygnax* = *Qignaŋ* "Fire (of volcano)", probably at Chuginadak Island with the constantly smoking Mt. Cleveland, and one in 1789 at *Chegotkov*, perhaps *Chigulaŋ*, Herbert Island, farther west. In May 1790 Sarychev (1952:135) stated that the Islands of Four Mountains had formerly been inhabited but not "now." According to Veniaminov (1984:73), Chuginadak Island (*Tanaŋ angunaŋ*) had 100 or more inhabitants until 1764 [or 1770], when shipmaster Glotov [or Ocheredin] killed almost all the men, while the women died of hunger or were moved to Umnak. In 1792 two tributary men, three men employed on a ship, and two minors of *Chalukaŋ*, the later Nikolski, were said to have been moved – presumably recently – from the village *Tanam-ala* "Mid-island" of Yunaska Island, some 20 miles west of Herbert Island (according to Veniaminov it had formerly two villages). By 1790, then, the Islands of Four Mountains may not have been entirely depopulated.

At least some 100 Eastern Aleut male persons thus seem to have escaped the attention of the Billings commission, whose census lists 951 Eastern Aleuts, from Alaska Peninsula through Umnak. The baptismal records and the tax receipts name also about 200 fathers (as patronyms, all included in the corpus), but many of them may have been dead by 1790.

An important additional source for evaluating the census has recently been brought to light by Lydia Black: a list of Aleut villages with the number of baptized people of both sexes, dated 1796, by priest-monk Makariy. According to Veniaminov (1984:235) he was sent to Unalaska in 1795 and baptized all the Aleuts from Unga to the Islands of Four Mountains.

The Shumagin Islands are here represented by the village **Ugnaasaqaŋ** (in the list *Uenog'ika*, apparently miscopied) of Unga Island, with 53 male and 73 female baptized persons. According to Veniaminov several of the Shumagin Islands were formerly inhabited but later, following a tsunami, the people were concentrated at Unga, apparently before 1795.

For the rest of the Eastern Aleut area the 1796 list has 44 villages like the census, with 1049 male and 1190 female baptized people, 98 more male persons than the census. The names of the villages are the same as in the census, with two exceptions: *Umgasinin* = **Umgasingan** instead of *Imagna* (10.2.) thus clearly identified as Morris Cove north-east of Unalaska Village; and *Augalga* = **Awalga** "The village over there" with an unnamed addition (4+7 male, 6+12 female baptized persons) instead of Sedanka alias **Umsaluŋ** (10.13) near the southwestern end of the island (with 12 male persons in 1792). Four of the villages have the same number of male persons as the census; 33 from one to four more, six villages less; one village five more; five six more; one eight; one ten; one eleven more; but one village seven less. These differences, adding up to +117-24=93, probably represent a more accurate registration than four years earlier, rather than any great increase of the population, and perhaps some minor movements of the people.

As it seems, priest-monk Makariy may have baptized most if not all the Eastern Aleuts of his day, a total of 2328 persons, 1088 male and 1240 female. The striking deficit of men may have been due to the hardships of their hunting, enhanced by the greed of the Russian merchants, according to Veniaminov (1984: 254) one cause of the decrease of the Aleut population, which was indeed drastic. According to Veniaminov's figures from 1834, the people of the ancient Eastern Aleut area numbered then only 1303, 583 male and 720 female persons, about one-half of the number one generation earlier. In the meantime, however, Aleuts of this area had been taken away by the Russians to colonize the Pribilof Islands to the north (by 1834, 182 persons, 88 male and 94 female), and to hunt for them eastward, by 1812 even to California.

The priest-monk stayed at Unalaska and did not go to the Andreanof Islands. For these, his list has just nine male persons, the same number

as the ones indicated as baptized in the census, and eight female persons, no doubt baptized at the same time. Only the location of some of these persons is somewhat different, the most interesting case being that of Atka. While the important chief Sergey Pan'kov, himself baptized, in 1791 had himself booked for **Atkam-acha**, the village at the westernmost tip of the island, the list of 1796 has the baptized people (two men and one woman) in *Tanangin* (an Eastern Aleut form, probably given by some person in the east), no doubt **Tanaangis**, a former village near the eastern end of the island (on the south coast). This could possibly be due to misinformation, or the people might have moved eastward since 1791. But it also seems possible that the chief in 1791, himself perhaps living in the western village, did not specify the settlements of his 30 subjects (with seven minors). Before the people were concentrated in a new village on the north side of the island (later moved to the east side), there were at least eight settlements on Atka Island (see Bergsland 1959:24-35, Atka 236, 255, 280, 338, 501, 505, 600, 635). The Andreanof Islands may at that time also have housed more people than the 256 brought to the commission's attention by their toiyons.

The priest-monk finally listed 38 male and 57 female baptized people in the village *Iggasaxta* = **Igasita** (1909) of Attu Island, at that time perhaps the only Aleut village in the Near Islands. These people were firmly controlled by the Russians since the late 1740s (references in Bergsland 1959:14).

The Rat Islands are not included in the documents discussed here. Semisopochnoi Island, in Aleut **Un(i)yax**, where 25 families were reported to be living in 1776, was still inhabited in 1792 (Sarychev 1952:223). Amchitka Island, with 30 men and their families in 1776 (evacuated but then repatriated in 1812; see Black 1984:96, 98, 189), in the 1820s still had 42 inhabitants, listed by Litke. Only later the Rat Islanders were moved eastward to Adak and finally to Atka (Bergsland 1959:14).

As the documents indicate, in 1791-1792 the Aleuts may have numbered more than 3000 people (a drastic decrease since the arrival of the Russians a generation earlier). Nearly one-half of their personal names are found in the documents.

2. The Manuscripts and Their Interpretation

2.1. Preliminary survey of the problems.

To interpret the Aleut names in these documents, that is, to recognize the Aleut words used as personal names, one must first of all, of course, identify the Cyrillic letters. Many of them have more than one shape even in the same hand and are sometimes difficult to distinguish but do not, in general, cause any serious problem. The quality of the photocopies of the manuscripts, however, is uneven and some spots are barely legible. The Cyrillic letters are transliterated as in *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxii, with *e* for *е* (and *ѣ*) after consonants, but *ye* after vowels and at the beginning of words, and *yo* where written or known to be *ѳ*. The transliteration is given in italics, but uncertain readings are in roman, and illegible letters are indicated by dots. Interpreted Aleut words are bold face. The Russian parts of the documents are translated into English.

Most of the names occur two or more times in the different parts of the material. This may facilitate the reading but quite often the same name is spelt differently. The variation appears to be due to miscopying, but the ranging of the manuscripts in terms of priority is complicated by the possibility that Aleuts (for instance Yelisey Pupyshev) were consulted during the process. The choice of variants thus depends upon the degree of interpretational plausibility, and sometimes the choice must be left open. Since at least all but one of the variants must be erroneous, one may be tempted to carry the emendation a step further, but without extreme caution this procedure would not yield results of any documentary value.

Through the obvious instances of recognizable Aleut words, the Cyrillic spelling can be analyzed in terms of Aleut phonology, but certain inherent ambiguities are difficult to resolve and sometimes make possible more than one interpretation of a name.

The manuscripts include no indication of the meaning of the names. The meaning must simply be "seen", identified by means of the Aleut lexicon known from other sources (see *Aleut Dictionary*). There are no contexts other than phrasal names, so otherwise unknown elements do not permit any interpretation at all.

The translation of the names involves of course their grammatical analysis, which follows in section 3. Quite often the apparent literal meaning seems rather strange for a personal name. The interpretation thus depends upon the naming customs, to be discussed in section 4. The final section of this introduction is a tentative semantic classification of the names. To approach the "real meaning" of the names, as expressions of the cultural values of ancient Aleut society, is of course the most interesting task of the interpretation, as well as the most hazardous one.

2.2. Description of the manuscripts.

The manuscript data for each name of the corpus are ordered in terms of the relative completeness of the different manuscripts, which are identified and labeled as follows:

Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Drevnykh Aktov (Moscow), OFVK, Fond 24, N° 67, folios 29-45 : Census a.

Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Voenno-Morskogo Flota (St. Petersburg), Fond 214, opis' 1, delo 29,

folios 1-7 letters, etc.

folios 11-27 : Census b.

folios 29-111 signed minutes : c.

folios 117-146 Sauer's copies: d.

folios 149-264 : Tax receipts (1765-1791), abbreviated T.

delo 28, folios 79-86 : Baptismal records (1790), abbreviated B.

2.2.1. Census a-b.

Census a has an old archival label: DELO Ob ekspeditsii kapitana Bellingsa kasatel'no oblozheniya yasakom aleutov (Act about Captain Billings' expedition regarding taxation by tribute of Aleuts), SPB (St. Petersburg). The document itself has a title reading, in English translation, as follows: "List made in the commission instituted on imposing tribute on the islanders with indication of the number of people in each village, also of those who pledged themselves to pay and what to pay as tribute, and of those who paid or did not pay". The photocopy of the manuscript is excellent and the hand is clear and easy to read. The hand is the same as that of the baptismal records of 1790, probably priest Sivtsov's hand (L. Black).

The photocopy of census b is rather blurred, partly illegible, and the verso of the last folio is missing. The hand appears to be the same as that of Census a. The two manuscripts are almost identical, with the

No	Alutian	No	English	Alutian
No. 1.				
Alutian names for the 12 months of the year				
1	Alutian name	1	English name	Alutian name
2	Alutian name	2	English name	Alutian name
3	Alutian name	3	English name	Alutian name
4	Alutian name	4	English name	Alutian name
5	Alutian name	5	English name	Alutian name
6	Alutian name	6	English name	Alutian name
7	Alutian name	7	English name	Alutian name
8	Alutian name	8	English name	Alutian name
9	Alutian name	9	English name	Alutian name
10	Alutian name	10	English name	Alutian name
11	Alutian name	11	English name	Alutian name
12	Alutian name	12	English name	Alutian name
No. 2.				
Alutian names for the 12 months of the year				
1	Alutian name	1	English name	Alutian name
2	Alutian name	2	English name	Alutian name
3	Alutian name	3	English name	Alutian name
4	Alutian name	4	English name	Alutian name
5	Alutian name	5	English name	Alutian name

Sample page of Census a (Section 10.1, Unalaska). Reduced.

exception of the spelling of some Aleut names, to be discussed in the next subsection.

The persons of the census are listed under their respective islands and villages, numbered for each island. The order of the islands in the manuscripts is the following, the number added in front of the names indicating the east-west order adopted in the Corpus here: 10. Unalaska 1-15; 11. Umnak 1-7; 9. Unalga (erroneously listed as Umnak 8); 5. Kigalga (now Tigalda Island) 1-2; 8. Akutan 1-5; 7. Akun 1-7; 3. Unimak 1-3; 2. Sannax (Sanak Island); 1. Alyaksa (Alaska Peninsula, Morzhovoi Village); 4. Ugamak; 6. Avatanak; 14. Atka; 13. Amlia 1-2; 15. Chigula (Chugul Island); 16. Adax (Adak Island); 17. Kanaga 1-3; 18. Tanaga 1-4; 19. Illak (Ilak Island). Under each village there are three categories of persons, numbered separately in the leftmost column. In the Corpus, for ease of reference, the persons of the census are numbered consecutively.

The persons of the first category are the tributary men, also including the chief (*toyon*), possibly also an acting chief (*zaurvad toyon*), each one with his Aleut name, possibly with his baptismal Russian names added, or with his Russian name alone (if baptized earlier). In the first column to the right, the date of the payment of the tribute is indicated, in accordance with the signed minutes (*c*), and in a next column the year for which the payment was made, if any; for some villages the payment was not yet made. In the last two columns is indicated what the person had agreed to pay as tribute, and, possibly, what he had actually paid, in the case of chiefs regularly two foxes of a determined kind or one sea otter, in the case of the other tributary men one fox or, in the west, one sea otter. These data are not included in the Corpus.

The non-tributary men, the second category, are indicated in the second or third column as old or sick or the like, or as employed on the ship of some Russian merchant. The minors, in Russian *maloletnyye*, included, as seen from the baptismal records, young men up to thirty years and children down to three years.

2.2.2. The minutes (*c*) and Sauer's copies (*d*).

The photocopies of these parts are generally good. The minutes, all dated, are 95 pages irregularly paginated by folios (29-111, with many gaps and some misplacements). Copies of two versos are missing, but not more, as shown by Sauer's copies which are paginated by folios (117-146) in an orderly fashion.

The minutes start, after the date, with the title of the commission and the names of the members (see 1.2.2.), and have at the end the personal signatures of the members and, last, that of the collegiate reg-

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Sample of Minutes, Feb. 7, 1792, in hand of registrar Gavril Yerlin.
 Reverse. Reduced.

istrar Gavril Yerlin. For the first six months two hands alternate. The one is certainly Yerlin's (September 12, 1791, to March 1, 1792, and in addition April 30 and May 7, 1792). The other one is the same as the hand of the baptismal records and census a-b (October 1791 to January 11, 1792, and in addition May 12), presumably priest Sivtsov's hand. From the end of March, 1792, there come in different hands, one very distinctive and two or perhaps three other ones. Sauer's copies are in one hand, different from Sauer's own hand (known from his signed inventory of medals, etc.), but similar to Yerlin's hand.

The minutes state the agenda, mostly the lists of payers or the tribute brought by the named toyons, and then the resolution to accept the lists or tribute, to remunerate the toyons with medals and gifts for their people, and orders to clerk Sauer to enter into his book the tribute and the gifts, and to issue a receipt to the payers. His book contains the order as well as his own action. In this way a tax payer's name is listed at least twice, sometimes even five or six times, often differently (see 2.3. below). In the case of one village, one name found in Sauer's copy is missing in the minutes (8.3.2.), and four names found in the minutes are missing in Sauer's copy (8.3.4-6, 8.).

The number of Aleuts named in both or one of these parts of the material is 406, 343 less than the number of tributary men in the final census. The number is the same for the central area, from Umnak Island (11.) eastward to Akun Island (7.3-7.), with one exception (8.4.). For the villages farther east and for the Andreanof Islands the minutes have mostly just the name of the toyon. For four villages in the west (17.2-3. and 18.2, 4.), both the minutes and Sauer's copies are missing, left out by the scribe (rather than in the photocopy). Writing out the final census, the scribe must in any case have had at his disposal additional documents or notes. At the end of Sauer's copies there is an additional page with a copy, in the same hand as that of the census, of the imperial letter of award to Yelisey Pupyshev (his gold medal) and three other notes about awards.

2.2.3. The tax receipts 1765-1791.

The photocopies of these 115 folios are of an uneven quality and partly difficult to read; twelve names are partly or wholly illegible. There are several hands, presumably the same as those of the minutes, one of them clearly the same as that of the census, presumably priest Sivtsov.

Many of the sheets have on top a box, empty or with a text in (presumably) Sivtsov's hand, in English translation reading as follows: "Copy of receipt given for payment of tribute by so and so (island, village, name),

to whom, by name, and with what (kind of pelt) the payment was made, in which year, month and day: of this then below here". The data follow in separate columns, so also in the lists without a box on top. In general, the receipts are collapsed so that the name of the payer is given just once, with the years, etc., in following lines. For one village (3.1.) the name is repeated for each year, with many variant spellings. The payer's name, following that of the island and village, is mostly in the Russian genitive (-a), and with some exceptions is followed by his father's name, indicated by 'son of' (*syna* or *ana*) and/or by the Russian patronymical suffix -ov (gen. -ova).

The lists include only Eastern Aleut villages, altogether 48 in a very irregular order; four villages of the census are not included (4.1.; 10.13.; 11.3, 6.) but there are eight additional ones (1.2-3.; 3.4-5.; 7.8-9.; 12.1-2.), see 1.2.3. above. As also mentioned above, the number of payers is 206, of which 65 are found in the census. The number of different fathers is 122. The names of the payers are numbered separately in the corpus after the census of the respective villages.

2.2.4. The baptismal records of 1790.

The photocopies of this manuscript are good, causing no serious problems of reading. Being dated 7th April, 1791, the list must have been written during the ship's stay in Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, by (presumably) priest Sivtsov. The entries refer to baptismal certificates, partly mentioned in the right margin, dated in a column preceding the text. The text has the name of the island and the village, the Aleut name of the person (in the case of toyons with that title), the father's name (with the Russian patronymical suffix), the Russian baptismal name, the Russian godfather's name, and in columns to the right the age and, in the case of the male persons, the status as tributary or non-tributary. The baptized people belonged to six villages of Unalaska (10.1., 3-5., 8., 14.) and one of Akun (7.2.), altogether 63 of male sex and 29 of female sex. The first entry has in addition the name of the toyon of the village (10.14., different from the toyon in the census). The names of the baptized people are numbered separately, after the tax lists for the respective villages.

After the baptized Aleuts there follow baptized people of Kodiak (30 male and 4 female), and a dozen weddings of baptized people, with their Russian names only, not included in the present edition.

2.3. Variant spellings of recurrent names.

The earliest of the documents of 1791/1792 are undoubtedly the minutes of the commission (c). Having the personal signatures of the mem-

bers of the commission, they would seem to be the originals. It is not clear, however, whether the lists brought by the toyons were written beforehand by some literate person or were recorded at the commission's meeting. Being hired as the commission's interpreter, the Aleut Yelisey Pupyshev probably was present at the meetings, except the five and a half weeks when he accompanied Sarychev to the west coast of Unalaska (February 13 to March 24, 1792). He may thus have helped dictating the names of the Aleuts and have influenced the form of the names. This would explain, for example, the eastern form of the Umnak village name *Adun* (listed March 30, 1792), instead of *Adus*, the dialectal form used by priest-monk Makariy in 1796, Veniaminov in his book of 1840, and recorded by Gordon Marsh at Nikolski in 1950. In the minutes, however, ten of the recurrent names have different spellings: a final *-k* instead of *-x* or *-g* (= *-ḡ*), especially the ending *-nak* or *-nok* instead of *-nax* (*-naḡ*), and vacillation between the letters *a* and *i*, quite often difficult to distinguish in these manuscripts to begin with. These are very minor points, typical of the whole material, but they show that copying mistakes (rather than recording mistakes) could come in even in the original minutes of the commission.

Sauer's copies were certainly copies of the minutes and have about one hundred spellings different from the minutes, including differences between Sauer's own notations. Most of them are minor points such as the confusion of *a* and *i* or *o*, and of *n* and *i* or *k* (sometimes very similar), and in the majority of the cases the minutes appear to have the better spelling. In some twenty cases, however, Sauer's copies appear to have the better spelling, sometimes perhaps accidentally, but at least the following case must have a different explanation: *c xalkaik*, but *d xalkagayak* (7.5.12) probably **Qalqagayaḡ** "Magpie" (see 2.4.). Here the *ya* seems to have been copied as *i* (sometimes very similar letters), but also the *ga* is left out. Another interesting case is *c ugalkaxu*, *d ugalyukaxu* (10.6.4.), probably **Ugalu(m) qaxuu** "Butt of spear". The former variant could represent a syncopated **Ugal(um) qaxuu**, but only a speaker of Aleut could have provided the longer form. Thus, either the form of the minutes was a copying mistake of an earlier list, or the longer form in Sauer's copies was due to a speaker of Aleut, presumably Pupyshev, if not copied from the possible earlier list. These questions have of course no definite answer, but the choice of variants must be a matter of understanding, rather than a mechanical one in terms of chronological precedence.

Between the two copies of the final census *a* and *b* there are ninety differences, most of them minor of the usual types. In most cases census *b* has the better spelling, including a case like *a kayuktin*, *b kayutkin*

(1.1.5.), clearly **Kayutxin** "His own strength" (probably an elliptical name, see 3.1). In some ten cases, however, census *a* has the more plausible variant, at least in two cases rather significantly: *a xaszigin syukuxtanax*, *b* without the second part (8.2.6.); *a umlyu ugalokax* corrected from *umlu ugalokax*, which is *b*'s form (7.1.7.). The correction agrees with *c-d*, so apparently *a* was copied from *b* and then corrected from *c-d*. Another such case is *a chyagix* corrected from *b chgagix* (10.5.10., no *c-d*). In the above-mentioned case *d xalkagayak* (7.5.12.) Census *a* has the same form but census *b* an initial *k*, likewise in a case without *c-d* (3.3.5.). The Cyrillic *x* and *k* are alternative notations for the Aleut uvular *q* also in many other cases (see 2.4), so rather than the one being copied from the other, the manuscripts *a* and *b* were probably copied from a common source, that is, in addition to *c-d*, some earlier lists that are not preserved.

Comparing finally *a/b* with *c/d*, one finds about fifty differences. In four cases, *a=b* follows *c* rather than *d*, in seven other cases vice versa, all trivial. In the more numerous cases where *a=b* differ from *c=d*, *a=b* is mostly inferior, due to copying mistakes, but in a couple of cases clearly better, the most remarkable one being *a-b Iglyagin ayyuga sanax*, *c-d* just *Iglyagin* (10.10.6.), which shows that the final census - written after the departure from Unalaska - had an additional written source. When *a* differs from *b* it more often follows *c* than *d*, while *b* follows *d* only once, wrongly.

The spelling of the tax receipts is clearly inferior to the rest, the lists being copies of probably inferior notations, and sometimes barely makes possible the identification of the name in the census. The spelling of the baptismal records is much better but could not have served as any source for the census, the number of names common to the two being rather small.

In short, the interpretation of the Aleut names needs a critical evaluation of all the possibilities offered by the manuscripts.

2.4. The Cyrillic spelling of Aleut.

The Cyrillic alphabet, transliterated here as in *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxii, presents certain difficulties for writing Aleut, having no special letters for uvular consonants (*q* *ḡ*) as distinct from the velar ones (*k* *x* *g*), nor for the velar nasal (*ŋ*) or the labiovelar *w*, nor for the initial *h* and other aspirated phonemes. On the other hand, the Cyrillic alphabet has more vowels than the Aleut three phonemes *a* *i* *u*, another source of phonological ambiguity. In very many cases, however, the spelling hardly leaves any doubt about the reading, for example *tayagux* (11.5.7.), *tayagox*

(10.9. T 8.), *tayaog* (1.1.54), *tayauk* (3.3.1.), all obviously **tayaġuʔ** 'man'; Aleut has no diphthong *au*, so the voiced uvular fricative is marked by either zero or *g*. Another example is *ayagax* (10.4. B 12.), *ayegak* (10.9.42), clearly **ayagaʔ** 'woman', the Aleut **-ya-** having a more palatal pronunciation before the velar **g** than before the uvular **ġ**. The notation of the final **ʔ** by *k* as well as by *x* is common in all the manuscripts, as already noted above (2.3. first paragraph).

The uvular stop **q** is mostly written *k*, like the velar **k**, e.g. *kanaxtusek* (3.1.11. b), **Qanaxtusik** "Wintering place"; *kichxasukax* (6.1.24.), **Qichxa suqaʔ** "His knife was taken"; *kuggagix* (11.1.13.), **Qugagiʔ** "Shaman"; cf. *kanux* (19.1.4.), **Kanuux** "Heart"; *kil'ma txagysik* (16.2.16.), **Kilmatxaglisik** "Means for having (getting) stomachs (bladders)"; *kugan* (in 7.2.27. and elsewhere), **kugan** 'on, upon'. Being aspirated or even affricated, the **q** is also quite often written *x*, sometimes *xk*, e.g. *xal'kagayak* (7.5.12. a, b *k-*, see 2.3. above), **Qalqagayaʔ** "Magpie"; *al'gatxin xayuxtanaʔ* (6.1.6.), **Algatxin qayuʔtanaʔ** "Hooked his mammals"; *saxkan* (10.8. B 3. father), perhaps **Saqan** "Points of fishing spear"; *aixkinax* (11.3.6.), **Ayqinaʔ** "Difficult", cf. *tuku aikisakax* (3.2.5.), **Tukuu ayqilisqaʔ** "His chief was hard to deal with". In one case the *x* could perhaps be read as **k**: *Igana xal'lyunak* (14.1.34.), perhaps **Iganaʔ kalunaʔ** "Shot at the flying one".

As seen from examples above, the Cyrillic *x* may naturally render also the Aleut voiceless velar fricative **x** and the uvular **ʔ**, while the Cyrillic *g* may render the corresponding voiced fricatives **g** and **ġ** (at this time loanwords with voiced stops were probably not yet adopted). The uvular nature of a fricative is sometimes reflected by a written mid vowel instead of a high one before or after it, e.g. *chegana* (in 10.2.8.) beside *chigana* (in 3.1.27.), **chiganaa** 'his river'; *ogalox* (2.1.2.) beside *ugalyuk*, *ugalyux* (in 10.11.3.), etc., **ugalux** 'spear'. After a uvular **ġ** written *g*, the Cyrillic vowel *y* (*yery*) instead of *i* is quite frequent, for example in *kil'ma txagysik* above, or *chan shukagyisanok* (3.1.42.), **Chaan suqaglisanaʔ** "Took (something) with his hand". In certain clusters, as well as in final position (see above), the voiceless fricatives are quite often written *k*, e.g. *ukchogix* (18.2.5.), **Uxchugik** "Has tufted puffins"; *Anekdoxsex* (1.1.2.), **Aniqduʔsik** "Childish"; *alitikuk* (in 10.14. B 25.) beside *alitxux* (in 3.3.7.), etc., **alitxux** 'army, warrior; crew'. The voiced uvular fricative is apparently sometimes written *x*, as presumably in *Ixanak xaxonax* (6.1.16.), **Iganaʔ qaxunaʔ** "Hit the terrible".

The velar nasal, in the modern orthography written **ng**, is written *ng*, *n*, or *g*, as in the positional noun *ngan* (in 10.3.27.), *nan* (in 7.2.19.), *gan* (5.2.20., etc., very common), **ngaan** 'for him/it'. Other examples are *sangin*

shukax (2.1.48.), **Sangin suqaŋ** "His ducks (or blades) were taken"; *taiyagonin uyekax* (3.1.13.) **Tayaŋungin uyaqaŋ** "His men were sent for"; *ayagagin shokax* (10.11.33.), **Ayagangin suqaŋ** "His women were taken", all with the suffix **-ngin**; *chnatu-* (7.8.1.), **Chngatuŋ** "Sea otter"; *unlyuk* (in 11.1.8.) beside *unglux* (5.2.17.; 10.14. B 9.), **Ungluŋ** "Pinnacle". The last word is written twice with an *m* (7.1.7.; 8.3.7.), perhaps a mishearing due to the labial vowels. In *almak* (9.1.10. and in 7.1.12.), if **aalngaŋ** 'oldsquaw', the substitution may be due to the syllable initial position, strange to a Russian ear, as also in *nagox* (14.3.6. Atkan), **Ngaguŋ** "Son-in-law (or Brother-in-law)", unless the dictated form was the (modern) Eastern Aleut **naguŋ**. All the four notations of the velar nasal are of course ambiguous. The *ng* can also be read as **n'g** or **ng**, e.g. *anga* as **angaa** 'his side or match, adversary', **an'gaa** 'his line', or **anga** 'his breath'. And the *g* in medial position can be read as **g** or **g̃** as well as **ng**, cf. *ayagagin* and *taiyagonin* above. The phonological context may yield a clue, as in the latter examples and in the case of the cluster **-ngl-** (there is no cluster ***-nl-**), but quite often the choice must be left open. In final position one finds both *ng* and *n*, as in *adang* (3.1.24.), **Adang** "My father"; *amiyun* (10.5. B 10.), **Amiyuung** 'king salmon', but also *k*, which obviously reflects a normally devoiced final nasal, rather than an otherwise unknown variant of the word: *ukuchik* (11.4.10.), **Uuquchiing** "Blue fox".

The different notations of the quite rare labiovelar approximant **w** are seen from the following examples: *kaugak* (8.4.2.), **Qawaŋ** "Sea lion"; *avgagin*, *agvagin* (in 11.3.3.), **awangin** 'his workers'; *aguasinax* (in 17.2.8.), **awaasanaŋ** 'worked with (his harpoon)'.

The initial **h**, not found in the ordinary Cyrillic alphabet, is either left out (some forty cases) or written **g** (about thirty cases), e.g. *al"gaŋ usextax* (3.2.15.), **Algaŋ husiŋtaŋ** "Has a mammal loaded in"; *gaddugix* (17.2.2.), **Haduugix** "Neighbor". The zero is of course ambiguous, e.g. *Innok* (12.1.11.), **Inuŋ** "Piece of food (or tobacco)" or **Hinuŋ** "Piece of sod, turf". The *g* is less ambiguous, because the initial velar fricative **g̃** is much less frequent than the **h**, and the uvular one almost absent. In a couple of cases the **h** seems to be written **x**: *algagan xakasik* (5.1.13.), **Algangaan haqasix** "Bringing his mammal to him"; *xachxa xuugdunok* (8.5. T 1. father), **Qachxa hugdunaŋ** "His skin was soft". The **x** of the final terms could of course have been read as **x**, **ɣ** or **q**, but then no words seem to fit in. In the late 1770's under-clerk Efim Mutovin wrote the Atkan **h** with *x* (three times) as well as with *g* or left it out (see Bergsland 1959:83-84). In the Census there are also two examples of *x* marking the aspiration of another consonant: *tayaum xlya* (11.3.10.), also *tayaxula*

(10.5. B 2.), **Tayagum hlaa** "Man's son"; **kuxmanax** (13.2.18.), **Qushmanax** "Was white". For the rest, the aspiration of nasals and approximants is left unmarked.

As seen from examples above, the Aleut affricate **ch** (č) is written *ch*, and the sibilant **s** both *s* and *sh*, which reflects a pronunciation heard also in modern times. Correspondingly, the western (Atkan) voiced or semi-voiced **z** is written *z* or more often *zh*, e.g. **tayagu kizhak** (13.1.8.), **Tayagukizax** "Dear man"; **Ek'ya axazigan/k** (17.1.15.), presumably **Iqyaa haqazigax** "His baidarka comes properly". Interestingly, the same notation is used for Eastern Aleut in more than twenty cases where the western dialect would have *z*, e.g. **ayegachxizhak** (10.9.45.), **Ayagachxi-zax** "Nice woman"; **chaguzhak** (2.1.46.), **Changuzax** "Just hand". The Eastern use of *zh* or *z* could not be due to an Atkan speaker and so indicates a phonemic distinction of **z** and **s** in both dialectal areas of that time, although the *zh* is used also in eight or nine cases where Atkan would have *s*, most of them with a long vowel as in **chalik gan shuzhakax** (3.1.26.), apparently **Chalix ngaan suusaqax** "Was taken with a fishline". These exceptions are perhaps more likely to be the scribe's hearing mistakes than indications of the later merger, see also *Aleut Dictionary* p. xxvii.

The semivowel **y** with a following **a** or **u** (**y** does not occur before **i**) is of course written with the Cyrillic letters *ya*, *yu* (sometimes very similar), in the former case also with *ye* (e, see below), as in the above-mentioned **ayegak** beside **ayagax** for **ayagax** 'woman'. The *ya* and *yu* are used almost regularly to mark the non-velar pronunciation of a preceding **l**, sometimes also to mark the palatal character of a preceding **s**, which is more often written *sh*. After a consonant, the consonantal character of the **y(a/u)** is marked in the usual way by a preceding "soft sign" or "hard sign", as in the frequent word **Ek'ya**, **Ek"ya**, **Ik"ya** (e.g. 2.1.41.; 11.3.1.), **Iqyaa** "his baidarka". An initial **kya** is written *k'ya* (16.1.12.) or *kiya* (6.1.2. and perhaps 7.1.6.). Before a consonant the **y** is written *i*, e.g. **aihak** (8.3.1.), **Ayku** "dog".

The Aleut three short vowels are mostly written *a* (**ya**), *i*, *u* (**yu**). The lowering of the high vowels before a uvular consonant is quite often reflected by a written *e* and *o*, as in **Ek'ya**, etc., above and **oklogoyukatix** (11.1.11.), **Uqlugayukatix** "Disliked for a long time". In initial position the two Cyrillic *e*'s, the **ə** transliterated as *e*, and the **e** transliterated as *e* after a consonant and *ye* after a vowel, are not always clearly distinguished. An initial lowered **i** is also written with the *e/ye*, here transliterated as *ye* to avoid confusion (the initial **ya** is written *ye* only once, 2.1.T3.), e.g. **Eganok kuchichxinax** (10.9.34.), **Igana** **kuchichxinax**

"Had a/the terrible one fished out from boulders". The final sequence **-ix** is sometimes written **-ak** or **-ax**, as clearly in *algaman sayuktasak/x* (10.5.3.), **Algamaan sayuktaasix** "Pulling rope for mammal(s)" (suffix **-Vsi- l -usi-**). As noted above, an **i** is quite often written **y** (yery) after a uvular consonant, especially **g**. As also noted above, an **a** in contact with palatal consonants is often written **e** (*e/ye*). Especially after **s** it may also be written **y** or **i**, which reflect reduced allophones of an unstressed **a**, e.g. *tumgan akaasynax* (11.2.15.), **Tumgan haqaasanaŋ** "Brought tusks"; *kichxitxin tanagaasinax* (10.8.23.), **Qichxitxin tanaagaasanaŋ** "Brought his weapons back to his place" (suffix **-Vsa- l -usa-**). The **e** of the second syllable in the following name appears to reflect a typical Eastern Aleut palatalization of **a** before an **i** (here written **e**) in the following syllable: *algam gan gunelgesik* (8.5.3.), **Algam-ngaun hunalgiisix** "Means for wounding mammal(s)"; likewise the **e** in *ledik* for *lelik*, **lalix** 'killing' (in 8.4.2.); cf. *Aleut Dictionary* p. xix.

The Aleut long vowels, in the modern orthography written double (but in Veniaminov's orthography single with or without an accent), are quite often written double, mostly with different shapes of the adjoining letters. At the end of the preceding paragraph there are two examples of an **aa** written **aa**, the second **a** having the shape of an alpha. The **ii** is written **ii**, **ii**, **yi**, **ei**, e.g. *chiidak* (16.1.15.), **Chidaŋ** "Pup"; *Keigon asunax* (14.1.10.), **Kilgun asunaŋ** "Crossed over Cape Kigun". The lowered **ii** is written **ee** or **eo** (due to the following vowel) in *neegux* (10.6. T 1.), *neogox* (in 10.6.2., etc.), **Nilgux** 'Andreanof Islander'. Examples of **uu** are *tonun alitxu ussanax* (7.7.10.), **Tunuun alitxuusanax** "Fought with his voice"; *loosxik* (13.1.6., second **o** an omega), **Luusxiŋ** "Spoon". In the following name in the Tax lists the wrong vowel appears to be doubled: *tayagu-chaaasanax* (8.4. T 1.), **Tayaguun chalaasanaŋ** "Slid ashore with his man". This makes uncertain the interpretation of a name like *Saagimak* (4.1.11.) as **Sagimaŋ** "Face" or **Saagamax** "Eagle". In many cases, of course, a written single vowel is ambiguous, as in the frequent *tayagun*, etc., to be read as **tayagun** 'men' or **tayaguun** 'his own man' (in Atkan, where the plural suffix is **-s**, the latter would be the natural reading).

Consonants are often written double (sometimes with a "hard sign" in between), especially after the vowel of the first syllable, probably reflecting the usual stress on an initial syllable, e.g. *chakkuchak* (18.2.1.), **Chakuchaŋ** "Little hand"; *gaddugix* (17.2.2.), **Haduugix** "Neighbor", probably with stress also on the second syllable; *aggognax* (11.2.3.) beside *agugnax* (10.3.21.), **Agugnaŋ** "Sea urchin"; *gauggagnax* (17.1.2.), **Hawagnaŋ** "Towed"; *tukux Izhshinax* (10.3.24.), **Tukuŋ isinaŋ** "Cut across the chief".

A consonant cluster like **lg**, as in the very frequent word **algaŋ** 'mammal', is written *l^g*, which could reflect the usual short transitional vowel, but quite as often *lg* with a superscript *l*, which rather indicates an orthographic convention.

Unless superscript, a final consonant is regularly followed by a "hard sign" (") or a "soft sign" (') as in the Russian orthography of the time, left out in the Corpus. Sometimes a phrase is written as one word, e.g. *algamigana* (14.1.28., 19.1.6.), **Algam iganaa** "Terrible mammal". But a long name may also be written like two words, with the "hard sign" after both parts, e.g. *sugan"gasadax*" (2.1.37.), **Sugangaasaadaŋ** "Very young person". This shows that the scribe had no real command of Aleut, which makes all the more remarkable the transcription of Aleut in these documents.

In the tax lists, where the names are mostly given in a Russian genitive form, a final consonant would have an additional *a*, while a final Aleut **a** or **aa** would be changed into *i* or *y*, depending upon the quality of the preceding consonant. In the census, the Aleut forms are restored.

2.5. Inventory of names.

The total number of different male persons in the three sets of documents is 1618, all included in the corpus. As mentioned in 1.2.3., the census includes 1207 male persons (751 tributary men, 137 non-tributary men, and 319 minors). The tax receipts have 206 payers, of which 65 are found also in the census, and 122 fathers. The baptismal records include 92 baptized men and boys (and one additional man), of which 20 are found also in the census, 29 women and girls, and 76 different fathers, of which one is found also in the census.

In the census 17 men have only a Russian name (including *starik* 'old man' and *Kodiak* twice), in the tax lists four. These 21 names are indexed separately, together with the 90 baptismal names additional to the Aleut names in the census, and the 92 additional ones in the baptismal records. In the tax receipts three men have no name and 12 others only partly legible names.

The number of persons with a legible Aleut name thus is 1582, while the number of different Aleut names is about 1510. The great majority of the names are found, in the Corpus, as the name of one person only. A little more than 50 names are shared, each of them, by two persons, seven by three persons, and only one - **Tayaguŋ** "Man" - by six persons. Since the number of male persons in these documents seems to approach the total number of male inhabitants of the area, or at least of

the Eastern Aleut area, the strikingly high number of one-person names would seem to be significant and perhaps of importance for understanding the nature of the names (to be discussed in 4.).

In about 1140 of the 1510 different Aleut names it has been possible to offer a more or less plausible interpretation, given in bold face. In the Corpus, an obvious or at least highly probable interpretation is indicated by a colon (:) after the transliterated form, while less certain interpretations are qualified by "apparently", "probably", "possibly", "perhaps", or "conceivably". At the lower end of the scale the interpretation could as well have been left open, but perhaps a suggestion is of more interest than nothing. The problems are in part grammatical, to be discussed in the next section. Of the other names, about one quarter have some identifiable part but remain obscure like the rest, the crucial parts being presumably irretrievably obsolete or altogether unrecognizable.

3. Formal Aspects of the Aleut Names

This section deals with the grammatical structure of the names, their word classes (parts of speech) and derivation (postbases), with dialectal features, and with loanwords.

3.1. One-word and phrasal names.

The Aleut names are one-word or phrasal, the latter numbering about forty-five percent of the corpus. E.g. **Algaʃ** "Mammal" (8.4. T 3.; 10.12.28.); **Algām iḡanaa** "Terrible mammal" (14.1.28.; 19.1.6.); **Algām tunuu** "Mammal's voice" (7.5.3.); **Algaan tununinax** "Made his mammal roar" (2.1.49. *allegan tununinax*, somewhat uncertain); **Algatxin qayuʃtanaʃ** "Hooked his mammals" (6.1.6.); **Ataqan algatxaʃ** "One mammal gotten" (10.11.31.).

Of the one-word names some forty or more are grammatically elliptical. Some are in the relative case, the simple relative singular in **-m** or the 3.p.sg. rel. in **-gan** | **-an**, and so would require a following term with an anaphoric suffix (like **Algām** above), e.g. **Hlanamqum** "Darned boy's" (15.1.17.); **Algagan** "Of his mammal" (11.4. T1.), cf. **Algagan angtaa-ngaana aqaʃ** "Was given half of his mammal" (7.3.14.); **Anachan** "Of his property mark" (10.11.16., stem **anat-**). Another dozen appear to have a reflexive 3.p. possessive suffix, which requires a following transitive verb with a 3.p. subject (like **Algaan**, **Algatxin** above), e.g. **Amiin** "His own maternal uncle" (3.3.22.), cf. **Amitxin salginax** "Provided his maternal uncles with ducks (or blades)" (7.4.10.); **An'gat** "His own lines" (14.1.3. Atka), cf. **An'gatxin sayunaʃ** "Pulled his lines" (5.2.35.). These reflexive 3.p.sg. suffixes, however, are homophonous with 2.p.sg. suffixes, see 3.2.1. A larger number of names have the form of a transitive verb without a suffixal marking of an object and so should normally have an explicit nominal or pronominal object, e.g. **Qayuʃtanaʃ** (1.1.4.) "Hooked", cf. **Algatxin qayuʃtanaʃ** above; **Tiʃyun[aʃ]** "Pulled out", father of **Algaʃ tiʃyunaʃ** "Pulled out the mammal" (6.1.1., T 1.); **iḡanaasanaʃ** "Intimidated (someone)" or "Was terrible with (something)" (16.1.10.), cf. **Ugaluun iḡanaasanaʃ** "Was terrible with his spear" (7.5.5.; 8.3.3.).

An ellipsis would also make names like the following a bit more

meaningful: **Ataqan** "One" (10.10.2.), possibly the same person as **Ataqan ugaluŋtaŋ** "Has one spear" (10.10. T 2. somewhat unclear); **Algan** or **Algaan asix** "With mammals / his mammal" (1.3.2.); **Sila** "His proximity (toward him)", cf. **Sila aqaŋ** "Was close to him" (5.2.28.), itself perhaps elliptical. Many more one-word names could possibly be elliptical, for example the above-mentioned **Algaŋ** "Mammal", which is also the object part of many phrasal names, but in such cases the assumption of ellipsis would be arbitrary.

The nature of the true ellipsis is unclear. One possibility is that it was accidental in the situation of the registration, but at least one elliptical name is found both in the Census and in the earlier Tax lists: **Chalaasaŋ** "Landing with (something or somebody)" (7.5.1. and T 3.; another possible example is 1.1.3. and T 1.). Another possibility is that the phrasal names were shortened when used as a term of address, but for this there is no evidence. Of the few names used as terms of address in folkloristic texts there is one phrasal one but of a very trivial type: **Tumgam hlaadaganaa** "Tusk-boy" (Atka 1909, see *Aleut Dictionary* p. 585).

3.2. Word classes and constructions.

The remarkable fact is that the Corpus includes both nominal and verbal names, the latter referring, according to Veniaminov, to memorable events (see 4.2.). Very many Aleut stems are used both as nouns and as verbs but it is still possible to distinguish between ordinary nouns, with or without one or two denominative postbases, deverbative nouns, verbal nouns or ambivalent forms, and participial or finite verbal forms. A few additional names appear to belong to other word classes.

3.2.1. Ordinary nouns.

A number of one-word names are nouns in the simple absolutive singular (vowel stems with the suffix **-ŋ**, consonant stems with suffix zero), some few in the plural (in Eastern Aleut suffix **-n**, in Atkan **-s**), e.g. **Algaŋ** "Mammal" (10.12.28., etc.), pl. **Algas** (15.1.10.); **Ulaŋ** "House" (7.6. T 1.; 10.5. B 4.), pl. **Ulas** (17.1.18.); **Niiguŋ** "Andreanof Islander" (10.6. T 1.), pl. **Niigugin** (10.4. B 13.). The form **Kitak** (1.1.22.) is ambiguous: singular **Kitak** "Foot" or dual **Kitak** "Feet". Two of the simple names have an enclitic negation; **Aachagulux** "Not best friend" (3.3.17.); **Alaxxiinulux** "Not mainlanders" (3.1.32.). As mentioned above, one-word names in the relative case must be elliptical. Two names, both uncertain, may have a numeral determiner: **Aalax akayux** "Two straits" (3.1.28.); **Chaang haŋuŋ** "Five burdens" (8.2. T 1.). Perhaps a predicative noun in **Kadan qudax** "Fire ahead" (1.1.7.).

Two names appear to have a 1.p.sg. possessive suffix, two or three other ones a 2.p.pl. possessive suffix: **Adang** "My father" (3.1.14.); **Hlang** "My son" (10.9. T 4.); **Hlachi** "Your (pl.) son (or sons)" (10.9.40.); **Tayağuchix** "Your man (or men)" (13.2.9. Amlia); possibly **Angachi** "Your adversary" (10.9.43.), but the very ambiguous *agachi* could perhaps be taken also as an imperative: **Agaachi** "Get away (you pl.)" or **Hangaachi** "Ascend", a grammatical category not otherwise represented in the Corpus. Names like the above-mentioned **Amiin** and **An'gat**, if reflexive, must be elliptical, but the suffixes being homophonous with 2.p. sg. suffixes, the names could also mean "Your (sg.) maternal uncle", "Your lines"; likewise dual forms like **Ugalukin** "His own / Your two spears" (7.8.1.) (other examples are 3.3.8., 10.8.25., and 10.9. T 4.).

Names with a non-reflexive 3.p. possessive suffix, with or without a preceding referent in the relative case, are far more numerous (more than thirty examples), e.g. **Tayağum saa** "Man's face (or blade)" (5.2.13.), **Sagimaga** "His face" (7.3. T 5.); **Algam kitakix** "Mammal's feet (dual)" (10.14. B 1., 32.), **Hamgakix** "His sleeves" (16.2.4.); **Alga(m) kayungin** "Mammal's muscles" (10.14. B 18.); **Ayagan alga** "Women's mammal" (11.6.1.); **Anatangin** "His/Their markings" (10.15.15. verbal noun). **Alitxum silan alga** is ambiguous: "The mammal in front of the army" or "Being in front of the army" (7.7.5.). One name seems to have a demonstrative determiner: **Akan alga** "His mammal out there" (10.9.2.).

The following denominative postbases are found in nominal names, roughly classified in terms of meaning (cf. *Aleut Dictionary*, pp. 467-558 Suffixes):

-Vda- | **-aada-** 'minor, small; dear; resembling' (ten examples), e.g. **Tayağudaŋ** "Little man" (7.2.8.; 10.11.19.; 11.4.12.); **Qugaadaŋ** "Little assistant spirit" or "Mask" (1.2.1.). Apparently doubled in **Tayağudaadaŋ** "Little man" (10.4.17.). Perhaps variant **-Vza** in **Hyaagaazaŋ** "Little tree" (10.14. B 20.).

-kda-, -gda- 'small': **Asxinukdaŋ** "Little girl" (16.1.2.); **Umyugdaŋ** "Little sponge" (17.1.19.).

-kucha-, after **u** **-kicha-** 'small, little' (six examples), e.g. **Hlakuchaŋ** "Little boy" (7.1.12.); **Tayağukichaŋ** "Little man" (11.3.4.). With a following **-Vda-** in **Hlakuchaadaŋ** "Very small boy" (8.1.20.).

-chxiza- 'nice, pretty': **Ayagachxizaŋ** "Nice woman" (10.9.45); **Tukuchxisaŋ** "Nice chief" (9.1.2.); **Uyuchxizaŋ** "Nice neck" (7.2.4.). With following **-Vda-** in **Aniqduchxizaadaŋ** "Little nice child" (7.2.2.8.).

-yuug- 'poor' (five examples), e.g. **Algayyuux** "Poor mammal" (8.3.8.); **Tayağuyuux** "Poor man" (in 18.1.1.); **Chuug(a)yuux** "Poor fur parka" (3.1.29.).

-**Vklu-Vda** 'little darned': **Chaakluudaŋ** "Little darned hand" (8.4.7.).

-**Vklu-kda** 'little darned': **An'gaaklukdaŋ** "Little darned line" (3.1.43.).

-**Vlki**- perhaps part of **-Vlkida** 'darned, wretched': **Tayaguulkiŋ** "Darned (?) man" (8.3.10.).

-**namqu**- 'darned, wretched': **Hlanamqum** "Darned boy's" (15.1.17.).

-**kuda**- 'wretched': **Kingikudaŋ** "Wretched younger (brother)" (16.2.5.).

-**kiza**- (**-kuza**-) 'dear': **Tayagukizaŋ** "Dear man" (13.1.8.).

-**lgu**- 'big': **Agigilguŋ** "Big round stone" (7.2. T 8.).

-**mag**- 'big, real': **Igamagin** "Big woman's knives" (10.10.8.); **Qatxamax** "Big penis" (17.3.11.).

-**Vgamag**- | **-ligamag**- 'major, main, favorite': **Hlaagamax** "Favorite boy" (16.2.7.).

-**ŋtaqa**- 'used; old, worn': **Chaasuŋtaqaŋ** "Old yolk" (3.1.39.); **Kadaŋtaqaŋ** "Worn spearhead" (11.2.11.); **Qugaŋtaqaŋ** "Old assistant spirit" (9.1. T 1.).

-**nuuqi**- 'to some degree': **Tayagunuuiŋ** "Some (?) men" (10.14.11.).

-**Vsaada**- | **-aasaada**- 'very': **Sugangaasaadaŋ** "Very young person" (2.1.37.).

-**Vguza**- | **-liguza**- 'only, just': **Chaaguzaŋ** "Just hand" (2.1.46.).

-**Vguza-hli**- | **-liguza-hli**- 'only': **Ayagaaguz** **hliŋ** "Only woman" (2.1.7.).

-**hli**- 'just': **Hyaagahlin** "Just logs (wood)" (3.2.31.).

-**liga**- 'future, material for -': **Qaligaŋ** "Material for food" (10.14. B 35.); **Antaagligaŋ** "Future sea lion bull" (10.5. B 3.); **Ayagaŋ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride" (10.14. B 30.).

-**giisi**- 'step-, half': **Huyugliisiŋ** "Half brother" (10.4. B 10.); **Umnigiiisiŋ** "Step-nephew" (10.12.4.).

3.2.2. Deverbative nouns.

About one hundred of the names have the important suffix **-Vsi**- | **-usi**-/**-asi**- 'means for V-ing; place for V-ing; V-ing, way of V-ing'. Some of the names are ordinary nouns of the Aleut lexicon, e.g. **Igagiisiŋ** "Saw" (10.9.21.); **Angagiisiŋ** (10.11.5.; 10.15.4.), pl. **Angagiisin** (7.5.18.) "Subsistence"; **Qanaxtusiiŋ** "Wintering place" (3.1.11.); **Tukuusiŋ** "Riches" (3.1.22.). In the Corpus, there may be more nouns like these, accidentally not recorded as such. But there may as well be special onomastic

formations, descriptive of a person's instruments, place of activity, way of doing things, or perhaps of the person himself, as the group's or chief's instrument for obtaining things, or the like.

Many of the names are simple nouns in the absolutive case, in the singular or, rarely, in the plural, e.g. **Algatzagiisix** "Means for getting mammals" (3.1.19.); **Chalaasix** "Means/Place for landing" (13.1.16.); **Chikadusix** "Means for winding up (guts)" (10.7. T 4.); **Iqyagidusix** "Start of paddling" (11.7.2.); **Mayaagasin** pl. "Hunting gear" (10.15.3.), an ordinary noun. Enclitic negation in **Maqulaasigulux** "No reason to be idle" (11.1.9).

Many names have an adjunct in the relative case and a possessive 3.p. suffix (or only the possessive suffix), indicating the owner or corresponding to the subject of the underlying verb, e.g. **Tukum mayaagacha** "Chief's hunting (tool)" (6.1.23.); **Tayaqum ignagiichaulux** "Man's lightness" (7.3.13.); **Ayagam taligacha** "Woman's means for / way of dancing" (10.12.15.); **Tukum aamaliicha** "Chief's cleaning tool" (3.2.24.); **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (or erection)" (6.1. T 2.). In two names the adjunct seems to correspond to the object of the underlying verb, a rare construction: **Algam dactucha** "Means for stopping mammal(s)", if not "Mammal's way of stopping" (8.1.14.); **Iganam iguducha** "Removal of danger (?)" (2.1.39.), cf. E 1825 **chatsam agluucha** 'teaspoon'; A 1840 **uuquchiingim katmucha** (1952 du. **katmusikix**) 'fox stretcher'. What normally corresponds to an object is a phrase with the positional noun **i-**, 3.p.sg. **ngaan**, **-aan** ("dative"), found in over twenty of the names, e.g. **Algamaan sayuxtaasix** "Means for pulling mammal(s), pulling rope for mammal(s)" (10.5.3.); **Algamaan tugaasix** "Means for striking mammal(s)" (2.1.14.); **Igamaan agidusix** "Means for opening (prying) slate" (2.1.49.); **Tukum-ngaan suusix** "Means for taking (a) chief" (2.1. 30.); **Tukum igim ukuxtaacha** "Chief's means for looking at himself (mirror)" (7.2.34.) (for this name see 3.4. below).

Several of the bases of these nouns have a postbase, a deverbative one like the transitivizer **-t-** in **-dusi-**, **-ya-** 'try to make -' (10.14. B 21.), intransitivizer **-qagi-** (5.2.32.), **-da-** 'usually' (10.14. B 38.), **-xta-** 'temporarily' (10.5.3.), **-naag-** 'try to -' (1.1.12.), or a denominative one, which may also make a suffix cluster with the following **-Vsi-** **i-** **-usi-** / **-asi-** :

-gi- 'have; be in, etc.'- **Ayagam ulugiicha** "Woman's means for having meat" (10.14. B 47. a woman); **Tayaqum dagiicha** "Man's means for having eye(s), Man's substitute eye(s)" (10.14.9.); **Alugiicha** "His means for sea hunting (lit. going by sea)" (7.4.13.). Perhaps predicative in **Ugaluu qagilisix** "His spear (is) means for having fish (or food)" (8.1.9). **-gu-** 'have many': **Algaguusix** "Means for having many mammals"

(6.1.10.); **Alitxu(m) qaduguucha** "Warrior's means for having many scabs (?)" (10.3.3.).

-ziga-, -siga- 'have good -': **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** "Woman's means for (way of) having good nits (?)" (10.4. B 11.); **Kamgisigaasiŋ** "Means for having a good head (?)" (1.1.28.).

-lg(l)- 'provide with -': **Algam-ngaana hunalgiisiŋ** "Means for wounding (providing with wounds) a mammal" (8.5.3.); **Algamaan unalgasiŋ** "Means for providing a mammal with cooked (food) (?)" (10.14. B 4.).

-ŋsi- 'make': **Hunaŋsiisiŋ** "Means for making wounds" (13.1.34.).

-txagi- 'catch, find, get': **Algatxagiisiŋ** "Means for getting mammals" (3.1.19.); **Chadugnatxagiisiŋ** "Means for getting blubber, Providing blubber" (10.1.5.6.); **Kilmatxagiisiŋ** "Providing stomachs (bladders)" (10.2.16.).

-li- 'go to': **Tanaguliisin** pl. "Means for visiting people with many places" (10.1.1.), with an underlying verbal noun.

A dozen names have other deverbative suffixes:

-Vlug | **-alug-** 'place or time for V-ing': **Sagaalux** "Sleeping place" (7.8.1); **Taniilux** "Lighting place" (10.2.13.); **Aygaalux** "Time for traveling" (7.2. T 6.); **Asxuulux** "Place for nailing" (10. 14. B 48., a woman); **Luulux** "Way of trust, one to be trusted (?)" (17.1.20.).

-kna- / **-gna-** 'result of V-ing': **Kilaknaŋ** "Beaten (surpassed in race)" (10.11.11.); **Igdagignaŋ** "Result of drilling (fire ?)" (10.9.31.).

-ligna- (**-likna-**) 'remains of': **Qalignas** "Remains of eating, Leftovers" (19.1.2.), an ordinary noun.

-ga- 'something to be V-ed': **Malgadagaŋ** "Ready to be done" (10. 14. B 6.); **Angazagaŋ** "One to get aid from" (11.7. T 1.); **Chatunagaŋ** "Ready to be chopped" (10.6.14.).

-ŋta- | **-ta-** 'habitual, skilled, expert V-er': **Anuŋtaŋ** "Expert hitter" (5.2. T 3.; 9.1. T 6.); **Laŋtaŋ** "Killer" (10.12. T 3.); **Chigudaŋtaŋ** "Expert chaser" (3.1. T 3.); **Qaguyaŋtaŋ** "Good at making fierce" (10.3. T 4.).

3.2.3. Verbal nouns and ambivalent forms.

More than 140 names have a verbal stem without a tense or participial suffix but most of them with some characteristic postbase. Depending upon the circumstances, such stems may indicate a person or an object or the state or action as such, or may be tenseless predicates (so-called general tense).

Intransitive stems occur in one-word names or may have a subject in the absolutive case or a subjective adjunct in the relative case (participial construction), e.g. **Qayaŋ** "High/Tall" or "Hill" (19.1.1.); **Uluudaŋ** "Red" (1.1. T 3.); **Iganaŋ** "Terrible" (10.15. T 4.); **Tanangin iganaŋ** "His

places (or islands) are terrible" (10.11.14); **Tutalgaa iganaŋ** "Is terrible to listen to" (11.5.3.; 17.3.15.); **Algām iganaa** "Terrible mammal" (14.1.28.; 19.1.6.); **Ayagam iganangin** "Terrible women" (3.1.14.); **Algagiŋ** "Has/Having mammal(s)" (10.3.2.; 6.1. T 1.); **Ugaluu algagiŋ** "His spear has (is in) a mammal" (10.3.13.; 11.1.17.); **Alix ikyagiŋ** "The old man has a baidarka (or paddles)" (10.15.8.); **Tayagum ikyagii** "Man in baidarka, Paddling man" (11.3.11.); **Qagaduux** "Men's dancing" (3.1. T 8.); **Tayagum mayaaga** "Man's hunting" (10.10.1.; 10.15. T 3.). Enclitic negation in **Ayagamaan agutxaginulux** pl. "Hide nothing for the woman" (10.14. B 37. a woman); **Ikyagitxinulux** "Not his own paddlers" (13.1.22.), elliptical.

Many of the intransitive stems have a denominative postbase: **-gi-** **-agi-** 'have, have in or on it; be in, etc.' (more than thirty examples), examples above.

-tu- 'have a big, have much' (a dozen examples), e.g. **Gulatuŋ** "Has/Having large nostrils" (17.2.6.); **Takatuŋ** "Has a big bladder" (8.3.9.).

-gu- 'have many': **Chayağux** "Has many fish pots" or **Chaayağux** "Has many drums" (17.3.8.); **Chuuyugiŋ** "Has many jackets" (in 10.8. T 2.), pl. **Chuuyugus** (16.2.10.); **Tanağun** pl. "Have many places" (1.1.37.).

-la- 'have lots of': **Algalaŋ** "Has lots of mammals" (18.1.2.).

-ziga- (**-diga-**) 'good, efficient': **Tayaguzigaŋ** "Efficient man" (5.2.18.).

-ligda- (**-likda-**) 'clean': **Saligdaŋ** "Cleans ducks" (10.14. B 38.).

-nu- 'smell of, taste of': **Chadugnanux** "Smelling/Tasting of blubber" (10.2.22.); **Takanux** "Smell of codfish bladder" (10.7. 13.; 11.5. T 1.); **Manux** "Good smell/taste" (10.9. T 5.).

-naag- 'go for': **Tayağunaax** "Man killer" or "Outside man" (13.1.4.).

-lug- : **Tayağulux** "Fighter" (11.4.11.).

-miigu- : **Qadamiiguŋ** "Fishing for trout" (18.2.6.).

-Vgu- 'look for': **Iqyaagux** "Looking for baidarkas" (14.1.36.).

Many other intransitive stems have a deverbative or neutral postbase:

-da-, **-za-** 'generally, habitually, etc.' (some twenty examples), e.g. **Changadaŋ** "Goes fast (baidarka)" (10.8. B 5.); **Ugaluu algadaŋ** "His spear usually gets mammals" (2.1. T 4.); **Ikyagizaŋ** "Usually paddles in baidarka" (12.1.1.); **Agalgidağulux** "Never harpoons" (10.8. B 7.); **Aamga qalgadağulux** "Its blood is never eaten" (8.1.6.).

-xta- **-ta-** 'have V-ed; for a while, etc.' (half a dozen examples), e.g. **Taliŋtas** "Dancers" (17.1.24.); **Quganaŋ ayuŋtaŋ** "The stone tumbles" (7.3.1.); **Algaa gidaŋtaŋ** "His mammal is enviable" (14.1. 33.).

-yuka-, **-yukat-** 'for a long time' : **Nanayukaŋ** "Long aching"; **Uqluğayukatiŋ** "Disliked for a long time" (11.1.11.).

-qada- 'stop': **Angagiqadaŋ** "Stop(ped) breathing" (7.3.21.); **Hamamaqadaŋ** "Stops being so" (10.8.8.).

-Vka- | -iika- 'can': **Algaakaŋ** "Can catch mammals" (19.1.11.).

-Vtu- | -aatu- 'want, tend to': **Tanaagaatuŋ** "Wants (or Wanting) to come back to his place" (3.2.4.); **Tayaŋusiituŋ** "Wants to get (kill) men" (13.2.11.); **Chalasxaatuŋ** "Wants to be met (when landing)" (16.1.11.).

-qaagu- : **Alixtaqaaguŋ** "Apt to vomit (?)" (7.2.6.).

-Vda- | -aada- 'a little, slowly, at ease, etc.': **Kichaadaŋ** "Draining a little" (19.1.3.); **Uchaadaŋ** "Goes/Going leisurely down" (16.2.11.).

-Vzaada- | -aazaada- 'very much': **Ayuzaadaŋ** "Falling over very much" (1.1.40.).

-du- 'fast': **Kahmaduŋ** "Doing (going, being) fast" (18.3.1.).

-zu- 'well, ably': **Qazum** "Good eater" (5.2. T 4.) elliptical.

-ziga- (-diga-) 'well, properly': **Iqyaa haqazigaŋ** "His baidarka comes properly" (17.1.15.); **Ayukazigaŋ** "Good long stay" (3.2.12.).

-chxiza- 'nice': **Ayagaa machxizaŋ** "His wife is nice (does nicely)" (10.15.1.).

-lga- | -sxa- passive: **Humnisxaŋ** "Made swell" (10.14.17.).

-ga- | -a- passive of -ŋta- | -ta- : **Ahlayagaŋ** "Used for board" (15.1.15.).

-gi- | -agi- 'be in the state of having been V-ed': **Iqyaa tugagiŋ** "His baidarka is struck" (3.1.10.).

Some fifty names have a transitive stem, one-half of them with a nominal object, e.g. **Algaŋ husixtaŋ** "Has a mammal loaded in" (3.2.15.); **Angagiŋ haqaasaŋ** "Bringing a person" (7.4.14.). Such names without an object may or may not be elliptical, e.g. **Chalaasaŋ** "Landing with (something or somebody)" above (3.1.). One uncertain name would seem to have a subject but no object: **Tukuu anataŋ** "His chief makes (things) his own (with property marks)" (10.2.1.), cf. **Algaŋ anataŋ** "Marking the mammal as his own" (9.1. T 3.). One name is a verbal noun with a possessive suffix: **Axsidigaa** "His proper perforation (?)" (7.2.37.).

Ten of the names have the denominative suffix -ŋta- | -ta- 'have as, use as': **Algaŋ husixtaŋ** above; **Iganaŋ uluŋtaŋ** "Has a terrible body" (9.1.5.); **Chakin agaluŋtaŋ** "Uses his hands as tusks (for striking)" (10.2.4.).

The majority have a deverbative suffix:

-da- 'generally, habitually, etc.' : **Tayaŋuŋ takahdan** pl. "Tear off (eliminate ?) the man" (2.1.43.); **Ayagaa[n] ukudaŋ** "Watches his wife" or **Ayagan ukudaŋ** "Finds women" (11.4. T 5.).

-ŋta- | -ta- 'have V-ed; for a while, etc.' : **Algan udixtaŋ** "Distributing mammals" (3.1. T 7.); **anataŋ** above.

-Vsa- | -usa- / -asa- 'with, etc.' (ten examples), see **Angagiŋ haqaasaŋ**, **Chalaasaŋ** above.

-chxi- 'make (cause), let : **Chakin higayachxiŋ** "Letting his hands freeze" (16.2.9.); **Changachxiŋ** "Making (baidarka) go fast" (17.1.32.).

-ya- 'try to make' (some ten examples): **Angaginaŋ takayaŋ** "Trying to take loose a woman" (1.1.52.); **Qasayaŋ** "Trying to make surface" (18.1.6.).

-ni-za- 'cause habitually' : **Atatanizaŋ** "Causing to be fast" (3.2. T 14.).

3.2.4. Verbs in the remote tense and participles.

Some 315 names have the suffix **-na-** and 120 the suffix **-qa-** (etc.). Depending upon the circumstances such forms could be verbal predicates in the remote tense or participles, e.g. **Aqlanaŋ** "Was angry" or "One who is/was angry" (14.1.5.); **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut" or "A not cut one" (11.7.7). Very few of these names, however, have clearly a participial nature: **Tayaŋu(m) kuligigichtinaa** "Man who makes (people) have a deck load" (10.1. B 4.); **Aamagnaa** "Bleeding" (1.1.15.); **Chngatutxatxinulux** "Sea otter he himself did not catch" (3.2.9.), elliptical, suffix rather denominative **-txa-** 'gotten'; **Qidanakudaŋ** "Darned weeper" (10.14. B 1.), with an additional denominative suffix (the verbal form would have been **qidakudanaŋ** 'the darned one wept'). The ambivalent forms may therefore be taken preferably as predicates in the remote past (see also 4.2.).

Intransitive forms as one-word names are ambivalent, e.g. **Algachxizanan** "Were/Being nice mammals" (10.9.29.); likewise **Algaŋ anaŋ** "Was/Being a mammal" (10.12.9.). But there may also be a subject in the absolutive case, with or without a possessive suffix, e.g. **Alitxuŋ alaxsxinaŋ** "The army went inland" (3.3.7.); **Tukuu alitxunaŋ** "His chief waged war (or made an attack)" (15.1. 19.); **Achaachaanaŋ iganaginaŋ** "Your friend had cruelty (?)" (7.2. B 1.). There may also be an oblique term, with or without a subject: **Hlaa ngaan husanaŋ** "His son rolled down for him" (11.7.10); **Tanamaan** (or **Tanaamaan**) **tununaŋ** "Spoke to the (or his) land (place)" (10.4.6). One name seems to be a complex sentence: **Tayaŋu(m) kugan tadaqa[da]guun utanaŋ** "After having trodden on a/the man, he went down to the beach" (7.2. B 3.).

Transitive forms have in very many names an explicit object in the absolutive case, with or without a possessive suffix, e.g. **Tayaŋuŋ kalunaŋ** "Shot a man" (3.3.1.); **Algan sngalugnaŋ** "Observed mammals" (2.1.12.); **Iqyaan kalahnaŋ** "Dragged his baidarka" (10.8. 26.). Two names have an anaphoric object, with a subject in the relative case: **Tukum tunuxtaasaqangin** "The chief talked about (or argued with) them" (7.2.15.); **Tayaŋum gulgiqaa** "The man pierced it" (10.9.38.).

Names like **Qayuftanaŋ** "Hooked" (1.1.4.) are presumably elliptical, see 3.1. Likewise **Tayaguu sayunaŋ** "His man pulled" (1.1.4.4.) and a couple more, although a transitive verb may also be used in a general sense.

Forms in **-qa-** without a subject in the relative case and without the suffixal reference (as in the example above) have a passive sense, e.g. **Sayuqaŋ** "Was pulled" (14.1.27.), cf. **sayuqangis** 'they pulled him'. An object noun, which becomes a kind of subject, has typically a 3.p. possessive suffix, indicating an anaphoric subject (forty-five examples), e.g. **Qichŋa suqaŋ** "His knife was taken" (6.1.24.), cf. **qichŋa suqangin** 'they took his knife'; **Tayagungin qichŋiliqaŋ** "His men were deprived of weapon" (7.2.29.); only in a couple of cases, perhaps questionable, the noun has no possessive suffix: **Tukuŋ uyaqaŋ** "The chief was fetched" (8.1.1.), cf. **tukuŋ uyanan** 'they fetched the chief'. Some names have in addition an anaphoric oblique term, quite normally, e.g. **Tukuŋ ngaan uyaqaŋ** "The chief was brought to him" (7.2.20.); **Chaliŋ ngaan suusaqaŋ** "Was taken with a fishline" (3.1.26.). Some other names have only a specified oblique term, e.g. **Alitxum-ngaana uyaqaŋ** "Was fetched for the army" (7.7.9.). A dozen names have an oblique term with an anaphoric noun (noun with a 3.p. possessive suffix), e.g. **Unglugan kugan aamagniŋtaqaŋ** "Was made bleeding on his pinnacle" (8.5.6.); with a passive postbase: **Ulagan silan kayuulaqaŋ** "Was waited for (hopefully expected) to his house" (1.1.47. **-ula-** passive of **-usa-**); **Tanagan kukiin ayugaqaŋ** "One went out from his two places" (2.1.28. **-ga-** | **-a-** passive of **-ŋta-** | **-ta-**).

A large number of these transitive verbs have a denominative or deverbative postbase:

-lgi- | **-sxi-** 'provide with N; put in N' (thirty-eight examples), e.g. **Ulaŋ ayagalginaŋ** "Provided the house with women, brought women to the house" (10.9.3.); **Algaŋ isxasŋinaŋ** "Put the/a mammal in a/the basket" (10.3.22.).

-li- 'remove N from, deprive of N' (some twenty examples), e.g. **Kanaaŋ ayagalinaŋ** "Took women away from the Koniag" (3.1.40).

-ŋta- | **-ta-** 'have has N, use as N': **Linaŋ kamuŋtanaŋ** "Had roof of mats" (10.12.27.).

-Vsa- | **-usa-** / **-asa-** 'with, by means of, etc.' (more than eighty examples), e.g. **Chaan suqaŋiisanaŋ** "took (took something) with his hand" (3.1.42.); **Niigugin tunungin igim ugutaasanaŋ** "Enjoyed the Andreanof Islanders' words" (4.1.2.); more examples above.

-ni- 'cause' (some twenty examples): **Algaŋ aamagninaŋ** "Made the mammal bleed" (10.4.3.); **Tayagun tununinaŋ** "Caused men to talk" (11.5.9.).

-**chxi**- 'make (cause), let': **Qugaŋ tunuchŋinaŋ** "Made the spirit speak" (10.12.1.); **Saan ayagiehŋinaŋ** "Let his face be ashamed" (15.1.8.).
 -**ya**- 'try to make': **Iqyaan kakiyanaŋ** "Made his baidarka raise the bow" (2.1.13.); **Tukuŋ sigayanaŋ** "Tried to recognize the chief" (7.3.7.).
 -**nisa**- 'expect': **Algaginisaqaŋ** "Expected to have mammals" (6.1.8.)

3.2.5. Other verbal forms.

Half a dozen names appear to have the present suffix **-ku**-, e.g. **Kunakuŋ** "Is skinny (fish)" (13.2.2.); **Ayagaasakuu** "Took her as wife" (10.9.10.).

Several names seem to be in the conjunctive, some of them with an anaphoric object suffix, e.g. **Alitxuusalix** "Fighting with (somebody)" (10.9. T 3.), elliptical; **Alugaa hisix** "His black lily is growing" (1.1.6.); **Igaliyakan** "Trying to make him faint" (6.1. T 2.); **Ayagaa qalka** "Eating its female (?)" (10.2.6.).

3.2.6. Other word classes.

The name **Ataqan** "One" (10.10.2) may be elliptical, see 3.1.

Relational and positional nouns: **Haduugiŋ** "Neighbor" (17.2.2.); **Agaluugin** "The last ones" (10.14. B 27.); **Sila** "His proximity (toward him)" (13.2.6.); **Atingin** "Their lower part" or "Below them" (11.7.4.); **Ungan** "In between (them)" (5.2.12.). Possible derivatives: ***Quchxayaŋ** "The middle one" (10.5.8.), ***Quchxaadaa** "The middle one" (10.7.8.); ***Tanayaŋ** "Landward" (3.1.5.).

Demonstratives: **Uma** "Here, back here" (10.9.33); **Naguya** (= **Nawaya**) "That's the one" (7.4.12.); **Akuudan** "Over there" (11.4.8.); **Hamamaqadaŋ** "Stops being so" (10.8.8); **Qigangudagan** "Eastward" (3.2 T 3.); **Hakuugii** "Being above the seashore" (1.1. T 7.). **Ikaagaatuŋ** "Wanting to get across" (3.1.9.); **Unaatxiŋ** "The lower (lowest) one" (3.2.23).

Personal pronoun: **Tuman** "We" (10.9. T 5.).

3.3. Dialectal features.

Some Eastern Aleut names seem to have the syncopation typical of the modern dialects, e.g. **Ayagag(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride" (10. 14. B 30.); **Tayagun hyaag(a)linaŋ** "Deprived the men of wood" (11.2.7.); **Chuug(a)yuux** "Poor fur parka" (3.1.29.); conceivably also **Kaal(i)kaadaŋ** "Little paper" (3.3.14.).

Two western names show the apocopation typical of modern Atkan: **An'gat** "His own lines" (14.1.3. and in 16.2.3.), Eastern Aleut **An'gatsin** (in 5.2.35. and 11.5.15.); but **Iqyagitxinulax** "Not his own paddlers" (13.1.2).

In the Eastern name **Tayagum ignagiichaulux** "Man's lightness"

(7.3.13.) the enclitic negation has the form **ulux**, rather than the later **yulux**, after a vowel, like **ulax** in old Atkan.

In names of Unalaska and farther east the plural suffix is **-n** as in the later language, while two names of Umnak and one of Islands of Four Mountains have the **-s** that is regular farther west: **Ginas manax** "Did enviable things" (11.4.3.); **Kamganinas** "They caused (people) to feast" (11.6.6.); **Ayagas** "Women" (12.1.1.). As indicated above (2.3.), the more frequent **-n** at Umnak (some ten examples) could be due to the Unalaskan interpreter Pupyshev, so also the **-n** in two names of Amlia (3.1.2. and 23.), beside the normal and more frequent **-s** of that area (15.1.10. and 13., etc.). According to Veniaminov (1846:XII-XIII), the people of Umnak at his time used the **-s**, and so undoubtedly also a generation earlier.

As expected, the 2.p.pl. possessive suffix has the form **-chi** in the Unalaskan name **Hlachi** "Your son(s)" (10.9.40.) but the form **-chix** in the name of Amlia **Tayaguchix** "Your man/men" (13.2.9.).

The archaic absolute sg. **-Vn** | **-un/-an** of the deverbative suffix **-Vsi-** | **-usi-** / **-asi-** 'means, etc.' is found in two names of Umnak and four names farther west: **Aniigan** "Adze" (11.6.5.), cf. Unalaska **Aniigasiŋ** (10.7.12.; 10.12.17.); **Imadun** 'shouting' (in 11.2.8.); **Ayagadun** "Means for getting women" (14.1.12.); **Qaluun** "Place with hot springs" (see 14.1.9.); **Sahmidun** "Flinging instrument" (16.1.8.); **Chiduun** "Means for sliding down" (16.2.6.). The western form **Kasam** "Eider Duck" (14.1.17) is known also from Netsvetov 1840, later **Kasamiŋ**.

Two names mentioned above, **Kadan qudax** (1.1.7.) in 3.2.1. and **Ugaluu qaglisiŋ** (8.1.9.) in 3.2.2., recall nominal sentences of the Eastern Aleut type, possibly due to Russian influence.

Half a dozen Eastern Aleut names appear to be or contain words otherwise known only as Atkan: **Kuhyuŋ** "Great sculpin" (8.1.11.); **Tukuŋ kangayulginaŋ** "Provided the chief with an upper (of dress)" (8.1.13.); **Algangin sugatxaŋ** "His mammals were chased" (8.2.2.); **Tukum kanixtaatuu** "The chief who tends to be pleased" (8.5.4.); **Maguliŋ** "Betrayal" (9.1. T 7.); **Qaxuqaŋ** "Hit exactly" (10.12.8.); while one Atkan name has a stem otherwise known only from Eastern Aleut: **Qachaayul** "Being ready to be mad" (14.1.18.). These words may have had a wider geographic distribution, but the possibility of later movements could not be dismissed; two inhabitants of a village of Unalaska were marked as visitors from Atka (10.13.8-9.). **Tamamaŋ** "Doing so" of Tanaga (18.3.6.), belonging to the **Naahmigus**, may have used that word, otherwise known only from Attuan.

3.4. Foreign elements.

The Russians, who also brought along natives of Kamchatka, had by 1790 dominated the Aleutian area for a generation and some of them also lived with Aleuts in Aleut villages. In this way Aleuts could have names like the following:

Ėaykin pl. "Dog salmon" (10.10.4.), from Kamchatkan Russian *khayko* 'dog salmon' or directly from Kamchadal (Itelmen).

Tayaġum satxaa "Man's net for catching sea otter" (10.1. T 1.), from Russian *sétka* 'net'.

Saamaniġ "Fine grass for putting inside boots" (18.1.7.), probably from Russian **samany*, plural of *samán* 'chaff'.

Luusxiġ "Spoon" (13.1.6.), from Russian *lózħka*, pl. *lózħki* 'spoon'.

Kuunuġ "Horse" (4.1.12.), from Russian *kon* 'horse'; the Russians did not take horses to the Aleutians but took Aleuts to Kamchatka where they could see them.

Kaalkaadaġ (3.3.14.) perhaps from **kalikaġ** 'paper, document; letter' from Koryak *kalikal*.

Tukum igim ukuġtaacha "Chief's means for looking at himself" (7.2.34., a minor), meaning 'mirror', must refer to a gift like the ones brought along by the Billings expedition (see 1.2.2.). **Chixtin alġalġinaġ** "Put mammals in dens" (7.6.1., T. 2. 1780-1790) may refer to the Russians having Aleuts set out foxes for trapping, cf. Eastern Aleut **klisaġ**, Atkan **klimchiġ** 'torsion trap', old loans from Russian *klyaptsý*, and the distribution of nine hundred trap barbs mentioned in 1.2.2.

4. Naming Customs

4.1. Carl Heinrich Merck's account.

Dr. Merck, naturalist of the Billings expedition, together with staff physician Michael Rohbeck who recorded valuable Aleut word lists, sought ethnographic information with the help of interpreter Mikhaila Lavrentiev Milkov, born at Umnak (probably the son of a Russian, not in the Census). In Merck's journal one finds the following sentence, translated from his peculiar German: "the name is given the newborn by the most experienced [men] of a settlement, after what comes first to their mind, such as birds, sea animals and the like" (ms.p. 134: "den Nahmen geben Neugeborenen, die erfahrensten eines Wohnplatzes, von ihnen zu erst einfällt, als Vögeln, Seetieren und dergleichen"; altered in Jacobi 1937:123; Pierce 1980:175).

In the Corpus there are several names of the indicated type, e.g. **Aaguliix** "Hawk (falcon)" (10.14.20.); **Anulgiŋ** "Cormorant" (10.9.4.); **Algaŋ** "Mammal" (10.12.28. etc.); **Isuŋ** "Seal" (1.1.34.). The sentence, however, is rather vague and very far from accounting for the great majority of the names recorded by the Billings expedition.

4.2. Ioann Veniaminov's account.

The only really informative account of the Aleut naming customs is found in Veniaminov's celebrated "Notes on the islands of the Unalaska District" (1840 2:69-71; English translation 1984:190-191). Veniaminov worked as a priest in the Eastern Aleut area from 1824 to 1834. All the Eastern Aleuts having been baptized by 1795 (see 1.2.3.), Veniaminov could not have witnessed an Aleut naming ceremony but he certainly got information from people who had. His companion and interpreter from the beginning, Ivan Pan'kov, chief of Tigalda, was born in 1778 (Black 1977:96) and so must have gotten an Aleut name himself, being perhaps one of the fourteen minors in the census for his island (5.1-2.), and as a teenager probably witnessed several naming ceremonies. Veniaminov undoubtedly got information also from older people, for example from witnesses of the Aleut naming of the children baptized in 1790 (see 1.2.1.). In literal English translation, with retention of his

paragraphs, and normalized Aleut orthography, Veniaminov's account reads as follows:

Each newborn child was given a lineage (*rodovoye*) name either of the father's or the mother's side, and sometimes both. Every name, whatever it might be, always meant something, for example, either a war exploit of an ancestor, or his bravery, or some incident which happened to one of its kin, and so forth. For example, **algaŋ kayulinaŋ**, that is, "weakened (a/the) mammal"; **alitzuŋ kayulinaŋ**, that is, "weakened (the) army"; or **igluqaan uguusanaŋ**, that is, "deceived with his decoy (lit. skin, hide)" [the first word of the translation *obmanut* "manshchikom (*chucheloyu*) must be a misprint for *obmanul*"]; and so forth. But not everyone had or could have his or her own proper name; for example, a father was named **aaluŋ** (wave), his son was named **ayagaŋ aaluchŋinaŋ**, and his daughter, **ayagam aaluucha**, that is, as if *-vich'* or *-una* [Russian patronymics. The son's and daughter's names, left without translation by Veniaminov, apparently mean, respectively, "caused a/the woman to laugh" and "woman's means/way of laughing", so the father's name probably was **aaluŋ** "laughing" rather than **aaluŋ** "wave, swell".]

Giving a name was always the privilege of the grandfather on the paternal or the maternal side; but if neither of them was living, then the name was given by an uncle or some other kinsman. In the latter case, the name-giving was not so ceremonial and the name was mostly derived from that of the father.

The name was given to the newborn forty days after birth with the following ceremony. Upon the expiration of the fortieth day the grandfather of the newborn came out into the middle of the yurt, or *kazhim* [probably **ulaagamax** 'communal house'], and, as is customary, seated himself on the floor. (This is a sign that he wants to make a public statement.) Having made a brief introduction and courteously asked all to attend to him patiently, he began to relate the history of his lineage (*rod*), the exploits of his ancestors and that for which they were famous. Then he related everything about himself, what he had been distinguished for in his own life or anything out of the ordinary which had happened to him. Finally, he stated that, in memory of one or another of his own exploits or of an exploit of an ancestor, he names his grandson or granddaughter, with such a name, for example, "weakened

(a/the) mammal", "vanquished (the) enemy", etc.

In addition to such names, many had nicknames (lit. common nouns), depicting a characteristic feature of the person, for instance, his gait, disease, or his boldness.

At present, names are given in the same way as among the Russians, while a family surname remains the same as the one given the ancestor upon receiving the Holy Baptism. The custom of giving nicknames (lit. common nouns) for mockery or joke is still carried on now. Once successfully given, the nickname is frequently kept forever by a person and even passed on to children.

4.3. Discussion.

4.3.1. Names and legends.

Veniaminov's first example of the ceremonial name-giving is found three times in the Census: **Algaṣ kayulinaṣ** "Weakened (killed) mammal" (9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.13.). A close analogue of his second example is **Tayagun kayulinaṣ** "Weakened (vanquished) men" (10.3.26.). The third example recalls **Igluqaa ayugasaqaṣ** "His skin (decoy?) was taken out (in a boat)" (7.2.25.). A great number - perhaps half - of the names in the Corpus may be accounted for in this way.

The name-giver's stories, one might think, could be reflected in some of the stories or legends recorded by Veniaminov and later by Waldemar Jochelson (edited in 1990 by Bergsland and Moses L. Dirks, referred to here as J.). Actually, one of Veniaminov's stories is about a chief and his son **Tayaguṣ Kayulinaṣ** (1840 2:279-290, 1984:301-307). Rather than "weakening" a man, however, he himself got killed by his wife's kin. In one of Jochelson's stories (J 50) a man of the same name got likewise killed as the result of a conflict with women. In these stories, then, the name was not descriptive of the man, quite naturally if he got the name as a forty-day-old baby, but he did not live up to the name either. On the other hand, **Agadaṣ haḡiyanax** "Tried to lift up the sun", a minor of Akun (7.2.32.), recalls the story figure **Angaliṣ Aginaṣ** "Daylight Lifter" or perhaps rather "Lifted the daylight", who actually tried to lift the daylight (**angaliṣ aḡiyalix**) and managed to do it (J 17:30 ff.). The minor of Akun probably was baptized before he got a chance to live up to the magic of his name.

At any rate, the legends may indicate what kind of exploits or happenings would be worth remembering at a naming ceremony. So, for example, a prominent theme in the Jochelson collection is to go east fighting Koniags and to abduct women, apparently reflected in names

like **Kanaax tukulinax** "Killed the Koniag chief" (4.1.9.); **Kanaax ayagalinax** "Took women away from the Koniag" (3.1.40.); **Tanaan ayagalginax** "Brought women to his place" (7.6.4.). In legend as in life, however, there are also failures, possibly reflected in names like **Ayagangin suqax** "His women were taken" (10.11.33.); **Tayagungin qichxiliqax** "His men were deprived of weapon" (7.2.29.); **Iglaga malitxax** "His harpoon was taken away" (7.2.30.). In 1910 midwife Marfa Golodova of Unalaska stated that a boy child would be named by his maternal uncle, who would give him a name that would shame him and make him angry (J 36:32). The idea behind this sort of name-giving remains obscure.

The fact that a name in the Census is found also in a historical legend is not surprising (see also 10.5. B 3.). But one may ask how or why a person could get a name like **Ignachxi** "Reedgrass" (9.1.3. and J 32.2.). The name recalls a legend dominated by magic where a "man with reedgrass as a magic guise" (**tayagum ignachxi ugduxtaa**) became a ladder for the chief to enter the enemy house (J 48:34.). Magic undoubtedly was an important part of ancient Aleut life and is bound to be reflected in personal names but the details remain obscure. Rich as it is, the Jochelson collection probably represents just a fraction of the ancient lore, and even at Veniaminov's time the ancient Aleut spiritual life was hardly more than a shadow.

According to Veniaminov's account a baby girl was named in the same way as a baby boy. Of the twenty-nine names of women and girls found in the Baptismal records, however, only four or five would seem, possibly, to reflect a name-giver's story, be it about a male or a female ancestor (all in 10.14.): **Ayagax salginax** "Gave the women duck(s)" (B 31.); **Ayagax agdalginax** "Gave the woman a canter" (B 39.); **Igalguu chiyagax** "Her big woman's knife was held out (handed over)" (B 36.); **Tuku[m] aligdaacha** "Chief's means/place for vomiting (?)" (B 38.); **Chngaa malitxax** "Her (or His ?) body hair was taken away" (B 43.). Insofar as they can be interpreted, the other names seem more trivial, including **Ayagakuchax** "Little woman" (B 32., 28 years old), an analogue of **Tayagukichax** "Little man" (11.3.4.).

More possible examples of this first category of names are found in section 5. below.

4.3.2. Naming for father.

In the Tax lists there are about 120 son-father relations, in the Baptismal records 63 son-father relations, 26 daughter-father relations and two daughter-mother relations (10.14. B 40., 46.; B 47. no parent).

Of the sons (altogether about 210), 27 or about 13 percent appear to be named for the father, of the daughters three (10.14. B 46. possibly for her mother B 45.).

One man had the same name as his father: **Alitxum tagaacha** (or **tagaacha**) "Army's landing (or trying)" (7.9.1.). The other names are cases of partial naming for the father similar to Veniaminov's example.

In some of the cases the son or daughter shares the initial part of the name with the parent, e.g. **Qaxun kalahnaʔ** "Lined up (or dragged) Rat Islanders", son of **Qaxun atxaʔtaʔ** "Keeps the Rat Islanders in order" (10.8.19 = B.6.); **Ayagaʔ saliisʔinaʔ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman", daughter of **Ayagaʔ** "Woman" (10.4. B 12.). Other examples of this type, several of them difficult to interpret, are 1.1. T 6.; 3.1. T 11-12.; 3.2. T 9.; 3.5. T 1-2.; 10.3. T 1.; 10.5. B 8.; 10.8. B 6.; 10.14. B 10, 13, 16, 24, 28.; 11.4. T 5.

In the other cases the latter part of the name is shared with the parent, e.g. **Iqyaan saliisʔinaʔ** "Put a shawl (?) on his baidarka", son of **Saliitix** "Dancing shawl" (10.4. B 7.); **Ayagamaan kugazhig** "? for a woman", daughter of **Algamaan kugazhik** "? for a mammal" (10.14. B 42.). Likewise 3.1. T 5.; 6.1. T 1. 7.2. T 5.; 10.1. B 2.; 10.3. T 2, B 1.; 10.4. B 7, 8.

In two cases, two brothers were named, differently, for their father: **Kanaagin angalii** "Koniags' daylight" and **Kanaagin iqyaa** "Koniags' baidarka", sons of **Kanaagin algaa** "Koniags' mammal" (3.1. T 11-12.); **Algaʔ malihnaʔ** "Appropriated a/the mammal" (chief) and **Kanaaʔ malihnax** "Appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag", sons of **Algan mali(t)ʔan** "Mammals were appropriated" (10.4. 1, 11 = B 1, 3.). The elder brother (the chief) had also a son named for him: **Algamaan malidusix** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)" (10.4. B 2.), cf. **Algamaan una[l]giisix** "Means/Way of giving mammal(s) cooked (food)", son of **Algaʔ unalginaʔ** "Gave the mammal cooked (food)" (7.2. T 5.). In the other cases of brothers or three generations the names are quite different (10.4. B 4-5; 13, 6; 39-40).

It is important to note that at least two of the younger people were named for a living parent, a boy (10.4. B 2.) and a girl (10.14. B 40.).

4.3.3. Nicknames.

A nickname would presumably be given a person who already had a more normal name, unless it was inherited, a possibility mentioned by Veniaminov. In either case, some persons in the Census could possibly have been listed with their nickname, for example **Sikanaʔ** "Toothless" (11.1.10.); **Qihmuʔ** "Cross-eyed" (10.12.10.); **Aniqduʔsix** "Childish"

(1.1.2., T 5.); **Tuuhyuḵ** "Silent" (13.1.32.); **Qaguḵ** "Fierce" (10.3.23.).

As a matter of fact, some ten of the names in the Census or their close analogues are known also as modern nicknames (Atka 1950-52): **Tanituḵ** "Bald" (14.1.32.), modern **Qulṭudaḵ** "Baldhead"; **Aqlanaḵ** "Was angry" (14.1.5.), modern **Aqlaḵ** "Hothead"; **Uyqigaadaḵ** "Little old woman" (10.8.17. a man), modern **Iganakuchaḵ** "Little old woman" (girl with an old-looking face); **Qatxamax** "Big penis" (17.3.11.), **Qatxayuux** "Poor Penis" (18.2.3-4.), modern **Nungiḵ** "Penis" (Attuan word); **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (erection)" (6.1. T 2.), modern **Chuchaxtusix** "Erector"; **Qaalux** "Fermented urine" (10.10.3.; 18.4.2.), modern **Huḵsunux** "Stink (of urine)" (wet his trousers as a child); **Kalagaan** "His own sculpin" (14.3.16., elliptical), modern **Kalagaḵ** "Sculpin" (rapacious boy); **Tixlaḵ** "Eagle" (5.1.5.), also modern; **Tumgaḵ** "Tusk" (10. 2.12.), modern **Tuvaḵ** "Tusk" (Attuan form).

A nickname apparently could have any form, e.g. **Maguun** "Well, all right" (lit. if you do), the nickname of an Eastern Aleut who perhaps used that expression often. But there seem to be no objective criteria for distinguishing, in the Corpus, between nicknames and other names.

4.4. Conclusion.

The ideology behind the Aleut naming customs is difficult, if not impossible to get at. But one important point seems certain: there is no indication of a child having been named specifically for a recently deceased relative, nor, of course, of a deceased's soul being reincarnated in a child. According to what Veniaminov could find out, the pre-Christian Aleuts had only vague ideas about a life after death and believed that the "souls" of the dead, called shadows, lived on invisible among their kinsmen and helped them, etc. (1840 2:126 f., 1984:220 f.). The Aleut word for shadow has also been used for a ghost or spirit (see *Aleut Dictionary* p. 419 **ugimiqaaya-x**, etc.), while the word used in the Christian sense of soul, **angiḵ** or **angidgiḵ**, probably as a calque from Russian (*dusha*, *dukh*), actually means breath, which can be observed to come to a final stop.

The Aleut naming thus differs clearly from the ideology known from many Eskimo groups. According to Birket-Smith's account of Chugach naming (1953:85), a child was named by its father for a dead relative even before the birth took place, but the child was not supposed to resemble its dead namesake, nor was the soul of the dead person believed to be reborn in the child. According to Margaret Lantis's detailed account of the naming system of the Nunivak Eskimo (1946:236 f.), children were most often named for their grandparents, like the Aleut

without the idea of the soul of a person being transferred, but there was no ceremony and no legend connected with the name.

Perhaps the most peculiar feature of the Aleut customs is the naming for an event experienced by an ancestor, rather than for an ancestor as such. This could perhaps have something to do with the linguistic fact that the majority of the forms in question are ambivalent as to word class. As mentioned above, a form or phrase with the suffix **-na-**, for example, can be used both as a finite predicate in the remote tense and as an agent participle, descriptive of a person or an object, etc., as if a materialized event. A possible parallel is the place name **Tanaŋ angunaŋ** "(the) island (is) big" (one of the Islands of Four Mountains, and an island near Atka village), actually a clause, while any big island would be referred to as **tanam angunaa**, a participial construction. Aleut thus has both "proper verbs" and proper nouns. This may also explain the fact that the great majority of the names are of one person only (see 2.5.).

However, apart from the possible nicknames, there are more than one type of names in the Corpus. Several of the simple names have obvious Eskimo analogues, for example among the names listed in Greenland in 1743 (Meddelelser om Grønland 120, 1939, pp. 207-218), e.g. **Agnakaŋ** "Chief, host" (7.6.6.), Grl. *Ituck* = **ittoq** 'male head of family'; **Ayagaadaŋ** "Girl" (11.1.42., a man), Grl. *Niviarsina*, name variant of *niviarsiaq* 'girl'; **Angusiŋ** "Nose" (17.1.26.), Grl. *Kingak* = **qinngak** (du.) 'nose'; **Tulaŋ** "Upper arm" (2.1.36.), Grl. *Tellek* = **taleq** 'arm'; **Saŋ** "Duck" (10.8. T 5.), Grl. *Mitek* = **miteq** 'eider duck' (etymological cognates); **Igasiŋ** "Wing" (3.3.15.), Grl. *Iserok* = **isaroq** 'wing'; **Chunguuyuŋ** "Piece of down" (13.1.14.), Grl. *Kiviok* = **qivioq** 'down'; **Qidanakudaŋ** "Darned weeper" (10.14. B 1.), Grl. *Kejegajuk(tok)* = **qiagajuk(toq)** '(who is) prone to weeping'; **Naguya** "That's the one" (7.4.12.), **Uma** "Here, back here" (10.9.33.), Grl. **Una** 'this one'.

The Aleut naming customs probably had a long history behind them, like cultural phenomena in general.

5. Tentative Semantic Classification of the Names

The purpose of this last section of the introduction is to indicate to which areas of ancient Aleut life the names may belong according to their presumable meanings: 1. Human beings, 2. Nature, 3. Subsistence, 4. Social relations, with several subdivisions. Because of the vague or uncertain meaning of many of the names, the classification is inevitably somewhat arbitrary and leaves a residue: 5. Various names.

5.1. Human beings.

5.1.1. Sex and age.

Tayaġux "Man" (1.1.54.; 9.1. T 9.; 10.8. T 5., 9.; 10.9. T 8.; 11.5.7.), pl. **Tayaġun** (5.2.25.); **Tayaġuchix** "Your man/men" (13.2.9.). **Tayaġuudaġ** "Little man" (7.2.8.; 10.11.19.; 11.4.12.). **Tayaġuudaadaġ** "Little man" (10.4.17.). **Tayaġukichaġ** "Little man" (11.3.4.). **Tayaġukizaġ** "Dear man" (13.1.8.). **Tayaġuzigaġ** "Efficient man" (5.2.18.). **Tayaġuyuux** "Poor man" (18.1.1.). **Tayaġuulkiġ** "Darned man" (8.3.10.). **Tayaġunuuiġ** "Some (?) men" (10.14.11.). **Tayaġunuuiġidaġ** "Having usually some men" or **Tayaġunuuiġidaġ** "Just some men" (7.2.39.). **Qugana(m) tayaġuu** "Stone man" (10.14. B 22.). **Qayahlin tayaġuu** "Man of just hills (?)" (10.14. T 3.).

Ayagakuchaġ "Little woman" (10.14. B 32., 28 year old woman). For married woman (wife) see 5.4.2. For men and boys called woman or girl see 5.4.3.

Aliġ "Old man" (10.14. B 30.). **Tayaġum aliġa** "Old man" (10.11.26.), **Aliġsinan** pl. "Grew old" (3.3.25.).

Sugangiġ "Young man" (4.1.5.; 10.12.12.; 13.1.33.). **Sugangaasaa-daġ** "Very young man" (2.1.37.). **Hlaagamax** "Real (or Favorite) boy" (16.2.7.). **Hlakuchaġ** "Little boy" (7.1.12.). **Hlakuchaadaġ** "Very small boy" (8.1.20.). **Hlanamqum** rel. "Darned boy" (15.1.17.). **Aniqduchxizaa-daġ** "Nice little child" (7.2.28.).

5.1.2. Parts of the human body.

Some of these words may also refer to an animal body.

Kamgiġ "Head" (14.1.22.). **Taniquġ** "Head" (10.7.7.). **Tayaġum**

saa "Man's face" (5.2.13.). **Sagimaga** "His face" (7.3. T 5.). **Angusix** "Nose" (17.1.26.). **Kuchux** "Upper lip" (5.2.2.). **Agnaŋ** "Tongue" (10.14. B 9.).

Chuyux "Arm" (10.8. B 1.). **Tulaŋ** "Upper arm" (2.1.36.). **Chakuchaŋ** "Little hand" (18.2.1.). **Chaaguzax** "Just hand" (2.1.46.). **Chaakluudaŋ** "Darned hand" (8.4.7.). - **Kamgisigaasiŋ** "Means for having a good head (?)" (1.1.28.). **Tayagum dagiicha** "Man's substitute eye(s) (?)" (10.14.9.). **Dagiichan** rel. "His substitute eye" (10.14. B 22.).

Alugan angaa "His side" (3.3.23.). **Aqayax** "Hip" (11.1. T 7.).

Qatxamax "Big penis" (17.3.11.). **Qatxayuux** "Poor penis" (18.2.3-4.). **Chisux** "Vulva" or **Chisux** "Hard roe" (3.4.3.). **Ichadaŋ** "Anus" (18.2.2.). **Ichaquun** "His own anus" or **Ichaqun** "Bottom of basket" (11.3.8.). **Uyaŋkin** "His own two openings (?)" (3.3.8.; 10.8.25.). **Qaalux** "Fermented urine" or "Eating place" (10.10.3.; 18.4.2.).

Kitax "Foot" or **Kitax** "Feet" (1.1.22.).

Kanuux "Heart" (19.1.4.). **An'giŋ** "Intestines" or **Angiŋ** "Breath" or "Voice" (13.2.16.). **Kayutxin** "His own strength (muscles)" (1.1.5.). **Kayuu** "His strength" (3.3.26.).

Aaquyaakdaŋ "Wart" (10.14.1.). **Hiichiknaadaŋ** "Pimple" (13.1.19.).

5.1.3. Physical characteristics.

Qayaŋ "Tall" or "Hill" (19.1.1.). **Iganax uluxtaŋ** "Has a terrible body" (9.1.5.), cf. 5.4.6. **Kayuginax** "Was strong" (17. 1.23.). **Tayagum ignagiichaulux** "Man's lightness" (7.3.13.). **Kunakux** "Is skinny (like fish)" (13.2.2.). **Qachxa hugdunaŋ** "His skin was soft" (8.5. T 1.).

Tanituŋ "Bald" (14.1.32.). **Qihmuŋ** "Cross-eyed; twisted" (10. 12.19.). **Datuu** "Having a big eye (or big eyes)" (13.1.28.). **Gulatuŋ** "Has large nostrils" (17.2.6.). **Sikanaŋ** "Toothless" (11.1.10.). **Uyutuŋ** "Having a big neck" (3.2. T 1.). **Uyuchxizaŋ** "Nice neck" (7.2.4.). **Uyugidaŋ** "Has (craning his) neck" (3.1.21.). **Qagalgituŋ** "Has big nails (or claws)" (10.1.2.2.).

Anqaacha "His way of standing" (13.1.25.). **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (erection)" (6.1. T 2.). **Iqutaŋ** "Crooked" (17.2.3.). **Kahngidaŋ** "Bends over" (17.1.25.; 17.3.2.). **Ayuzaadaŋ** "Falls over very much" (1.1.40.). **Ayaatukux** "Tends to fall" (10.15.7.).

Tayagux ngaan liidaqax "A man likened to him" (7.5.9.).

5.1.4. Mental characteristics.

Iganax "Terrible" (10.15. T 4.). **Igatxagulux** "Not frightened" (17.2.5.). **Tayagum inuucha** "Man's fright" (7.1.1.). **Mayadaŋ** "Usually daring" (18.3.10). **Qagux** "Fierce" (10.3.23.). **Qagudaŋ** "Always fierce"

(3.2. T 4.; 10.8.10.). **Qagumax** "Mighty fierce" (2.1. T 1.), **Tayagum qaguucha** "Man's fierceness" (7.4.1.). **Qachaniisanaŋ** "Got angry with (somebody)" (11.2.4.). **Qachaayul** "Being ready to be angry" (14.1.18.). **Aqlanaŋ** "Was angry" (14.1.5.). **Ayaginalugin** "Badly disrespectful ones" (10.4. B 14., a woman). See also 5.4.6.

Lunaŋ "Reliable" (1.1.43.). **Luulaazan** pl. "Kind of reliable" (7.3.20.). **Luuluŋ** "Way of trust (one to be trusted)" (17.1.20.).

Ayagam atxagacha "Woman's straightness (correctness)" (10.14. B 45.; a woman). **Ayagamaan agutxaginulux** "Hide nothing for the woman" (10.14. B 37., a woman).

Maguliŋ "Betrayal" (9.1. T 7.). **Dakin ilagiisanaŋ** "Was friendly with his eyes" (7.2. B 2.). **Talizux** "Good at consoling" (10.14. 7.). **Talikuŋ** "Consoles" (10.9.26.). **Taliquaŋ** "Consoled" (14.1.25.).

Aniquduŋsiŋ "Childish" (1.1.2.). **Qidanakudaŋ** "Darned weeper" (10.14. B 1.). **Tuuhyuŋ** "Silent" (13.1.32.). **Saan ayagichŋinaŋ** "Let his face be ashamed (blushed ?)" (15.1.8.).

Iganaadaasis "Lust" (17.1.28.). **Taangaatukuchaŋ** "Little drunkard" (10.8. B 8.). **Tukum saxta(a)dakix** "The chief's two lazy ones" or "The two lazy chiefs" (8.1.17.).

Sigayaŋ "Try to recognize" (10.9.22.).

5.1.5. Movements, states, voice.

Sagimaŋ kumsinaŋ "Lifted the face (?)" (7.3.4.). **Agidgiŋ** "Wide open (eyes)" (10.14. B 29.). **Chakix yaagiŋ** "His hands are moving" (13.2.4.). **Chakin hangataŋ** "Holds his hands up (as sign ?)" (10. 2.3.). **Chaan suqagiisanaŋ** "Took with his hand" (3.1.42.). **Chaan anqaasanaŋ** "Lifted up with his hand" (1.1.49.).

Kitazaŋ "Kicker" (17.3.4.). **Kitakix tadaŋ** "His feet step (tread)" (10.14. T 6.). **Tanaŋ tadanaŋ** "Trod the ground" (10.8. 30.). **Anqanaŋ** "Stood up (or set out)" (1.1.38.). **Iganaa** (or **Iganaŋ**) **ixihnaŋ** "Jumped the cliff" (15.1.24.).

Malga agadaŋ "His puff (odor) appears" (1.1. T 5.). **Angagiqadaŋ** "Stop(ped) breathing" (7.3.21.). **Qaalungin atxitxaŋ** "His urine was stopped (?)" (3.1.34.). **Ichŋux** "Wiping posterior" (17.1.3.). **Qachŋa magniquaŋ** "His skin was soaked" (11.6.2.). **Chakin higayachŋiŋ** "Letting his hands freeze" (16.2.9.). **Qinganayaŋ** "Making get cold" or "Growing cold" (10.4.2.). **Nanayukaŋ** "Long aching" (11.4.2.).

Aligayaŋ "Trying to make vomit" (1.1.12.). **Alixtaqaaguŋ** "Apt to vomit (?)" (7.2.6.). **Chakin aligasanaŋ** "Vomited with his hands" (11.6.4.). **Alignaagasiŋ** "Way of nearly vomiting" (1.1.12.). **Tuku[m] aligdaacha** "Chief's vomiting means/place" (10.14. B 38., a woman). **Igalix** "Faint-

ing from bloodletting" (10.14. T 5.). **Igaliyakan** "Trying to make him faint" (6.1. T 2.).

Kayuun ugahnaʔ "Cured his strength" (10.14.5.).

Tutanaʔ "Listened" or "Audible" (10.14. B 11.).

Angusaʔ "Calling out" (14.1.23.). **Qisikin agiisaʔtanaʔ** "Used his palms for hollering" (3.1.30.). **Tunuucha** "His talk (or curse)" (11.5.6.). **Angiin ayagidusanaʔ** "Made (somebody) ashamed by his call" (11.5.8.). **Tunuun qichaʔtanaʔ** "Sharpened his voice" (10.8.13.). **Imadun sanaʔ** "Equal to (as loud as) shouting (?)" (11.2.8.). **Tana(a)maan tununaʔ** "Spoke to the (his) land (place)" (10.4.6.).

5.2. Nature.

5.2.1. Mammals.

Algaʔ "Mammal" (8.4. T 3.; 10.12.28.), pl. **Algas** (15.1.10). **Algaʔ anaʔ** "Was a mammal" (10.12.9.). **Algaʔ** "His mammal" (10.14. B 1.). **Akan algaʔ** "His mammal out there" (10.9.2.). **Ayagan algaʔ** "Women's mammal" (11.6.1.). **Ayagas algaʔ** (12.1.1.). **Algam iʔanaʔ** "Terrible mammal" (14.1.28.; 19.1.6.). **Algachxizanan** "Were nice mammals" (10.9.29.). **Algayuux** "Poor animal" (8.3.8.). **Akayum algaʔ** "Strait mammal" (3.2.18.). **Algam quhmaʔ liidaʔ** "Mammal seeming bright" (2.1.29.).

Isuʔ "Seal" (1.1.34.). **Iʔanam isugaʔ** "Danger's (?) seal" (2.1.34.). **Chiidaʔ** "Pup" (16.1.15). **Aataagligaxʔ** "Future fur seal bull" (10.5.3.). **Alaʔ** "Whale" (7.2.43.). **Chngatuʔ** "Sea otter" (7.9.1.). **Uuquchiing** "Blue fox" (11.4.10.). **Aykuʔ** "Dog" (8.3.1.; 10.3. T 1.). **Hamyukaʔ** "Hare (?)" (8.1.5.). **Kuunuʔ** "Horse" (4.1.12.).

Algam kitakix "Mammal's feet" (10.14. B 1., 32.). **Algam chisuucha** "Mammal's vulva" (3.3.3.). **Alga(m) kayungin** "Mammal's muscles" (10.14. B 18.). **Algam tunuu** "Mammal's voice" (7.5.3.).

Inglaxʔ "Vibrissa" (3.3.19.). **Tumgaʔ** "Walrus tusk; foreshaft" (10.2.12.). **Igluqan** "Hides" (5.2.21.). **Chuniʔ** "Backbone" (1.1.32. with other alternatives). **Saguyaʔ** "Vertebra" (6.1.7.; 7.2. B 5.). **Saxuyaʔ** (10.5.2.). **An'gikuchaʔ** "Small guts" (13.1.2.). **Takatuxʔ** "Has a big bladder" (8.3.9.). - **Alga(m) qutagacha** "Mammal's means for being carried by the wind" (7.3. T 3.).

5.2.2. Birds.

Saxʔ "Bird, duck" (10.8. T 5.). **Lagaadaʔ** "Young goose" (4.1. 7.). **Aalngaaxʔ** "Oldsquaw" (9.1.11.). **Kasam** "Eider duck" (14.1.17.). **Ququʔ** "Young of eider" (1.2.1.). **Ulu[x]txax** "Murre" (11. 2.18.). **Quguuyaʔ** "Young puffin" (1.1.9.). **Chuchiiʔ** "Least auklet" (17.3.9.). **Anulgiʔ** "Cormorant" (10.9.4.). **Tixlaʔ** "Eagle" (5.1.5.). **Saagamaʔ** "Eagle" or **Sagimaʔ**

"Face" (4.1.11.). **Aaguliix** "Hawk (falcon)" (10.14.20.). **Qalqagayaᖅ** "Magpie" or "Raven" (7.5.12.; 10.14.19.). **Qalngaaᖅ qaninaᖅ** "Had the raven eat (?)" (5.1.1.). **Chaxtuᖅ** "Savannah sparrow" (5.2. T 4.). **Kamaluᖅ** "Young of rosy finch" (18.3.9.). - **Daᖅtusux kugan taganaᖅ** "The crimson <bird> alighted upon him (?)" (8.4.5.).

Kuchukangin "Its (or His) beak" (13.1.23.). **Igasiᖅ** "Wing" (3.3.15.). **Chunguuyux** "Piece of down" (13.1.14.). **Hakaᖅ sunaᖅ** "Took the feather". **Saahmlaᖅ** "Egg" (16.1.7.; 18.3.4.). **Chaasuᖅtaqaᖅ** "Old yolk" (3.1.39.).

5.2.3. Fishes.

Amiyuung "King salmon" (10.5. B 10., a woman). **ᖅaykin** pl. "Dog salmon" (10.10.4.). **Aluᖅxchuᖅ** "Dog salmon (?)" (10.4. T 1). **Qaadaadaᖅ** "Young trout" (16.1.5.). **Chuxchux** "Cod" (19.1.7.). **Kalagaan** "His own yellow sculpin (or harpoon)" (17.3.16.), pl. **Kalagatxin** (8.3. T 3.). **Kuhyux** "Great sculpin" (8.1.11.), **Kuhyuu** "His great sculpin" (13.1.7.). **Taanimaadaᖅ** "Flounder" (6.1.12.). ***Tuᖅquqyaᖅ** (10.6.7., which see). **Takanux** "Smell of codfish bladder (?)" (10.7.13.).

5.2.4. Lower animals.

Agugnaᖅ "Sea urchin" (10.3.21.; 11.2.3.). **Chiim(i)kaayux** "Periwinkle" (1.1.14.). **Chiimkaayaᖅ** (10.6.10.). **Iᖅchiᖅ** "Worm" (13.2.13.; 15.1.3.; 17.1.8.). **Tuku(m) chikaa** "Chief's maggot" (18.1.3.; perhaps cf. J 48:44 ff.). **Umyugdaᖅ** "Little sponge" (17.1.19.). **Ayagam ingalazi-gaacha** "Woman's means for having good nits" (10.4. B 11., a woman).

5.2.5. Plants, wood.

Alugaa hisix "His black lily is growing" (1.1.6.). **Aliᖅsiisiᖅ** "(medical plant)" (2.1.11.). **Ignaachxiᖅ** "Reedgrass" (9.1.3.). **Saamaniᖅ** "Fine grass" (18.1.7.). **Laluu** "His cedar" (10.9.20.). **Hyaagaazaᖅ** "Little (?) tree" (10.14. B 20.). **Hyaagahliᖅ** "Only wood/log" (3.2.31.). **Hyaagaᖅ chuhninaᖅ** "Stabbed the log" (10.7.5.).

Malaᖅ "Seed, pod" (5.2.29.). **Sitiknaᖅ isinaᖅ** "Cut the birchbark" (5.1.3.).

Tanaa huugdugiᖅ "His place is mossy" (8.5.2.). **Hinuᖅ** "Piece of sod" or **Inuᖅ** "Piece of food" (13.1.11.).

Kaal(i)kaadaᖅ (?) "Little paper" (3.3.14.)

5.2.6. Natural objects.

Igdan pl. "Flint" (3.2. T 7.). **Igluᖅ** (?) "Obsidian" (18.1.7.). **Quganaᖅ ayuᖅtaᖅ** "The stone tumbles" (7.3.1.). **Agigilguᖅ** "Big round stone" (7.2. T 8.). **Chuguulguᖅ** "Gravel" (6.1.25.). **Chuukuᖅ** "Dust" (8.4. T 1.). **Chiqiᖅ** "Mud" (10.5. B 11., a woman).

5.2.7. Land and sea, places.

Unglux "Pinnacle" (10.14. B 9.). **Igana(m) chutxi[di]gaa** "Pointed cliff" (14.1.35.). **Sisxaadaŋ** "Isthmus" (3.1.16.). **Tukum akaluga** "Chief's path" (7.5.4.). **Chimitxin** "His own tracks" (2.1.51.).

Tayaŋum chiganaa "Man's river" (10.2.8.). **Qalutux** "Has large hot springs" (17.1.10.). ***Qaluun** "Place with hot springs" (14. 1.9.).

Alaguu qakaŋ "Its sea is dry (?)" (19.1.14.). **Aalux** "Swell (or Laughter)" (10.15. T 5.). **Amnaŋ** "Stream, current" (17.1.12.). **Akayux** "Strait" (7.2.14.; 10.11.15.). **Aalax akayux** "Two straits" (3.1.28.).

Tanaŋ "Land, place" (10.6.11.). **Tanaŋun** pl. "Have many places" (1.1.37.). **Tayaŋum tanga** "Man's islet" (7.2.42.). **Qanaxtusix** "Wintering place" (3.1.11.). **Halaasix** "Place for turning the head" (3.1.2.). **Halaalugingin** "Their place (or His places) for turning the head" (10.14. B 26.).

Chunaŋ "Chunak Point" (1.1.32. with other alternatives). **Amlax** "Amlia Island" (13.1.20.). **Chagligis** (15.1.13., point). **Kiigun asunaŋ** "Crossed over Cape Kigun" (14.1.10.). **Tanaŋax** "Big island (Tanaga Island)" (10.8.7.; 11.1.15.). **Itimisxaadaŋ** (9. 1. T 7., which see). **Kad'yak**, **Kod'yax** "Kodiak Island" (1.1.29.; 10.15.31.).

5.2.8. Natural phenomena.

Sulugiin "His own thunder" (14.1.16.). **Sulgiŋ** "Thunder" (3.1. T 9.). **Amudaŋ** "Usual lightning" (15.1.6.). **Taniilux** "Lighting place" (10.2.13.). ***Achayaŋ** "Trying to make burn" (3.1.23.). **Kadan qudax** "Fire ahead" (1.1.7.).

5.3. Subsistence.

5.3.1. General.

Angaŋiisix "Subsistence" (10.11.5.; 10.15.4.), pl. **Angaŋiisin** (7.5.18.).

5.3.2. Clothing.

Chuxtaqan "Clothes" (3.1. T 6.). **Tayaŋum qagdukix** "Man's seal-skin parka" (7.3.9.). **Chigdaadaŋ** "Little gut parka" (5.2.33.). **Chuug(a)yuux** "Poor fur parka" (3.1.29.). **Chugax sunaŋ** "Took the fur parka" (10.13.12.). **Chuuyugux** "Has many jackets" (10.8. T 2.), pl. **Chuuyugus** (16.2.10.). **Hamgakix** "His sleeves" (16.2.4.).

Uyulix "Scarf" (8.1.19.). **Saliitix** (?) "Dancing shawl" (10. 4. B 7.).

Uliigi[ŋ]taqax "Old boots" or **Ulgitaqax** "Taken inside" (13.1.27.). **Itŋangin ilan quyuqax** "Was put to bed in his collar (?)" (5.2.11.). **Chuganaa ulachagiqagulux** "What was put on him was not turned

inside out (?)” (6.1.22.). **Sakin angusinaŋ** “Got (spilled) the lamp on his bird parka” (10.4.4.). **Tukuŋ kangayulginaŋ** “Provided the chief with an upper” (8.1.13.).

Axsidigaa “His proper perforation”, perhaps for labret or nose pin (7.2.37.).

5.3.3. Housing.

Ulaŋ “House” (7.6. T 1.; 10.5. B 4.), pl. **Ulas** (17.1.18.), **Ulagan** rel. “His house” (11.2.14.). **Ulaasakuu** “Took it for house” (7.2. T 1.). **Ulatuŋtanaŋ** “Had a large house” (17.1.5.).

Tukayuxchi “Your front wall” (7.4.5.). **Tuliŋ** “Rafter” (11.2. T 1.). **Kaginaŋ** “Swept” (10.8.1.8.).

Igana(m) qixyaa “House platform of fear (?)” (11.5.4.). **Sagaalux** “Sleeping place” (7.9.1.). **Tayagum saaqalii** “Man’s bedding” (10.12.11.).

Ulasix “Tent” (7.2. B 1.). **Ulasiiidaŋ** “Little tent” (6.1. T 5.). **Ulasiiin chimikahnaŋ** “Took his whole tent” (10.8.11.). **Linan kamuŋtanaŋ** “Had roof of mats” (10.12.27.). **Iganaŋ adugiisanaŋ** “Lived in a cave by the cliff” (3.1.8.). **Angaliŋ tanaŋtanaŋ** “Lived in daylight (?)” (10.12.3.). **Angaliŋ ilguusanaŋ** “Stayed with daylight” (10.12.5.).

Angagin hayugin “The people are in their sleeping places” (1.1.21.). **Isxaa tunugiŋ** “His place (bed) has a voice (or message)” (15.1.2.). ***Qakuyaŋ sunaŋ** “Took the inner one (in house) (?)” (10.11.8.). **Kaalaŋ isinaŋ** “Cut the mat (?)” (10.2.5.).

Ulaa ayagagiŋ “His house has women in it” (10.11.21.). **Ayukazigaŋ** “Good long stay (?)” (3.2.12.). **Uŋsutuŋ** “Has much warming” (11.7.14.).

5.3.4. Eating.

Tukum-ngaana unaasiŋ (or **anuusiŋ**) “Means for cooking for (or for hitting) the chief” (7.5.17.). **Qaligaŋ** “Material for food” (10.14. B 35.). **Qaatuzaŋ** “Is usually hungry” (10.8.27.). **Qazum** rel. “Good eater” (5.2. T 4.). **Qaazanaŋ** “Was eating leisurely” (13.1.3.). **Tumgiidaŋ qanulux** “They did not eat the bought [food]” (2.1.4.). **Qalignas** “Left-overs” (19.1.2.). **Aliŋ unalginaŋ** “Fed the old man with old food” (10.12. T 3.). See also 5.3.7.3.

Kalukaŋ sunaŋ “Took the plate” (10.12. T 3.). **Luusxiŋ** “Spoon” (13.1.6.).

5.3.5. Handicraft etc.

Suganan “Carpenters, handicraft workers” (1.1.45.). **Chakin** ***suugasanaŋ** “Worked with his hands” (16.2.2.). **Chakin igatxagii-**

sanaʔ "Used his hands to find knives (slate)" (7.1.8.). **Qichxiʔ** "Knife" (11.7.15.). **Qamliin susaliisanaʔ** "Disentangled with his knife" (10.2.11.; 10.7. T 2.). **Igamagin** "Big woman's knives" (10.10.8.). **Igalguu chiyaqaʔ** "Her big woman's knife was reached her" (10.14. B 36., a woman). **Qigagasiʔ** "Cutter" (15.1.11.). **Sagiʔ** "Edge" (17.1.9.). **Sagiki halaasanaʔ** "Turned his two edges (tools)" (3.1.35.). **Qataʔ** "Sheath" or "Lateral half" (10.8.21.). **Qataa aqizaʔ** "His sheath comes loose" (13.2.3.).

Aniigasiʔ "Hatchet" (10.7.12.; 10.12.17.), **Aniigan** (11.6.5.). **Quxsunaʔ** "Chopped" (3.1. T 3.).

Susugasiʔ "File" (3.1. T 14.; 11.1.6.). **Igagiisiʔ** "Saw" (10.9.21.).

Chankusiʔ "Hammer for crushing" (1.1.20.; 13.2.10.). **Tugaasanaʔ** "Struck with (something)" (17.1.6.).

Igamaan agidusiʔ "Means for opening (prying) slate" (2.1.47.).

Igan hadguusanaʔ "Piled up slate" (10.8.6.).

Chaamhlaasiin "His own means for knocking (striking fire)" (1.1.23.). **Aniichan** rel. "His lighter" (11.7.13.).

***Hadguqagiisiʔ** "Means for piling up, shovel" (10.1.10.).

Iksaʔ "Bail, handle" (15.1.7.). **Chadum huga** "Oil bag" (7.5.14.).

Chaduusiʔ "Grease" (1.1.48.). **Nuʔsiʔ** "Storing stomach" (7.2.11.).

Uuygaadaʔ "Little opening" (1.1.51.).

Ummaa ukuqaʔ "His rope was found" (17.1.16.). **Chikadusiʔ** "Means for winding up (guts)" (10.7. T 4.). **Tagukichaʔ** "Little bundle" (18.1.4.). **Taguusiʔ** "String" (3.2.25.).

Asxuuluʔ "Place for nailing" (10.14. B 48., a woman).

Chitxagiisiʔ "Means for grabbing" (5.2.32.). ***Iganichxuudaʔ** "Means for making fly (?) " (2.1.44.).

Tukum aamaliicha "Chief's cleaning instrument" (3.2.24.).

Qaalinaʔ "Scraped" (10.15.27.). **Chamagiʔ** "Scraped, shaved" (10.14.18.; 10.14. B 28.). ***Chaamiizaʔ** "Scraping (?) " (2.1.50.).

Ayagaʔ agdalginaʔ "Gave the woman a canter" (10.14. B 39., a woman).

Agugiʔ "Made (built)" (11.4. T 2.). **Sixsaʔ** "Breaking in two" or **Sixsaʔ** "Clubbing" (15.1.16.). **Sixsadagulux** "Never breaks in two" (6.1.20.). **Qatasxadagulux** "Is never split" (10.8.14.). **Chatunagaʔ** "Ready to be chipped" (10.6.14.). **Ahlayagaʔ** (?) "Used for board" (15.1.15.).

Igdagignaʔ "Result of drilling (fire ?)" (10.9.31.). **Qignaʔ / Qagnaʔ alaasaʔ** "Being at a loss for fire / bone (?) " (3.1. T 5.). **Anguligaasaqaʔ** "Was taken as material for lamp" (16.1.1.).

***Qilguqaʔ (Qigluqaʔ ?)** "Knotted (?) " (15.1.23.). **Qiglugutxaʔ** "Got many knots (?) " (13.1.18.). **Qigluʔ hyaaganaʔ** "Struck the knot (?) " (7.4.7.).

Igluqaa qiguqaᖅ "His hide was laid away" (10.3.25.). **Igaluginax** "Bridged" (9.1. T 3.). **Ilaḡlakan** "Without patching" or "Patching it in several places" (7.2.40.). **Chaan hakaasanaᖅ** (?) "Used his hand to remove feathers" (3.1.3.).

Tukum igim ukuᖅtaacha "Chief's means for looking at himself (= mirror)" (7.2.34.).

5.3.6. Baidarka and traveling.

Tayaḡum iqyaḡii "Man in baidarka, paddling man" (11.3.11.). **Aliᖅ iqyaḡiᖅ** "The old man has (goes in) a baidarka" (1.1.26.). **Iqyaḡizaᖅ** "Usually paddles in baidarka" (12.1.1.). **Iqyaḡitxinulax** "Not his own paddlers" (13.1.22.). **Iqyaa kayuḡiᖅ** "His baidarka is strong" (1.1.19.; 15.1.1.). **Iqyaa Iḡananaᖅ** "His baidarka was terrible" (10.14. B 27.). **Iqyam iḡanaa** "Terrible baidarka" (17.3.17.). **Iqyaa aḡikaᖅ** "His baidarka was rubbed" (11.3.1.). **Ulilax** "Barge, baidarka" (7.2. B 5.; 10.5. T 1., B 7., 10-11.).

Tukum ayugacha "Chief's equipment for going out (in a boat)" (10.1. B 1.). **Ayḡaalux** "Time for traveling" (7.2. T 6.). **Iqyaᖅ ayuḡninaᖅ** "Put the baidarka in motion" (10.5.7.). **Iqyaḡidusiᖅ** "Start of paddling" (11.7.2.). **Iḡanaᖅ ayugasanaᖅ** "Went out by (alongside) the cliff" (3.1.37.). **Anḡiin chaḡadusanaᖅ** "Went out to sea with his breath (or voice)" (10.11.38.). **Tunuᖅtaᖅ ayugasanaᖅ** "Went out with talking (magic ?)" (10.9.19.). **Iqyaa haqazigaᖅ** "His baidarka comes properly" (17.1.15.). **Changadaᖅ** "Goes fast" (10.8. B 5.). **Changachᖅiᖅ** "Making go fast" (17.1.32.). **Aalulidaᖅ** "Goes into swells" (3.1. T 4.). **Iqyaan kakiyanaᖅ** "Made his baidarka raise the bow" (2.1.13.). **Alaḡuu-ngaana taangasiqaᖅ** "Was brought a drink on the ocean (?)" (2.1.3.). **Alaḡuunulux ayugasanaᖅ** "Went out on a sea not his own" (7.2.12.). **Akayuᖅ aḡlinaᖅ** "Missed the pass" (10.14. B 41., a woman). **Kilaknaᖅ** "Beaten (surpassed in race)" (?) (10.11.11.). **Akiitaasiᖅ** "Means for going as far as (somewhere)" (?) (10.11.22.). **Tayaḡun axtaacha** "Men's proceeding" (3.2.27.).

Chagudaan qaḡadusanaᖅ "Was happy for his wooden hat (visor)" (10.3.14.). **Qisxiᖅ** "Steering" (11.5.5.). **Ayudaᖅ** "Usually tumbles / capsizes" (8.3. T 1.). **Iqyaḡiᖅ haḡihnaᖅ** "Raised the paddler" (11.3.2.).

Iluᖅ hanikatnaᖅ "Made the circle (of baidarkas) stop paddling" (17.1.14.).

Algaᖅ husiᖅtaᖅ "Has a mammal loaded in" (3.2.15.). **Iqyaa alaḡaḡiᖅ** "His baidarka has a mammal on/at/in it" (2.1.41.). **Taadaayaᖅ** "Baidarka deck" (11.7.17.). **Taamḡaaᖅ** "Cross-strap" (10.3. T 5.). **Kuligitxin** "His own deck load (or upper central ribs)" (9.1. T 6.). **Tayaḡu(m) kuligiḡichᖅinaa** "Man who makes (people) have a deck load" (10.1. B

4.). **Iqyam ixchagii** "Filled baidarka" (10.7.1.). **Iqyaa[n] ilgitanaŋ** "Loaded his [own] baidarka heavily" (11.7.3.; 12.1.3.). **Hawagnaŋ** "Towed" (17.1.1.2.). **Tuku[m] hagugacha** "Chief's towline" (10.3.11.). **Halux iqyagiišanaŋ** "Paddled with a river otter" (3.1.1.). **Kilmaŋ ayugusaŋ** "Taking stomach out" (8.3.12.). **Igluqaa ayugasaaŋ** "His hide was taken out" (7.2.25.). **Angagiŋ ayugasanaŋ** "Went out with a person" (1.1.27.). **Angagiŋ haqaasaŋ** "Bringing a person" (7.4.14.). **Angagin haqaasanaŋ** "Brought people" (11.5.10.). **Iqyagiišaqaŋ** "Brought in baidarka" (11.7.7.). **Tayaġun agusanaŋ** "Passed with men" (5.2.8.). **Angagiŋ kumadaa huusanaŋ** "Brought the person outside" (10.4.14.). **Akayuusaqaŋ** "Was taken across the strait" (11.7.18.). **Akayuun imahnaŋ** "Shouted over his strait" (10.9.24.).

Tayaġu(u)n chalaasanaŋ "Slid ashore with the men (his man)" (8.4. T 1-2.). **Chalaasaŋ** "Landing with (somebody or something)" (7.5.1.). **Aaluu hakuununaŋ** "His swell went toward the shore" (16.1.13.). **Chalaasiŋ** "Landing place" (13.1.16.). **Alitxum aaliicha** "The army's landing place" (10.1.16.; 10.13.1.). **Aaliicha hagnaŋ** "His harbor grew (became larger)" (10.14. B 14.). **Chalaxaatux** "Wants to be met (at landing)" (16.1.11.). **Tigusaqaŋ** "Taken ashore" (7.5.10.). **Angaliŋ tigusanaŋ** "Landed by daylight" (3.2.1.). **Iqyaan hachihmanaŋ** "Finally tied his baidarka" (9.1.8.). **Iqyaan saliiŋinaŋ** "Put a shawl (?) on his baidarka" (10.4. B 7.). **Iqyaan kalahnaŋ** "Dragged his baidarka" (10.8.26.). **Ulaŋiŋ tigusanaŋ** "Took a tent ashore" (6.1.11.).

Tanakin anqaasanaŋ "Set out by (along) his two places" (11.2.17.). **Alaxsxayugnaŋ** "Went to the mainland" (14.1.2.). **Chaang haġuŋ** (?) "Five burdens" (8.2. T 1.). **Sitaŋ agnaŋ** "Passed the isthmus" (5.2.27.). **Tanaġuliisin** (?) pl. "Means for visiting people with many places" (10.1.1.). **Ikaaġinaŋ** "Was over there" (10.14. B 35., a woman). **Iganaan ukunaŋ** "Found his cliff" (?) (14.1.29.).

5.3.7. Hunting.

5.3.7.1. Hunting equipment.

Mayaagasin pl. "Hunting gear" (10.15.3.). **Tukum mayaagacha** "Chief's hunting (tool)" (6.1.23.). **Alaġuġiicha** "His means for sea hunting" (7.4.13.). **Algatxagiiŋiŋ** "Means for getting mammals" (3.1.19.). **Alga[m]-ngaan algaasiŋ** (?) "Means for catching mammals" (10.4. B 14.). **Alitxum algaacha** "Crew's /Army's means of catching mammals" (7.7.1.). **Algalitaasiŋ** "Means for getting (killing) mammals" (10.1.15.). **Algaġuusiŋ** "Means for having (killing) many mammals" (6.1.10.). **Algam daŋtucha** "Means for stopping mammals" (8.1.14.). **Algam-ngaan iġadusiŋ** "Frightening mammals" (10.3.27.). **Algam-ngaan**

hunalgiisiᖅ "Means for wounding mammals" (8.5.3.). **Hunaᖅsiisiᖅ** "Means for making wounds" (13.1.34.).

Qichᖅitxin "His own weapons" (3.1. T 7.). **Uᖃalux** "Spear" (2.1.2.; 10.8. T 4.). **Uᖃalukin** "His own two spears" (7.8.1.). **Uᖃalu(m) qaxuu** "Butt of spear" (10.6.4.). **Aklig(a)yuux** "Poor harpoon" (3.2.28.). **Tumgakin** "His own foreshaft" (10.9. T 4; 11.2.2.). **Saᖅiin** "His own blade" (17.1.35.). **Kadaᖅtaqax** "Worn spearhead" (11.2.11.). **Ayutxagiilaᖅ** (?) "Used for bringing down" (3.3.13.). **An'gat** "His/Your own lines" (14.1.3.). **Tayaᖅum an'gaa** "Man's line" (10.11.39.). **An'gaaklukdaᖅ** "Little darned line" (3.1.43.). **Algamaan sayuᖅtaasiᖅ** "Pulling rope for mammal" (10.5.3.). **Algamaan tugaasiᖅ** "Tool for striking mammal" (2.1.14.). **Sahmidun** "Flinging instrument" (16.1.8.). **Humtaasiᖅ** "Means for inflating" (10.9.39.). **Algam-ngaana kaladusiᖅ** "Means for dragging mammal" (5.2.20.). **Ayagam ulugiicha** "Woman's means for having meat" (10.14. B 47., a woman).

5.3.7.2. Hunting activity.

Tayaᖅum mayaaga "Man's hunting" (10.10.1.; 10.15. T 3.). **Awangin haqatxax** "His workers were brought (or found)" (11.3.3.). **Algaakaᖅ** "Can catch mammals" (19.1.11.). **Algaginisaqax** "Expected to have (get) mammals" (6.1.8.). **Chigudaᖅtax** "Expert chaser" (3.1. T 3.). **Uᖃaluxtan** "Skilled spearers" (10.10. T 2. which see; 11.2.12.). **Anuᖅtax** "Expert hitter" (5.2. T 3.; 9.1. T 6.).

Algan sngalugnaᖅ "Observed mammals" (2.1.12.). **Algan taᖅanaᖅ** "Checked mammals" (10.11.27.). **Iᖅlagi(i)n ayugasaᖅnaᖅ** "Went out (in a boat) with spears (his harpoon)" (10.10.6.). **Alga(a)n signinaᖅ** "Made mammals (his mammal) come up" (2.1.15.). **Qasayaᖅ** "Trying to make surface" (18.1.6.). **Agalᖅiin awaasaᖅnaᖅ** "Worked with his harpoon" (17.2.8.). **Agalᖅin alga** "Darts' mammal" (9.1.7.). **Iᖅlagiin ayachᖅinaᖅ** "Let his dart fall" (13.1.17.). ***Ingayaᖅ** "Trying to throw" (?) (11.1. T 6.).

Uᖃaluun algaliisaᖅnaᖅ "Killed mammals with his spear" (5.2.16.). **Qawaᖅ lalix** "Killing a sea lion" (8.4.2.). **Algaᖅ aamagninaᖅ** "Made the mammal bleed" (10.4.3.). **Alga aamgagiᖅ** "His mammal is bloody" (7.2.5., 18.). **Uᖃaluu aamgagiᖅ** "His spear is bloody" (7.2.41.). **Uᖃalungin aamgagiᖅ** "His spears are bloody" (10.4.5.). **Uᖃaluu algagiᖅ** "His spear has (is in) a mammal" (10.3.13.; 11.1.17.). **Uᖃaluu algadaᖅ** "His spear usually gets mammals" (2.1. T 4.). **Uᖃaluu qagiᖅ** "His spear has food" (7.5.8.; 10.7.9.). **Chutxingin algagiᖅ** "His points have (are in) mammals" (3.2.17.). **Tumgakix algagiᖅ** "His foreshaft has (is in) a mammal" (2.1.21.). **Saᖅsiidaa algagiᖅ** "His harpoon head has (is in) a mammal" (7.2.1.).

Algatxin qayuftanaŋ "Hooked his mammals" (6.1.6.). **Qayuftanaŋ** "Hooked" (1.1.4.). **Alгаа qayuqaŋ** "His mammal was hooked" (10.14.2.). **An'gatxin qayumigasanaŋ** "Hooked with his lines" (11.5.15.). **Alгаа qayumikaŋ** "His mammal was hooked repeatedly" (15.1.21.). **Algaŋ chayanax** "Hooked the mammal from the fish trap" (8.3.4.). **An'гаа алгагіх** "His line has (is on) the mammal" (15.1.22.). **An'gatxin sayunaŋ** "Pulled his lines" (5.2.35.). **An'gat tixmigasanaŋ** "Jerked with his lines" (16.2.3.). **Algaŋ tixyunax** "Jerked (pulled out) the mammal" (6.1.1.). **Algaŋ igunaŋ** (or **igunaŋ**) "Pulled out (or Left) the mammal" (3.3.2.). **An'гаа илаагунах** "His line helped" (13.2.5.).

Chuhnitalix "Poking" or **Chuhnitaalaŋ** "Poked with" (10.14.6.). **Algan anaxtanaŋ** "Clubbed mammals" (10.11.1.). **Chaan algaliisanaŋ** "Killed mammals with his hand" (7.3.2.). **Algaŋ samiisaŋ** "Flinging mammal to the ground" (7.4.3.). **Algaŋ ayunaŋ** "The mammal fell over" (10.4. T 1.; 10.14. B 19.). **Alga[x] anunaŋ** "Hit the mammal" (5.2. T 3.; 7.7.6.). **Chudulaŋ** "Hits several in one shot" (10.13.11.).

Algaan aagaxtaŋ "Missed his mammal" (10.14. B 3.). **Algamaan takadusiŋ** "Way of letting a mammal go" or "Means for /Way of taking off mammals" (9.1.12.). **Algaŋ takahnaŋ** "Let the mammal go" (9.1.1.). **Takayanaŋ** "Try ing to tear off (?)" (11.2.1.). **Alganulux amqiisanaŋ** "Was angry because of <catching> no mammals" (10.2.21.). **Chngatutxatxinulux** "The sea otters he did not catch" (3.2.9.). **Agalgidağulux** "Never harpoons" (10.8. B 7.). **Algam hunaginginulux** "Mammals without wounds" (8.3.5.). **Algaanulux chaguhnaŋ** "Wounded a mammal not his own" (10.1.17.).

Kulamakaginaŋ "Killed whale(s)" (10.15.22.). **Alakix kimaqax** "His two whales were sunk" (?) (10.3.10.)

Algaŋ kayulinaŋ "Weakened (killed) mammal(s)" (9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.11.). **Algasinaŋ** "Got mammal(s)" (3.3. T 3.). **Algaŋ ataqanaŋ** "Got one mammal" (10.10.5.). **Ataqan algatxaŋ** "One mammal gotten" (10.11.31.). **Alгаа chimikaxtaŋ** "His mammal was taken whole" (10.1. B 1.). **Algağıx** "Has mammal(s)" (10.3.2.). **Alitxukix algagix** "His two warriors have mammals" (1.1.16.). **Algalax** "Has lots of mammals" (18.1.2.). **Qawagix** "Has sea lion(s)" (7.3. T 5.). **Algaŋ anasxinax** "Put a property mark on the mammal" (10.2.25.). **Anatangin** "His markings" (10.15.15.). **Algaŋ anataŋ** "Marking mammal" (9.1. T 3.). **Anachan** rel. "His property mark" (10.11.16.). **Algagan** rel. "His mammal" (11.4. T 1.). **Alga(a)n asix** "With mammals (his mammal)" (1.3.2.). **Alгаа gidaxtaŋ** "His mammal is enviable (?)" (14.1.33.).

Alga[x] hatagasanax "Slipped (or started) with a mammal" (16.1.16.). **Algangin chutxaŋ** "His mammals were plugged up (?)" (10.2.20.). **Kuun algagix** "You had (a) mammal upon you" (?) (10.8.20.).

Humnisxaŋ "Made swell" (10.14.17.). **Humniidadaŋ** "Makes swell a little" (2.1.45.). - **Ugaluŋ qyaŋ** "Spear tight" (?) (10.9.12.).

Alasxinaŋ "Went hunting inland" (10.8.31.). **Chixtin algalginaŋ** "Put mammals (foxes) in the dens" (7.6.1.).

5.3.7.3. Hunting results etc.

Tanaŋ algalginaŋ "Brought mammals to the place" (2.1.40.). **Algaa ngaan aaliisaqaŋ** "His mammal was taken ashore for him" (7.3.10.). **Algaa-ngaana haqasix** (?) "Bringing his mammal to him" (5.1.13.). **Ulaan igluqalginaŋ** "Brought hides to his house" (5. 2.14.). **Tumgan haqaasanaŋ** "Brought tusks" (11.2.15.).

Maxsiŋ "Butchering" (2.1.27.). **Qamligiisanaŋ** "Handled (something) with his knife" (10.7.10.). **Algaan atxanaŋ** "Cut a chunk of his mammal" (1.1.18.). **Atxaasxiqagulux** "Did not get means for cutting a chunk" (1.1.17.). **Qudguliisiŋ** "Means for taking off top part of whale" (1.1.24.). **Kilmatxagiisiŋ** "Means for getting stomachs" (10.2.16.). **Chadugnatxagiisiŋ** "Providing of blubber" (10.15.6.). **Chadugnanuŋ** "Smelling of blubber" (10.2.22.). **Amatxin** "His own braided intestines" (?) (3.1. T 15.). **Ayagaa qalka** "Eating its female" (?) (10.2.6.). **Aamga qalgadagulux** "Its blood is never eaten" (8.1.6.). **Algaŋ qalgusanaŋ** "Used the mammal for providing food" (10.3.5.). **Ugaluun qalgusanaŋ** "Used his spear for getting food (or fish)" (10.3.16.).

Algaŋ qaalinaŋ "Scraped the mammal" (10.2.23.). **Qitxunaŋ** "Scraped" (14.1.30.). **Qaalidaŋ** "Usually scrapes" or **Qalidaŋ** "Usually deprives of food" (19.1.5.).

Algan udixtaŋ "Distributor of mammals" (3.1. T 7.). **Algagan angtaa-ngaana aqaŋ** "Was given half (the transversal half) of his mammal" (7.3.14.). **Angtaliisiŋ** "Means for removing the half" (7.5.13.). **Achxuŋutxaŋ** "Was asked for shares" (3.3.11.). **Saadakin achxuzigaa-sanaŋ** "Shared nicely his (her ?) two long bones" (10.3. B 2., a woman).

Algaŋ isŋasxinaŋ "Put the mammal in a basket" (10.3.22.). **Anu[ŋ] algalginaŋ** "Put mammals in the stream" (?) (10.3.9.). **Algatxin qiigaasxinaŋ** "Covered his mammal with grass" (10.4. B 8.). - **Hasakin algalginaŋ** "Provided his two reefs with mammals" (?) (10.9.25.).

Algaŋ unalginaŋ "Gave the mammal cooked food" (7.2. T 5.). **Algamaan unalgasiŋ** "Means for giving a mammal cooked food" (10. 14. B 4.). **Algamaan unagiisiŋ** "Means for having cooked food for a mammal" (7.2. T 5.). **Algaŋ amalginaŋ** "Gave the mammal braided intestines" (?) (10.14. B 5.). These names could perhaps refer to a rite of serving the killed game a "meal", comparable with the Eskimo custom of giving the game a drink of fresh water.

5.3.8. Fowling.

Sa[ɬ] **uɣalunaɬ** "Speared a duck" (5.1.7.). **Aalngaax** **uɣalunaɬ** "Speared an oldsquaw" (7.1.2.). **Iganaɬ** **kalunaɬ** "Shot a/the flying one" (14.1.34.). **Uxchugiɬ** "Has puffins" (18.2.5.).

Sangin **uyaqaɬ** "His birds/ducks (or blades) were brought" (2.1.25.). **Tanaɬ** **salginaɬ** "Brought ducks (or blades) to the place" (11.5.14.). **Ayagaɬ** **salginaɬ** "Gave the woman duck(s)" (10.14. B 31., a woman). **Amitxin** **salginaɬ** "Gave his maternal uncles ducks" (7.4.10.).

Sagan **ilin** **huluqaɬ** "Snared in his ducks" (?) (8.3.11.).

Saligdaɬ "Cleaning ducks" (10.14. B 38., a woman).

5.3.9. Fishing.

Ahyaquusiɬ "Means for spearing fish" (10.11.23.). **Saqan** "Points of fish spear" (10.8. B 3.). **Ihngiɬ** "Dipnet" (11.4. T 8.). **Ihngis** ***aligasinaɬ** "Got material for dipnets" (17.1.29.). **Tayaɣum** **saxxaa** "Man's net for catching sea otter" (10.1. T 1.). **Cha(a)** **yaguɬ** "Has many fish pots (or drums)" (17.3.8.). **Kuliga** **cha(a)** **yalginaɬ** "Put fish pots (or a drum) on his baidarka deck" (10.1. B 4.).

Akayu **qasiisaqaɬ** "The (His) strait was fished in" (7.7.2.). **Iganam** **amgacha** "The terrible's fishing place" (?) (11.1.12.).

Qaadamiiguɬ "Fishing for trout" (18.2.6.). **Chaliɬ** **ngaan** **suusaqaɬ** "Was taken with a fishline" (3.1.26.). **Uɣaluun** **qasiisanaɬ** "Used his spear for making fish supply" (7.7.7.). **Uɣaluu** **qagiisiɬ** "His spear is means for having fish (or food)" (8.1.9.). **Iganaɬ** **kuchichɬinaɬ** "Had the terrible one fished out from boulders" (10.9.34.). **Siknuɬ** **igunaɬ** "Took out the decaying fish (red salmon)" (2.1.24.). **Qatxangin** **sayuqaɬ** "The fish he caught were pulled" (5.2.19.).

Kalaasiɬ "String for stringing fish" (1.1.30.; 5.2.7.). **Tayaɣum** **qanacha** "Man's handle (slit in meat or fish)" (10.15. 19.).

Tanaɬ **qalginaɬ** "Provided the place with fish" (10.3.17.). **Takanuɬ** "Smell of codfish bladder" (11.5. T 1.). **Qatanum** rel. Smelling of filet" (13.1.5.). **Uɣaluun** **hudaɣiisanaɬ** "Used his spear for getting dried fish" (10.1.9.).

Qatmiɬ **igim** **ugutaasanaɬ** "Enjoyed a/the razor clam" (4.1.14.).

5.4. Social relations.

5.4.1. Social status.

Tukuu "His chief" (7.3. T 4.). **Tuku(u)n** "Chiefs (His own chief)" (10.5. B 6.). **Tukuchxisaɬ** "Nice chief" (9.1.2.). **Tukum** **kaniɬtaatuu** "Chief who tends to be pleased". **Tukuu** **anataɬ** "His chief makes (things) his own" (10.2.1.). **Tukuun** **chigidalginaɬ** "Provided his chief with or-

naments" (10.8.16.). **Agnakax** "Chief, host" (7.6.6.). **Agnakucha** "Little chief" (10.15.24.).

Tanaa tayagugix "His place has men" (10.2.10.); see also 5.4.7. **Tayagun kayuugnina** "Made the men work hard" (10.8.28.). **Imagna** "Exhausted" (3.1.4.). **Ali[ɬ] ayugnina** "Put the old man in motion" (17.2.1.). **Aguniqagulux** (or **Hagu-**) "Was not caused to work (or pack)" (10.1. B 2.). **Iganaasana** "Intimidated, scolded" (16.1.10.). **Kayuuga-sana** "Worked hard" (16.1.9.). **Tayaguu sayuna** "His man pulled" (11.4.4.). **Tayagun aykuganina** "Caused men to be had as dogs" (10.3.7.). **Tayaguxtana** "Used (women) as men" (18.3.3.). **Chiganaa ayagagix** "His river has a woman (or women) in/at it" (3.1.27.).

Tayamagda "Great trader" (10.6. T 2.). **Agaya** "Trying to sell" (3.2. T 1.).

Tukuusix "Riches" (3.1.22.). **Agacha tukuulada** "One gets most rich by him" (7.2.21.). **Tukuya** "Trying to make (or become) rich" (3.3. T 1.). **Tukuulan** pl. "What to be rich by" (5.2.9.). - **Tanaan chaduna** "Oiled (brought oil to) his place" (3.1.6.). **Tanaan hyaagalgina** "Provided his place with wood" (10.14.8.).

Anaaqisagix "Has a counterpart (in an affectionate relation between an older and a younger person)" (11.2.6.). **Aya** "Friend" (17.3.5.). **Aachagulux** "Not best friend" (3.3.17.). **Anga** "Adversary" (10.8. T 1.; 10.13.8.; 16.2.12.). **Angachi** "Your adversary" (10.9.43.). **Ilagida** "Has friends" (3.4.1.). **Achaachaan iganagina** "Your friend had cruelty" (7.2. B 1.). **Uqlugayukati** "Disliked for a long time" (11.1.11.).

Tanaan sugaasana "Complained about (or slandered) his place" (10.2.7.). **Chxagix** "Thief" (10.5.10.). **Aguta** "Fugitive" (11. 5.11.).

Asagix "Has a name" (11.4.7.).

5.4.2. Marital status and kinship.

Ugix "Husband" (16.1.14.). **Ugixtaatutxa** "Wanted to be had as a husband" (3.2.3.). **Ayagagina** "Had a wife" (17.1.17.). **Ayagaa machxiza** "His wife is nice" (10.15.1.). **Ayagaasa** "Taking for wife" (2.1.16.). **Ayagaasakuu** "Took her for wife" (10.9.10.). **Ali** **ayagagix** "The old man has a wife" (10.15.8.). **Aliga ayagagix** "His old man has a wife" (10.11.25.). **Ayagaa[n] aasahlina** "Was still with his wife" (11.4. T 6.). **Ayagatu** "Has a big wife" (5.2.34.). **Ayagaadatu** "Has a big young woman" (12.1.5.). **Ayagag(a)naliga** "Future bride" (10.14. B 30., a woman).

Hlang "My son" (10.9. T 4.). **Tayagum blaa** "Man's son" (10. 5. B 2.; 11.3.10.). **Hlachi** "Your (pl.) son(s)" (10.9.40.). **Hlakuchaa** "His little son" (13.1.21.). **Hlaan anaxtana** "Hit his son with a stick" (11.7.11.).

Hlaa ngaan husanaŋ "His son rolled down for him" (11.7.10.). - **Tayaŋum asxinuŋiicha** "Man's stepdaughter" (7.4.2.), cf. 5.4.3.1.

Adang "My father" (3.1.24.). **Latux** "Grandfather" (13.1.31.). **Kukaŋ kayuugnaŋ** "Grandmother is hard" (?) (10.14.12.).

Hungiŋ "Sister (man's)" (11.1. T 8.). **Huyuu** "Her brother" (10.2.17.). **Huyugiisiŋ** "Half-brother" (10.4. B 10., a woman). **Ludatxin** "Your/His own elder brothers" (7.5.11.). **Kingikudaŋ** "Darned younger (brother)" (16.2.5.).

Amiin "His own maternal uncle" (3.3.22.). **Umniin** "His own nephew" (10.12.24.). **Umnigiisiŋ** "step-nephew" (10.12.4.). **Quli(i)gaŋ** "Aunt (maternal uncle's wife)" (18.4.4.). **Quligatxin** "His own aunts" (10.14. B 2.). **Quligazigaazaa** "His little good aunt" (10.14. B 10.).

Ngagux "Son-in-law/brother-in-law" (17.3.6.).

5.4.3. Sexual relations.

5.4.3.1. Transvestism.

Sauer (1802:160) reported: "They formerly used to keep objects of unnatural affection, and dress their boys like women." Merck: Here one finds, although nowadays more rarely, male women (*Aijehehuk* = **Ayagiigux**), as on Kodiak, who themselves, although more rarely, have women (Ms. p. 134; Jacobi 1937:122; Pierce 1980:174). According to Choris 1822 (in Hrdlička 1945:168), Aleut parents would formerly dress and raise a good-looking son as a girl and, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, give him in marriage to a rich man. The following names are all names of male persons.

***Ayagataqaŋ** "Made into a woman" (3.3.20.). **Tayaŋum angagi-naŋtanax** "Used men as women" (10.14.4. = B 29.).

Ayagaŋ "Woman" (10.4. B 12.; 10.9.42.). **Ayagam iŋanangin** "Terrible women" (3.1.14.). **Ayagakuchaŋ** "Little woman" (2.1.23.). **Ayagachxizaŋ** "Nice woman" (10.9.45.). **Ayagaaguzahliŋ** "Only woman" (2.1.7.). **Ayagaadaŋ** "Girl (and/or Co-wife)" (1.1.42.). **Asxinux** "Girl" (7.4. T 2.). **Asxinukdaŋ** "Little girl" (16.1.2.). - **Uyqigaadaŋ** "Little old woman" (10.8.17.).

Tukux qinganalinaŋ "Deprived the chief of cold (warmed the chief)" (5.2.24.).

5.4.3.2. General.

Taniidaa tuglaŋ "Feeling her mons pubis" (10.14. B 39.). **Ayagam qusaagiicha** "The one above the woman" (3.2.10.). **Kilmaa ayagagiŋ** "His belly has a woman on it" (10.12.6.). **Kitakix ayagagiŋ** "His feet have a woman on them" (10.12.7.). - **Ayagaa[n] aamalinaŋ** "Cleaned his (own) woman" (11.4. T 5.). **Ayagaan aŋtaŋ** "Gives his own wife" (10.14. B 34., a woman).

Chaan ayagagiisanaŋ "Copulated by means of his hand (masturbated)" (10.9.27.).

Algaŋ yaxtanaŋ "Loved a mammal" (2.1. T 3.). **Algam ayagata-g(a)naa** "Mammal to be taken as a woman" (10.14. B 44., a woman).

5.4.4. Feasting etc.

Kamgayaŋ "Preparing feast" (5.2.1.). **Kamganinas** pl. "Caused (people) to feast" (11.6.6.). **Kaalaan sigalginax** "Put provisions on his grass mat" (10.6.12.).

Tununinaŋ "Made (the drum ?) resound" (17.3.12.). **Chaayaŋuŋ** "Has many drums" or **Chayaŋuŋ** "Has many fish pots" (17.3.8.).

Axaŋ "Dancing" (1.1. T 2.). **Qagaduux** "Men's dancing" (3.1. T 8.; 10.3. T 2.). **Taliŋtas** "Dancers" (17.1.24.). **Ayagam taliŋacha** "Woman's way of dancing" (10.12.15.). **Tukuŋ aŋaasanaŋ** "Danced with the chief" (11.2.16.). **Ayagaŋ saliistinaŋ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman" (10.4. B 12., a woman).

Ukamaŋ "Theatrical performance" (11.3.7.).

Unglikaŋ "Tale (story)" (6.1. T 4.).

5.4.5. Shamanism and magic.

Qugagiŋ "Shaman" (11.1.13.; 16.1.3.). **Qugaŋ** "Assistant spirit" (11.1.16.; 13.1.12.). **Qugaŋtaqaŋ** "Old assistant spirit" (9.1. T 1., 4.). **Qugaadaŋ** "Little assistant spirit" (1.2.1.). **Qugam alga** "Spirit's mammal" (10.11.18.). **Qugam alaguu** "Spirit's sea" (3.2.8.). **Qugaŋ aniignax** "Chopped (?) the spirit" (10.12.13.). **Qugaŋ tunuchŋinaŋ** "Made the spirit talk" (10.12.1.). **Hutakix qugagiŋ** "His thumbs have spirits" (8.3.13.). ***Qugaasŋinaŋ** "Provided (somebody) with magic (or mastery)" (17.1.22.). **Qugagiisaqagulux** "Was not treated with magic" (3.2.20.). **Asix *qugaginiŋtanaŋ** "Practiced shamanism together with (somebody)" (7.1. 9.). **Ayagaan qugalginax** "Gave his wife a spirit" (2.1.8.). **Qugaŋ ayugasanaŋ** "Went out (in his boat) with a spirit" (10.8. 24.). **Qugaŋ algalginax** "Gave the spirit a mammal" (10.12.32.).

Algam iganaacha "Mammal's frightfulness" (3.3.12.). **Algaan kyagnaŋ** "Sent out his mammal" (6.1.2.). **Algan aliŋtaŋ** "Has mammals as crew" (7.3. i9.). **Qagadakix algagiŋ** "His braids have mammals" (11.1.1.). **Algaan (?) tununinaŋ** "Made his mammal talk" (2.1.49.). **Algaŋ uŋanan** pl. "Cured the mammal" (10.12.16.). **Algamaan uŋayaasiŋ** "Means for healing mammal" (10.14. B 21.).

Iŋtati(i)n adaluusanaŋ "Deceived with baskets (his basket)" (11.3.5.).

Ayagaa[n] dalginax "Provided his (own) wife with an eye (or eyes)" (7.3.17.), cf. J 20:13.

Axsiġin ukuxtaqaṣ "His amulets were seen" (6.1.4.).

Agadaṣ haġiyanaṣ "Tried to lift up the sun" (7.2.32.), cf. J 17:31 f.
Tanaan yaagilġitanaṣ "Made his island sway" (15.1.20.), cf. J 71. **Qayaṣ ayuhnaṣ** "Felled the hill" (3.1.7.), cf. J 71:18. **Ayaġin siġinaṣ** "Smashed Makushin Volcano" (10.13.2.).

5.4.6. Tribal relations.

Aġiidaṣ "Guest (from other village or tribe)" (14.1.7.).

Qigiiġuṣ "Krenitzin Islander" (1.1.13.).

Alaxsxiin aliġa "Old man of the mainlanders" (5.2.26.). **Alaxsxiin** **algaa** "Mainlanders' mammal" (3.2.6.). **Alaxsxiinulux** "Not mainlanders (Alaskans)" (3.1.32.).

Niiġuṣ "Andreanof Islander" (10.6. T 1.), pl. **Niiġuġin** (10. 4. B 13., a woman). **Niiġuṣ qaguusaṣ** "Being mad at the A.I." (4.1.6.). **Niiġuṣ qaalaagnaṣ** "Mocked the A. I." (7.1.5.). **Niiġuṣ qinganahnaṣ** "Made the A.I. cold" (10.6.2.). **Niiġuṣ isinaṣ** "Cut across the A.I." (10.1.5.). **Niiġuṣ chimikahnaṣ** "Took the whole A.I." (10.1.4.). **Niiġuṣ aguninaṣ** (or **haġuninaṣ**) "Caused the A.I. to work (or pack)" (10.1.8.). **Niiġuṣ iġanaasanaṣ** "Intimidated the A. I." (7.2. B 4.). **Niiġuġin tununġin iġim ugutaasanaṣ** "Enjoyed the words of the Andreanof Islanders" (4.1.2.). **Niiġuṣ aamagninaṣ** "Made the A.I. bleed" (10.6.9.). **Niiġuṣ udalġinaṣ** "Put the A. I. in the bay" (10.1.3.). **Niiġuṣ alġalinaṣ** "Deprived the A. I. of mammal(s)" (10.11.30.).

Qaxun kalahnaṣ "Lined up Rat Islanders" (10.8.19.). **Qaxun atxaṣtaṣ** "Keeps R. I. in order" (10.8. B 6.).

Kanaaṣ tukulinaṣ "Deprived the Koniag(s) of their chief, killed the Koniag chief" (4.1.9.). **Kanaaṣ hachihnaṣ** (?) "Jammed the K." (8.1.4.). **Kanaaṣ imahnaṣ** "The K. screamed" (8.1.2.). **Kanaaṣ kitanaṣ** "Kicked the K." (10.9.36.). **Kanaaṣ chuyulinaṣ** "Cut off the K.'s arm" (10.8.2.). **Kanaaṣ alilinaṣ** "Cut the K. in two" (10.11.4.). **Kanaaṣ ayulġunaṣ** "Felled (?) mightily the K." (7.3.15.).

Kanaaṣ malihnaṣ "Appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag" (10.4. 11.). **Kanaaṣ ayagalinaṣ** "Deprived the K. of women" (3.1.40.). **Kanaaṣ huglinaṣ** "Took the K.'s net" (7.4.6.; 10.14. B 12.). **Kanaaṣ siġalinaṣ** "Robbed the K.'s provision" (10.6.3.). **Kanaaṣ itṣalinaṣ** "Took the K.'s collar" (17.1.37.). **Kanaaṣ tununinaṣ** "Made the K. talk" (11.1.14.).

Kanaaġin iqyaa "Koniags' baidarka" (3.1. T 12.). **Kanaaġin algaa (/aamga)** "K.s' mammal (blood)" (3.1. T 11-12.). **Kanaaġin angalii** "K.s' daylight" (3.1.15.). **Kanaaġin taguucha** "K.s' string (?)" (10.11.2.).

Many of these names belong also to the next section.

5.4.7. War.

5.4.7.1. Preliminaries.

Tayaġulux "Fighter" (11.4.11.). **Tayaġunaax** "Robber (or fugitive)" (13.1.4.). **Tayaġunaagasiġ** "Means for fighting men" (7.3.5.). **Laxtax** "Killer" (10.12. T 3.). **Chuhnidaġ** "Stabber" (10.7.2.). ***Sataġ** "Wounding" (10.1. T1.). **Layugaax** "Beating for a while" (17.1.21.). **Tayaġusiitux** "Wants to get (kill) men" (13.2.11.). **Alitxum saa** "Warrior's face" (7.3.3.), perhaps with war paint. **Tumġangin iġaxtagax** "His tusks to be feared" (10.3.1.). **Chuyukix qichxagiġ** "His arms have weapons" (10.8.3.). **Alitxum anagacha** "War axe" (10.3.12.). **Alitxum qagalġa** "Warrior's claw" (10.14.10.).

Tayaġum alitxuu "Man's war party (or crew)" (7.3.18.). **Tayaġuġiġ** "Has men" (10.8.5.). **Chakix tayaġuġiġ** "His hands have men" (2.1.35.). **Alitxuu tayaġuġiġ** "His army/crew has men" (10. 3.19.). **Alitxuu kayuġiġ** "His army is strong" (8.1.7.). **Kayungin tayaġuġiġ** "His strength is in his men" (4.1.4.). **Alitxugan ilan huulaqax** "Brought into his army" (8.3.2.). **Tanangan-ngaax kayusiqaġ** "Got (?) strength for his place" (8.3.6.). **Tanangin iġanaġ** "His places (or islands) are terrible" (10.11.14.). **Alitxuġ alanaġ** "Needed army/crew" (10.14. B 25.). **Tayaġungin uyaqaġ** "His men were sent for" (3.1.13.). **Tayaġum-ngaax uyaasiġ** "Means for fetching/sending for a man" (2.1.10.). **Alitxum-ngaax uyaqaġ** "Was fetched for the army" (7.7.9.). **Alitxuġ hasiġtanaġ** "Thought the army to be numerous" (11.1.7.). **Alitxuġ angtaġġinaġ** "Added a half to the army" (10.15.17.).

Tayaġun qaguninaġ "Made the men fierce" (7.4.8.). **Alitxuġ qaguninaġ** "Made the army fierce" (10.3.4.). **Qaguchxinaġ** "Made (the army) fierce" (1.1. T 4.). **Qaguyadaġ** "Tries to make (the army) fierce" (7.2. T 3.). **Qaguyaxtax** "Good at making (the army) fierce" (10.3. T 4.). **Qagutxagihlidaġ** "Still makes fierce" (10. 9.6.).

Alitxuġ kalahnaġ "Line up the army" (10.2.15., 19.). **Alġuniisiġ** "Means for inspiring awe" or **Alġuniisiġ** "Means for making jealous" (3.1.33.). **Alitxu(u)maan haġidusiġ** "Lifting of the (his) army" (?) (10.3.20.). **Iġanam iġuducha** "Removal of danger" (?) (2.1.39.).

5.4.7.2. Campaign, fighting.

Tuku alitxunaġ "His chief waged war / made an assault" (15.1.19.). **Alitxuusalix** "Fighting (the enemy)" (10.9. T 3.). **Tukutxin kayuġġinaġ** "Gave his chiefs strength" (8.2.4.). **Tukuun aġusaġ** "Passing with his chief" (10.14. B 24.). **Tukuġ iġanalinax** "Took fright from the chief" (11.1.5.). **Tukuun haġninaġ** "Encouraged (?) his chief" (9.1.16.). **Tukuun ayuġniġtanaġ** "Caused his chief to go out" (10.4.18.).

Tukuun suganinaŋ "Hurried his chief" (7.3.16.). **Tukuun hinaŋ** "Called his chief" (5.2.23.). **Tukuu ayqiisaqaŋ** "His chief was hard to deal with" (3.2.5.). **Tukuu chagliqagulux** "His chief was not cut" (2.1.1.). **Tukum-ngaanaŋ ugaluqaŋ** "Speared for the chief" (10.6.8.). **Tukuŋ sigayanaŋ** "Tried to recognize the chief" (7.3.7.; 10.13.7.). **Tukum-ngaanaŋ suusiŋ** "Means for taking the chief" (2.1.30.). **Tukum-ngaanaŋ anuusiŋ** (**unaasiŋ**) "Means for hitting (cooking for) the chief" (7.5.17.). **Tukuŋ chuhninaŋ** "Stabbed the chief" (7.5.6.). **Tukuŋ uyaqaŋ** "The chief was brought" (8.1.1.1.). **Tukuŋ ngaanaŋ uyaqaŋ** "The chief was brought to him" (7.2.20.). **Tukuŋ tumganaŋ** "Struck the chief with his tusk" (10.3.15.), cf. J 72:34-35. **Tukuŋ isinaŋ** "Cut the chief" (10.3.24.). **Tukuŋ itxalinaŋ** "Took the chief's collar" (10.3.8.). **Tukuŋ qamgalinaŋ** (or **kamgilinaŋ**) "Deprived the chief of his sleeve (or head)" (3.1.25.). **Tukuŋ qalinaŋ** "Deprived the chief of fish" (11.7.8.). **Tuku(m) taningin** "Chief's lightnings" (10.14. B 24.). **Tukum maayu[ngi]n alaasanaŋ** "Was at a loss about the chief's belongings" (?) (7.3.25.). **Tukum tunuŋtaasaqangiŋ** "The chief talked about (or argued with) them" (7.2.15.).

Alitxuŋ alaxsxiŋaŋ "The army went into the tundra (= Koniag territory ?)" (3.3.7.). **Alaxsxa ngaanaŋ ayukaqaŋ** "One stayed for a long time in the mainland for him" (3.2.11.). **Alaxsxa** (or **Alaxsxiŋ**) **tiŋyunaŋ** "Pulled out the mainland" (6.1.14.). **Alitxuu qigagiŋ** "His army is (hidden) in grass" (3.2.3.). **Tayaŋum-ngaanaŋ aŋadusiŋ** "Means for revealing a man" or **T. haŋidusiŋ** "Lifting (salvation) for a man" (8.5.7.). **Amgiqangiŋ ukuqaŋ** "Those he watched were found" (14.1.31.). **Qululaŋ** "War cry" (18.3.7.). **Tayaŋu(n) tununinaŋ** "Made the men talk/sound (raise war cry ?)" (11.5.9.). **Tunuun alitxuusanaŋ** "Fighting with his voice" (7. 7.10.). **Tutalgaa iŋanaŋ** "Terrible to hear" (11.5.3.; 17.3.15.). **Iŋanaŋ higinax** "Threw fright" (?) (10.11.28.). **Iŋanaŋ halaasanaŋ** "Turned around terribly" (10.5. B 3.; 10.13.9.). **Tayaŋuŋ ukuninaŋ** "Caused the man to turn" (10.11.29.). **Igaŋ sulugninaŋ** "Made noise with the blade" (17.1.34.). **Umŋisiicha tunugiŋ** "His knife has noise/sound" (10.6.5.). **Ukinaŋ kyagusanaŋ** "Ordered with his knife" (16.1.12.). **Alitxum silan algaa** "Being (or mammal) in front of the army" (7.7.5.). ***Kadaminaŋ** "Was in front" (19.1.12.). **Angadalidaŋ** "Goes usually in front" (3.1. T 1.). **Tanaa-ngaanaŋ hangaasaqaŋ** "Was taken up to his place" (?) (1.1.50.).

Alitxum-ngaanaŋ ungaŋdusiŋ "Smashing the army" (7.7.14.). **Tayaŋun kayulinaŋ** "Weakened (vanquished) men" (10.3.26.). **Tayaŋusinaŋ** "Got (killed) men" (13.1.30.). **Tayaŋu(n) suyax** "Trying to have men taken" (3.3.27.). **Tayaŋuŋ takahdan** pl. "Tear off (eliminate) a man" (2.1.43.). **Alitxuŋ maŋsinaŋ** "Worked on (killed) the army"

(3.3.21.). **Kayugii sayuqaʃ** "His strong one was pulled" (18.2.7.). **Kanagayaʃ** "Trying to make fall headfirst" (1.1.3.). **Chakin alitxuusanax** "Fought with his hands" (10.3.18.). **Chakin agaluxtaʃ** "Has his hands as tusks" (10.2.4.), cf. J 72:34. **Qaxuqaʃ** (?) "Hit exactly" (10.12.8.). **Chuhniqaʃ** "Stabbed" (10.9.15.). **Tayaɣux kalunax** "Shot a man" (3.3.1.). **Iganax qaxunax** "Hit the terrible one" (6.1.16.). **Nanasaqaʃ** "Was hurt" (10.14. B 17.). **Qiligin *yaagiqax** "His brain was shaken (?) " (10.7.6.). **Sayuqaʃ** "Pulled" (14.1.27.). **Qagnaa uliqax** "His bone was bent" (19.1.10.). **Tayaɣum-ngaana qangiisix** "Means for bending a man" (8.4.3.). **Alan tadaqaʃ** "Stepped on in the middle" (10.11.7.). **Tayaɣu(m) kugan tadaqa[dalɣuun utanax** "Having stepped on the man he went down to the shore" (7.2. B 3.). **Tayaɣugan kugan tagaqaʃ** "One alighted (landed) upon his man" (7.7.4.). **Ayaqulix tadanax** "Trod on the one to fall" (10.11.10.). **Tanaganulux kugan uluudaniʃtaqaʃ** "Caused to be red (bloody ?) on an island not his own" (7.2.27.). **Tanagan kugan chaluxtaqaʃ** "Was handled badly in his place" (7.5.2.). **Chalɣiqagulux** "Was not laid hands on" (10.4. B 4.). **Kamgiliqagulux** "Was not beheaded" (2.1.17.). **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut" (1.1.8.). **Tayaɣuu chagliqagulux** "His man was not cut" (2.1.5.). **Saygaɣiisaqagulux** "Was not handled with bow" (2.1.31.). **Qachʃa agliqaʃ** "His skin was not hit" (10.14.16.). **Tayaɣux atanax** "The man was burning" (10.9.32), cf. J 34:1 ff. **Hunaan aɣuhnax** "Hid his wound" (17.2.4.). **Hunaa(n) sayunax** "Pulled his wound" (?) (17.1.31.). **Hunaa sayuxtaqaʃ** "His wound was pulled" (10.11.13.). **Hunangin azatxax** "His wounds were counted" (10.4.7.). **Aamagnaa** "His bleeding" (1.1.15.). **Akyagim humaluɣa** "Inflating tube of torture" (?) (8.1.15.). **Aglitaasix** "Means for intercepting" (1.1.11.). **Qayaasingin iganax** (or **iganax**) "His means for being tall fell down (or were terrible)" (?) (3.2.13.).

Ataqan uɣaluxtaʃ "Having one spear" (10.10.2.). **Uɣaluun iganaasanax** "Was terrible with his spear" (7.5.5.; 8.3.3.). **Uɣaluun aygagasanax** "Walked with his spear" (7.2.38.). **Uɣaluun tanagiisanax** "Lived with his spear" (10.2.9.). **Uɣalux agiitaʃ** "Together with the spear" (10.13.6.). **Uɣaluun aaliisiisanax** "Landed with his spear" (10.1. B 3.). **Uɣaluun aaliisanax** "Landed with his spear" (10.1.13.). **Uɣaluun chuhniisanax** "Stabbed with his spear" (10.14.21.). **Uɣalux higi(h)nax** "Threw the spear" (10.11.3.). **Uɣalux hunadusanax** "Wounded with a spear" (10.15.18.). **Uɣaluun qigagasanax** "Cut with his spear" (10.11.32.). **Uɣaluu sayuqaʃ** "His spear was pulled" (5.1.6.). **Uɣaluun sigusanax** "Destroyed with his spear" (2.1.20.). **Uɣaluun atxuusanax** "Used his spear as finger" (10.15.28.). **Uɣaluun chuyuusanax** "Used his spear as arm" (10.8.32.). **Uɣaluun kayuugasanax** "Worked hard

with his spear" (7.4.11.). **Uḡaluun angadatanax** "Defended his spear" (5.1.10.). **Uḡaluu tunuugax** "His spear swears (?)" (2.1.26.). **Uḡaluun igim qayaniisanax** "Made himself high with his spear" (3.1. T 13.). **Uḡaluun inuniisanax** "Frightened with his spear" (7.1.10.). **Uḡaluun qanagulax** "Did not eat (swallow ?) his spear" (17.1.36.). **Igaan salichxinax** "Let his blade be made dull" (10.4.8.). **Igan taduhnan** "Knives surprised" (?) (10.4. B 4.). **Qasxisunax** "Was good at raising his arm for stabbing" (10.9.11.).

Unglux uḡalunax "Speared (people on) the pinnacle" (11.1.8.). **Ungluu uḡaluqax** "His pinnacle(s people) were speared" (7.1.7.). **Unglux aamagninax** "Made (the people on) the pinnacle bleed" (5.2.17.). **Ungluu qagnagix** "His pinnacle has bones on it" (8.3.7.). **Unglugan kugan aamagnixtaqax** "Was made bleeding on his pinnacle" (8.5.6.). **Hasagin sunax** "Took strongholds" (10.10.9.). **Hasagin ilagiiisanax** "Made friends (peace) with the strongholds" (?) (7.2.26.).

Tanaa iganaasaqax "His place was intimidated" (7.2. B 4.). **Ulaanulux chaguhnax** "Damaged a house other than his own" (10.1.2.). **Iganax** (or **Iḡanax**) **isinax** "Cut the cliff (the terrible one)" (7.7.8.).

5.4.7.3. Fight at sea.

Iqyaagux "Looking for baidarkas" (14.1.36.). **Tanagan kukiin ayugaqax** "One went out from his two places" (2.1.28.). **Iqyan samusanax** "Counted baidarkas" (10.12.20.). **Kadan ayxadaasanax** "Used to travel with points" (10.14.14.). **Hunatxin iqyagiiisanax** "Paddled with his wounds" (7.2.3.). **Xaasikin anagixtanax** (?) "Used his paddle as club" (3.1.17.). **Iqyaa tugagix** "His baidarka is hit" (3.1.10.). **Iqyam-ngaax axsiducha** "His means for perforating a baidarka" (7.2.19.). **Iqyan gulginax** "Pierced baidarkas" (10.9.5.), cf. J 57:6. **Tayaḡum gulgiqaa** "The man pierced it" (10.9.38.). **Tayaḡuu qasanax** "His man surfaced" (11.4.6.), cf. J 72:28. **Iqyaa[n] hunax** "Reached his baidarka" (10.14. B 13.). **Iqyam-ngaax uyaqax** "Was sent for to the baidarka" (3.2.16.). **Iqyax malihnax** "Appropriated a baidarka" (3.2.7.). **Niigin alitxuusanax** "Fought baidars" (10.6.6.). **Amatux uḡalunax** "Speared the racer" (6.1.5.).

Aaliisxiqagulux "Didn't get a landing place" (1.1.10.). **Alitxum tagaacha** (or **tagaacha**) "Army's alighting (or testing)" (7.9. T 1.).

5.4.7.4. Gain and loss.

Ulagan silan kayuulaqax "Was waited for to his house" (1.1. 47.). **Tanaagaatux** "Wants to come back to his place" (3.2.4.). **Qichxitxin tanaagaasanax** "Brought his weapons back to his place" (10.8.23.).

Tayaḡun hyaag(a)linaʃ "Deprived the men of wood" (11.2.7.). **Aalax laglinaʃ** "Deprived two of geese" (?) (10.5.4.).

Tayaḡun anasʃinaʃ "Marked men" (10.2.26.), cf. N.M. 3:77. **Tanaan tayaḡulgidaʃ / -naʃ** "Brings/Brought men to his place" (2.1.38.). **Alitxuun igluqalḡinaʃ** "Provided his army with hides" (5.2.30.). **Alitxuʃ qatxalḡinaʃ** "Provided the army with caught fish" (3.3.18.). **Alitxuʃ qangaasʃinaʃ** "Provided the army with means for cooking" (3.3.5.).

Algaʃ malihnaʃ "Appropriated the mammal" (10.4.1.; 10.5. B 8.). **Aataax malihnaʃ** "Appropriated the fur seal bull" (10.14.3.). **Malihdaʃ** "Usually appropriates (something)" (10.14. B 37.). **Algamaan malidusiʃ** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)" (10.4. B 2.). **Algamaan malitaasiʃ** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)" (8.2.1.). **Iglaga malitxaʃ** "His harpoon was taken away" (7.2.30). **Qaxuu ngaan malitxaʃ** "His butt (or Rat Islander ?) was taken away for him" (7.2.2.). **Malitxasinaʃ** "Got something appropriated" (10.14. B 6.). **Malitxasiganax** "Had a good appropriated thing" (10.5.6.). **Algan mali[t]xan** "Mammals were appropriated" (10.4. B 1.). **Chngaa malitxaʃ** "His/Her/Its body hair was taken away" (10.14. B 43. a woman).

Agalingin suqaʃ "The ones behind him were taken" (3.2.2.). **Iganangis suqaʃ** "His cliffs were taken" (14.1.6.). **Kayungin suqaʃ** "His strength was taken" (2.1.52.; 11.7.6.). **Tanagan halḡii suqaʃ** "The root of his land was taken" (8.4.4.). **Algaa suqaʃ** "His mammal was taken" (17.1.4.; 7.2. B 2.; 18.3.2). **Chahmaa suqaʃ** "His dish was taken" (1.1.55.). **Tunuʃ suqaʃ** "His voice was taken" (10.9.28.). **Kiiyugin suqaʃ** "His jaeger birds were taken" (10.9.8.).

Tayaḡuu qidaasaqaʃ "His man was mourned" (10.11.6.). **Tayaḡungin qichʃiliqaʃ** "His men were deprived of weapons" (7.2.29.). **Qichʃii suqaʃ** "His knife was taken" (6.1.24.). **Sangin suqaʃ** "His blades (or ducks) were taken" (2.1.48.; 11.7.5.). **Qichxa igaasanaʃ** "Flew off with his knife" (?) (15.1.14.). **Chaduḡnaliqaʃ** "Was deprived of blubber" (10.15.10.). **Tukuʃ aḡiglinaʃ** "Deprived the chief of jingle stone" (10.14. B 20.).

Akinagulux "Did not retaliate" (10.12.22.). **Akidanan pl.** "Used to retaliate" (11.1.3.). **Akiisanaʃ** "Revenged" (13.1.35.). **Ikalamagasitʃ** "Means for greatly revenging" (?) (6.1.13.).

Alitxu(m) qaduḡuucha "Warrior's way of having many scabs" (?) (10.3.3.).

5.4.7.5. Women involved.

Ayagadun "Means for getting women" (14.1.12.). **Ayagalizaʃ** "Woman robber" (10.8.4.). **Ayaga[n] ukudaʃ** "Watches women" (11.4. T

5.). **Ayaga(a)n ukunaŋ** "Found women (his wife)" (3.1.44.). **Ayaga(a)n hiŋtaduusanaŋ** "Was quick to call on women (his wife)" (13.2.1.). **Angaŋinaŋ takayaŋ** "Trying to take a woman loose" (1.1.52.). **Ayagaŋ axtusanaŋ** "Took a woman over" (2.1.9.). **Alidaŋ ayagalinaŋ** "Took A.'s wife" (4.1.10.), cf. J 14.1. **Ayagaliqaŋ** "Deprived of women / his wife" (14.1.8.). **Ayagaadaliqaŋ** "Deprived of young women" (9.1. T 2.). **Ayagangin suqaŋ** "His women were taken" (10.11.33.). **Ayagatxagiyam atxagacha** "Straightness of trying to get women" (10.14. B 45.). **Ulaan ayagalŋinaŋ** "Brought women to his house" (10.9.3.). **Tanaan ayagalŋinaŋ** "Brought women to his place" (7.6.4.). **Tanaan ayagalinaŋ** "Removed women from his place" (7.6.4.).

Ayagama(a)n ayugusaqaŋ "Was taken out for a woman (his wife)" (1.1.46.). **Ayagalgaqanulux** "Were not taken by women" (3.1.38.). **Ayagaŋ uŋalunaŋ** "Speared a woman" (10.12.29.).

5.5. Various names.

Uluudaŋ "Red" (1.1. T 3.). **Quhmanaŋ** "Was white" (13.2.18.).

Aatudunaŋ "Was fast to want to be (something)" (?) (10.15.2.).

Tayaŋum aatuucha "Man's wanting to be (something)" (10.15.13.).

Maqulaasigulux "No reason for being idle" (11.1.9.). **Malgadagaŋ** "To be done" (10.14. B 6.). **Mazigataasiŋ** "Means for doing much" (1.1.1.).

Angalimanaŋ "Passed the day too" (16.2.1.).

Kadan aqaŋ "Was put before him" (10.9.1.). **Sila aqaŋ** "One was close to him" (5.2.28.). **Agachŋinaŋ** "Led (someone) away" (10.4. B 4.).

***Kahmaduŋ** "Fast" (18.3.1.). ***Kahmataŋ** "Fast" (17.1.11.). **Axchigaasaŋ** "Moving fast with (something or somebody)" (10.15.14.). **Atatanizaŋ** "Causes to be fast" (3.2.14.).

Chatanaŋ "Slid" (17.3.13.). **Chatatxaŋ** "Was made slide" (17.2.20.). **Chiduun** "Means for sliding down" (16.2.6.). **Kimninaŋ** "Made descend" (17.1.30.). **Kimiyaŋ** "Trying to take down" (16.1.6.). **Uchaadaŋ** "Going leisurely down" (16.2.11.). **Angamitiŋ** "Lying down" (10.4. B 13.).

Hangayanax "Tried to lift up" or **Angayanax** "Tried to make breathe" (1.1.33.). **Chilgiŋ** "Tearing off" (3.1. T 1., 6.). **Sulaŋ** "Picking" (10.15.20.).

Tagaquutuŋ "Has much jamming" or **Tagaquutuŋ** "Tends to be jammed" (8.3. T 3.). **Kuu tataa** (or **tataŋ**) "Its surface is cracked" (10.2.18.). **Umnalgaatuŋ** "Wants/Tends to be bound" (15.1.5.). ***Qyaasiŋ** "Tight" (7.1.6.). **Qichiisaqan** "Were surrounded" (2.1.33.). **Tanaŋ(ax)** **hadgunax** "Piled up a (great) place" (10.8.12.). **Qitatxan** "Were made crooked" or **Kitatxan** "Were drained" (10.12.31.). **Kichaadaŋ** "Draining a little" (19.1.3.).

Ayqinaṣ "Difficult" (11.3.6.). **Ayqidusiṣ** "Forcing / Blocking" (10.15.32.). **Angagin angyuusanax** "Had a difficult time with people" (10.9.37.). **Tayaḡum angyuucha** "Man's difficulty" (7.8. T 3.). **Qayuqiaṣ** (?) "Forced" (1.3.1.).

Luhmaasiṣ "Trying (attempt)" (10.9.23.). **Tayaḡum tagaa** (or **tagaa**) "Man's attempt (or alighting)" (9.1. T 5.). **Ukuzaṣ** "Usually finds" (18.4.1.). **Ukuusaṣ** (?) "Getting/Finding" (1.1. T 8.; 10.12.23.). **Ukulaasan** pl. "Finding many (things) by means of (something)" (11.2.10.). **Analḡiqanulux** pl. "Got nothing" (3.1.36.). **Maknaadaṣ** "Little result" (15.1.12.). **Ginas manax** "Did attractive things" (11.4.3.). **Alaasiṣ** "Need" or **Alaasaṣ** "Being at a loss". **Angazagaṣ** "One to get aid from" (11.7. T 1.). **Aḡaazaṣ** "Gift" (2.1. T 3.). **Sigalḡiṣ** "Giving gifts" (10.8. T 3.).

Azatxaṣ "Counted" (2.1.53.). **Samusiṣ** "Counting" (10.12.26.). **Chuganan** "Were all there" (1.1.25.). **Sanataqaṣ** "Made suffice" (10.15.9.). **Chṣaasaṣ** "Full of (something)" (10.5. B 4.). **Chṣayaasiṣ** "Means for trying to fill" (10.8.22.). **Alitaṣ** "Substitute" (18.4.5.). **Alitadaṣ** "Substitute" (10.11. T 6.). **Aḡiilaṣ** "Being left" (18.1.5.). **Aḡiisaqaḡulux** "Was not left" (1.1. T 2.).

Aḡataṣ "Bare" (10.8. B 7.). **Diḡiliṣ** "Being sooty" (10.14. B 8.). **Chigniṣax** "Dampness" (10.5.9.). **Manuṣ** "Good smell" (10.9. T 5.).

Qilukichaṣ "Little teaser" (2.1.6.; 3.4.1.).

For the rest see 3.2.6.

5.6. Survey of women's names.

The interpretable women's names are repeated here, with references to the sections where they are listed together with the men's names above.

5.1.1.: **Ayagakuchaṣ** "Little woman" (10.14. B 32.).

5.1.4.: **Ayaginalugin** "Badly disrespectful ones" (10.4. B 14.). **Ayagam atxagacha** "Woman's straightness (correctness)" (10.14. B 45.). **Ayagamaan aḡutxaginulux** "Hide nothing for the woman" (10.14. B 37.).

5.1.5.: **Tukum aligdaacha** "Chief's vomiting means/place" (10.14. B 38.).

5.2.3.: **Amiyuung** "King salmon" (10.5. B 10.).

5.2.4.: **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** "Woman's means for having good nits" (10.4. B 11.).

5.2.6.: **Chiqiṣ** "Mud" (10.5. B 11.).

5.3.5.: **Iḡalguu chiyaqaṣ** "Her big woman's knife was held out (handed over)" (10.14. B 36.). **Asxuulux** "Place for nailing" (10.14. B 48.). **Ayagaṣ aḡdalḡinaṣ** "Gave the woman a canter" (10.14. B 39.).

5.3.6.: **Akayuṣ aḡlinaṣ** "Missed the pass" (10.14. B 41.). **Ikaaḡinaṣ**

"Was over there" (10.14. B 35.).

5.3.7.1.: **Ayagam ulugiicha** "Woman's means for having meat" (10.14. B 47).

5.3.7.3.: **Saadakin achxuzigaasanaŋ** "Shared nicely his (her ?) two long bones" (10.3. B 2.).

5.3.8.: **Ayagaŋ salginaŋ** "Gave the woman duck(s)" (10.14. B 31.).

5.3.9.: **Kuliga cha(a)yalginaŋ** "Put fish pots (a drum) on his baidarka deck" (10.1. B 4.).

5.4.2.: **Ayagaŋ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride" (10.14. B 30.). **Huyugiisiŋ** "Half-brother" (10.4. B 10.).

5.4.3.2. **Ayagaan aŋtaŋ** "Gives his own wife" (10.14. B 34.). **Algam ayagataŋ(a)naa** "Mammal to be taken as a woman" (10.14. B 44.).

5.4.4.: **Ayagaŋ salisiŋinaŋ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman" (10.4. B 12.).

5.4.6.: **Niigugin** "Andreanof Islanders" (10.4. B 13.).

5.4.7.4.: **Chngaa malitxaŋ** "Her (His ?) body hair was taken away" (10.14. B 43.).

Not interpretable women's names: 10.3. B 1; 10.14. B 33, 40, 42, 46.

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The Corpus

Aleut names are listed according to island and village of residence, as in the Census. (Islands are numbered, villages also, following the first decimal point.) For each village, the names are listed here in up to five groups. The first three groups are from the Census, with a single numerical order of names: first those men who paid fur tribute, second "non-tributary" (those who did not pay, with an explanation of why they did not pay), third "minor" (those too young to pay). Fourth are those names, if any, listed on Tax receipts, numbered and with years for which they are listed for paying fur tribute. Fifth are those names, if any, listed on Baptismal records (see Introduction pp. 32-33). Names both on Census lists and Tax receipts or Baptismal records are cross-referenced accordingly.

Preceding each name or variant spelling thereof is an indication of the manuscript source: a, b, c, d (see pp. 30-32 of Introduction), then the name as spelled in the sources, with Bergsland's interpretation, where possible, in Aleut and English. — M.K.

1. Alaxsxa, Alaska Peninsula (3 villages)	97
2. Sanaġax, Sanak Island (1 village)	99
3. Unimax, Unimak Island (5 villages)	101
4. Ugangaġ, Ugamak Island (1 village)	107
5. Qigalġa, Tigalda Island (2 villages)	107
6. Awatanaġ, Avatanak Island (1 village)	110
7. Akungan, Akun Island (9 villages)	111
8. Akutanaġ, Akutan Island (5 villages)	119
9. Unalġa, Unalga Island (1 village)	122
10. Nagun-Alaxsxa, Unalaska Island (15 villages)	123
11. Unmax, Umnak Island (7 villages)	146
12. Uniiġus, Islands of Four Mountains (2 villages) ..	151
13. Amlax, Amlia Island (2 villages)	151
14. Atġaġ, Atka Island (1 village)	153
15. Chiġulaġ, Chugul Island (1 village)	154
16. Adaax, Adak Island (2 villages)	155
17. Kanaga, Kanaga Island (3 villages)	156
18. Tanaġax, Tanaga Island (4 villages)	158
19. Iilaġ, Ilak Island (1 village)	159

1. Mainland *Alyaksa* : **Alaxsxa**, Alaska Peninsula1.1. Village *Kaxatyx* : ***Qaxatiŋ** 'Slingshot', in Russian called Morzhovskoye (1984 **Ungigaaŋ**), Morzhovoi Village.Census 1792.04.22, a pp. 42-42^v; b pp. 22^v-23; c pp. 106-107; d pp. 143^v-144^v

1. a-c chief *Mazhigatazhik*, d -g, *Mazagatazhik*: **Mazigataasiŋ** "Means for doing much", also called a-b *Iulyuda Gadagalyuk*
2. a-b *anekdoksex*: **Aniqduŋsiŋ** "Childish"; Tax 5.
3. a-b *kanagayax* possibly **Kanagayaŋ** "Trying to make fall"; Tax 1.
4. a-b *kayuxtanok* possibly **Qayuŋtanaŋ** "Retrieved with his hook"
5. a *kayuktin*, b *kayutkin*: **Kayutxin** "His own strength"
6. a-b *alyuga Isik* possibly **Alugaa hisix** "His black lily is growing"
7. a-b *kadan kudak* perhaps **Kadan qudax** "Fire ahead"; Tax 8.
8. a-b *Ishika ulyuk*: **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut"
9. a-b *koguyax*, d *kougax*, *kogryax*: **Quguuyaŋ** "Young puffin"
10. a *alixika uluk*, b *alyasxika uluk* perhaps **Aaliisxiqagulux** "Did not get a landing place"
11. a-b *aglitasiŋ* perhaps **Agлитаasiŋ** "Means for intercepting"
12. a-b *alegna xasik* perhaps **Alignaagasix** "Way of nearly vomiting"; Tax 6.
13. a-b *kegeguk*: **Qigiigut** "Krenitzin Islander"; Tax 9.
14. a-b *chim kayak*: **Chiimkaayux** "Periwinkle"
15. a-b *amagna*: **Aamagnaa** "Bleeding"; Tax 7.
16. a-b *alitxukix algagix*: **Alitxukix algagix** "His two crews (or warriors) have mammals"
17. a-b *atxasxeka ulyuk* perhaps **Atxaasxiqagulux** "Did not get means for cutting a chunk"
18. a *al'gan atxanax*, b. a. *atganax* perhaps **Algaan atxanaŋ** "Cut a chunk of his mammal"
19. a-b *Ik"ya kayugix*: **Iqyaa kayugix** "His baidarka is strong"
20. a-b *chankushak*: **Chankusiŋ** "Hammer"
21. a-b *angagin gaiyugin* perhaps **Angagin** (or **Angangin**) **hayugin** "The people (or Half of them) are in their sleeping places"
22. a-b *kitak*: **Kitax** "Foot" or **Kitax** "Feet"
23. a-b *cham lashin* perhaps **Chaamhlaasiin** "His own means for knocking (striking fire)"
24. a-b *kodgo lisak*: **Qudguliisiŋ** "Means for taking off top part of whale (?)"
25. a-b *chuganan*: **Chuganan** "Were all there"
26. a-b *alik Ik"yagix*: **Aliŋ iqyagix** "The old man has a baidarka"
27. a-b *angagix ayugasanax*: **Angagix ayugasanax** "Went out (in his boat) with a person"
28. a-b *kamgi Sigasik* possibly **Kamgisigaasiŋ** "Means for having a good head"
29. a-b *kad'yak* apparently Kodiak Island

Non-tributary (30-41 working at Kodiak for the Shelikhov Company; 42-45 old, sick and unreliable)

30. a *kalyachik*, b *kalyasik*: **Kalaasiŋ** "String for stringing fish"
31. a *sukaklyan*, b -k perhaps *suka*- 'baidarka skirt'
32. a-b *chunak* possibly **Chunaŋ** "Chunak Point (Bechevin Bay, Alaska Peninsula)" or else **Chu(h)niŋ** "Point (or Piercing)" or **Chuniŋ** "Backbone"
33. a-b *angayanok*: **Angayanax** "Tried to make breathe (or blow)" or **Hangayanax** "Tried to lift up"
34. a-b *Isuk*: **Isuŋ** "Harbor seal"
35. a *kachu chuyax*, b *kagu chuyax*
36. a-b *ayektazhak*
37. a-b *tanagun* possibly **Tanagun** "Have many places"
38. a-b *ankynak*: **Anqanaŋ** "Stood up" or "Set out"
39. a *chan katxausanok*, b *chan kagxtausanok* perhaps **Chaan qatxa-guusanax** "Caught many fish with his hand"
40. a. *uyuzadok*, b *ayuzadok* perhaps **Ayuuzadaŋ** "Falling over very much"
41. a-b *tagaga txagulyuk*
42. a-b *ayegadok*: **Ayagaadaŋ** "Girl" or "Co-wife"
43. a-b *lyunan*: **Lunan** "Reliable ones" or "They believed"
44. a-b *kil'kik*
45. a-b *suganan*: **Suganan** "Carpenters, handicraft workers"

Minor

46. a-b *ayegaman ayugusakax*: **Ayagamaaŋ ayugusaqax** "Was taken out (in a boat) for a woman"
47. a-b *ulyagan sylan kayulyakax*: **Ulagan silan kayuulaqax** "Was waited for (hopefully expected) to his house"
48. a-b *chadushik*: **Chaduusiŋ** "Grease"
49. a-b *chan an kaashanak*: **Chaan anqaasanax** "Stood up with his hand"
50. a-b *tanagan anasakax* possibly **Tanaa-ngaŋ hangaasaqax** "Was taken up to his place"
51. a-b *uigadak* conceivably **Uuygaadaŋ** "Little opening"
52. a-b *angagynax takkayax*: **Angaginaŋ takayax** "Trying to take loose a woman"
53. a-b *ayain kuzhan*
54. a-b *tayaog*: **Tayağux** "Man"
55. a-b *chama shokax*: **Chahmaa suqax** "His dish was taken"

Tax receipts pp. 248 (*kaxatex*), 248^v (*kagadyx*), 264 (*kagatex*)

1. 1781-1790 *kagayax* presumably Census 3. **Kanagayaŋ**, son of *achxadan*
2. 1783-1790 *Axishaka gulok* perhaps **Agiisaqagulux** "Was not left", son of *axax*: **Axaŋ** "Dancing"
3. 1777-1791 chief *Ulyudag*: **Uluudaŋ** "Red", son of *Igazugadax*
4. 1778, 1780-1790 *kauch'chxin* perhaps **Qaguchxinaŋ** "Made fierce", son of *ayextax*

5. 1782-1789 *Anektuksex*, Census 2, son of *Malga agadak* possibly **Malga agadaŋ** "His puff (odor) appears"
6. 1785-1791 *alegna agashik*, Census 12, son of *alegayek*: **Aligayaŋ** "Trying to make vomit"
7. 1790-1791 *Amagna*, Census 15, son of *gakugi* perhaps **Hakuugii** "Being above the seashore"
8. 1781-1790 *kudak kadan*, Census 7, son of *Ukuzhak* perhaps **Ukuusaŋ** "Finding"
9. 1782-1789 *higeguk*, Census 13.

1.2. Village *Akayuda* : ***Akayuudaa** "Its little strait"

Tax receipts p. 248^v

1. 1778, 1782-1791 *kugadax* : **Qugaadaŋ** "Little assistant spirit" or "Mask", son of *kuku* perhaps **Ququŋ** "Young of eider duck"

1.3. Village *chishuk* : 1910 **Chisung** (J 32:1, east of False Pass)

Tax receipts pp. 248^v, 251

1. 1781-1789 Aleut *kayukikak*: **Qayuqiaŋ** "Forced", son of *ka(n)ugnagashik*
2. 1787-1791 *algan asik* : **Algan** (or **Algaan**) **asix** "With mammals (his mammal)", son of *kanugnagashik*

2. Island *Sannax* : 1983 **Sanagax**, Sanak Island

2.1. Village *Kasix* : 1952 (Atka) **Kaasaŋ** (at the east end)

Census 1792.04.22, a pp. 41^v-42; b pp. 22-22^v; c pp. 106-106^v; d pp. 143^v-144

1. a-d chief *tukku chaglakogulyuk* perhaps **Tukuu chagliqagulux** "His chief was not cut"; Tax 2.
2. a-b *ogalox* : **Ugaluŋ** "Spear"
3. a-b *balyagungan tanazikax*, c a. *tanizikax*, d a. *tanazakax* perhaps **Alaguu-ngaŋ taangasiqax** "He was brought a drink on the ocean"
4. a *tumgidax kanulyuk*, b t. *kunulyuk* perhaps **Tumgiidaŋ qanulux** "They did not eat the bought [food]"
5. a-b *toyego chaglakagolyuk* perhaps **Tayaguu chagliqagulux** "His man was not cut"
6. a *kigliyakichax*, b, d *killiyakichax* perhaps **Qilukichaŋ** "Little teaser", baptized Fedor Kazanin
7. a-b *ayegaguzhalik* : **Ayagaaguzahliŋ** "Only woman"
8. a-b *ayegan kugalginax* : **Ayagan** (or **Ayagaan**) **qugalginax** "Provided women (or his wife) with assistant spirits", baptized Ivan Serebrennikov
9. a-b *ayegax axtusanax*: **Ayagaŋ axtusanax** "Took a woman over"
10. a-b *tayaum gan uyasik*: **Tayagum-ngaŋ uyaasiŋ** "Means for sending for a man"
11. a-b *aleksisik*: **Aliŋsiisiŋ** "Leptarrhena pyrolifolia (medical plant)" baptized Gavril Lanin

12. a-b *alga* *snaluknax* : **Alga** *snalugnaŋ* "Observed mammals"
13. a *lk*"*yan kak*"*kiyanax*, b *l* *kan*" *kiyanax* : **Iqyaan** *kakiyanax* "Made his baidarka raise the bow"
14. a-d *algaman tugasik* : **Algamaan** *tugaasix* "Means for striking mammal(s)"
15. a-b *alga* *signinax* : **Alga** (or **Algaan**) *signinaŋ* "Made mammals (or his mammal) come up (from the shore)"
16. a-b *ayagazak* : **Ayagaasaŋ** "Taking for wife"
17. a-d *kamgyle kagulak*, d also *k. kogulik* perhaps **Kamgiliqagulux** "Not beheaded"
18. a *'eganam xayega ulyuk*, b *ye. gauga u.*
19. a-b *xassiga amgagix* : - **aamgagiŋ** " - is bloody"
20. a-bogalyun *sigusanok* possibly **Ugaluun** *sigusanax* "Destroyed with his spear"
21. a-b *tumgakix algagix* : **Tumgakix** *algagiŋ* "His harpoon head has (is in) a mammal", baptized Fedor Klimovskoi
22. a-b *Kisxax*, cf. **Kisxan** *akayuu* Unimak Pass
23. a-b *ayaga kuyak* perhaps for **Ayagakuchaŋ** "Little woman"

Non-tributary (24-26 old and sick; 27 with Shelekhov's Company at Kodiak Island)

24. a-b *siknuk Igunax* : **Siknuŋ** *igunaŋ* "Took out decaying fish"
25. a-b *sangin uyakax* : **Sangin** *uyaqaŋ* "His ducks (or blades) were brought"
26. a-b *ugalyu tunugak* perhaps **Ugaluu** *tunuugaŋ* "His spear (is) swearing"
27. a-b *maxsak* perhaps **Maxsiŋ** "Butchering", baptized Dmitrey Ocheredin

Minor

28. a-b *tanagan kukin ayugakax* : **Tanagan** *kukiin ayugaqaŋ* "One went out from his two places"
29. a-b *al'gam kumalida* perhaps **Algam** *quhmaŋ liidaa* "Mammal seeming bright"
30. a *tukam ga syusik*, b *tukum gan syusik* : **Tukum-nga** *suusix* "Means for taking (a) chief"
31. a-b *saigage sakagulyuk* : **Saygaŋiisaqagulux** "Was not handled with bow"
32. a-b *al'gan kylechxinax* : **Alga** (or **Algaan**) -*chŋinaŋ* "Let/made mammals (or his mammal)-"
33. a-b *kichi Isakan* perhaps **Qichiisaqan** "Were surrounded"
34. a-b *'eganam Isyuga* perhaps **Iganam** *isuga* "Danger's seal"
35. a-b *chakix tayagugik* : **Chakix** *tayaŋugiŋ* "His hands have men"
36. a-b *tol'lox* perhaps **Tulaŋ** "Upper arm"
37. a *sugan gusadax*, b *s. gasadax* : **Sugangaasaadaŋ** "Very young person"
38. a *tanax tayagulgidaŋ*, b *tayan tayagulginax* : **Tanaan** *tayaŋulgi-daŋ* /-*naŋ* "Brings/brought men to his place"
39. a-b *'eganam Iguducha* perhaps **Iganam** *iguducha* "Removal of danger"
40. a-b *tanak algal'ginax* : **Tanaŋ** *algalŋinaŋ* "Brought mammal(s) to the place"
41. a-b *Ek'ya al'gagix* : **Iqyaa** *algagiŋ* "His baidarka has (a) mammal in it"
42. a-b Sidorko "little Cedar"

43. a-b *tayaguk takadan* perhaps **Tayagux takahdan** "They tear off (take away, eliminate ?) a man"
44. a-b *Iganichxodak* possibly **Iganichxuuda** "Device for making fly"
45. a-b *gumni dada* : **Humniidada** "Makes swell a little"
46. a-b *chaguzhak* : **Chaaguzat** "Just hand"
47. a-b. *'egaman agidusix* perhaps **Igamaan agidusix** "Means for opening (prying) slate"
48. a *Sagning shukax*, b *Sangin sh.* : **Sangin suqat** "His ducks (or blades) were taken"
49. a-b *allegan tununinax* perhaps for **Algaan tununinax** "Made his mammal roar (talk ?)"
50. a-b *chamizhag* perhaps ***Chaamiizax = chaamiida** 'scraping'
51. a-b *chimitxin* : **Chimitxin** "His own tracks"
52. a-b *kayugin sokax* : **Kayungin suqat** "His strength was taken"
53. a-b *azhatxax* : **Azatxax** "Counted"

Tax receipts pp. 260^v (kas.), 261 (kax), 261^v (no village)

1. 1778-1781 *nopala*, son of *kaumak* perhaps **Qagumax** "Mighty fierce"
2. 1782-1790 *tukuchax chiglgn.golok*, see Census 1.
3. 1782-1791 *Agazhak* perhaps **Agaazax** "Gift", son of *Algak 'ektanak* possibly **Algat yaxtanax** "Loved mammal"
4. 1781-1791 *ayagutauga gux* [son of] *Ugulu algadax* : **Ugaluu algadax** "His spear usually gets mammals"

3. Island Unimak : Unimax, Unimgit, Unimak Island

3.1. Village, western, *Chingangalyuk* (tax receipts 1775 *Chumgaluk*, 1780 *Chemgalug*, 1781-1782, 1790 *Chmanalug*), 1796 *Chnanalyux* : ***Chngana(a)lut**

Census 1792.04.22, a p. 40^v; b pp. 20^v-21; c pp. 106-106^v; d pp. 143^v-144

1. a-b *gallyuk Ek'yagiisanok*, c *g. 'ek'yagissanok*, *'ek'yagisanax*, d *gal'yuk Ek'yagisanok*, *gallyuk Ek'yagnisanok* (1791.09.01 *Galok Ek'yagnisanov*, Alekseyev et al. 1989:301) perhaps **Halux iqyagiisanax** "Paddled with a river otter"
2. a-b *Gallyashik* : **Halaasix** "Place for turning the head (lookout)"
3. a-b *chan akkaliisanok* perhaps **Chaan hakaliisanax** "Removed feathers with his hand"
4. a-b *Immagnax* perhaps **Imagnax** "Exhausted" (word known from Atkan)
5. a-b *tannayax* perhaps ***Tanayat** "Landward"
6. a-b *tanax chadunox* : **Tanaan chadunax** "Oiled (brought oil to) his place"
7. a-b *kayax ayunok* : **Qayat ayuhnax** "Knocked down the hill" (cf. J 71:181)
8. a *kganak addugiisanok*, b *Iganak a.* : **Iganax adugiisanax** "Lived in a cave by the cliff"
9. a-b *Ikagatuk* possibly **Ikaagaatux** "Wants/Wanting to get across"

10. a-b *Ik*"ya *tugagix* perhaps *Iqyaa tugagix* "His baidarka is struck"
11. a *kanaxtusen*, b -k : *Qanaxtusix* "Wintering place"
12. a-b *kangin alga* : - *algaa* "-s mammal"
13. a-b *taiyagonin uyekax* : *Tayagungin uyaqaṭ* "His men were sent for"
14. a-b *ayegam Igannanin* : *Ayagam iganangin* "Terrible women"
15. a-b *kannagin angali* : *Kanaagin angalii* "Koniags' daylight (?)" ; Tax 11
16. a-b *Sisxadax* : *Sisxaadaṭ* "Isthmus"
17. a-b *xaashikin annagiktanax* perhaps *Xaasikin anagixtanax* "Used his paddle as club" (variant *anagi-* for *anag-* doubtful for 1792)
18. a-b *ashlaga ogusik*
19. a-b *alga txagysik* : *Algatxagiisix* "Means for getting mammals" ; Tax 9
20. a-b *agachayax*
21. a-b *uyugidax* perhaps *Uyugidaṭ* "Has (= craning his) neck" ; Tax 14
22. a-b *tukkusix* : *Tukuusix* "Riches"
23. a-b *achchayax* perhaps *Achayaṭ* "Trying to make burn"
24. a-b *adang* : *Adang* "My father"
25. a-b *tukux kamgalinak* : *Tukux qamgalinaṭ* "Deprived the chief of his sleeve(s)" or perhaps *Tukux kamgilineṭ* "Beheaded the chief"

Non-tributary (26-32. old, sick; 33. at Kodiak)

26. a-b *chalik gan shuzhakax* : *Chalix ngaan suusaqaṭ* "Was taken with a fishline"
27. a-b *chigana ayagagix* : *Chiganaa ayagagix* "His river has a woman (or women) in it" ; Tax 4 or 8
28. a *alax akkayun*, a. *akkayuk* perhaps *Aalax akayux* "Two straits"
29. a *chug*"yuk, b *chug*"yug perhaps *Chuug(a)yuux* "Poor fur parka"
30. a-b *kysykin aisaxtanok* possibly *Qisikin agiisaxtanax* "Used his palms for hollering"
31. a-b. *mana unulyuk*
32. a-b *alyaksxin ulyuk* : *Alaxxiinulux* "Not mainlanders"
33. a-b *algunisik* : *Alguniisix* "Means for making jealous" or *Alguniisix* "Means for inspiring awe"

Minor

34. a-b *xallyugin atxitxax* perhaps *Qaalungin atxitxax* "His urine was stopped"
35. a-b *sagikin gallaasanox* : *Sagikin halaasanaṭ* "Turned his blades (dual)"
36. a-b *annalgix kannulyuk* perhaps *Analgiquanulux* pl. "Got nothing"
37. a-b *Iganax ayugasanok* : *Iganax ayugasanaṭ* "Went out alongside the cliff" or *Iganax a.* "Went out terribly"
38. a-b *ayegalga kanulyuk* : *Ayagalgaqanulux* "Were not taken by women"
39. a-b *chasuxtakax* : *Chaasuftaqaṭ* "Old yolk"
40. a-b *kanag ayagalinax* : *Kanaax ayagalinaṭ* "Took women away from the Koniag"
41. a-b *malin tayagalginok*

42. a-b *chan shukagyisanok* : **Chaan suqagiisanax** "took with his hand"
43. a-b *angaklyukdax* possibly **An'gaaklukdax** "Little darned line"
44. a-b *ayagan ukunox* : **Ayagan** (or **Ayagaan**) **ukunax** "Found women (or his wife)"

Tax receipts pp. 239-240^v, 242^v, 244-244^v, 246-247

1. 1773 chief *angataledax*, 1774 chief's brother *agnadaledax*, 1777-1778 chief *agnadaledax*, 1779 chief *ignadaledax* perhaps **Angadalidax** "Goes usually in front (against)", son of 1777 *chelgex*, 1778 *kaxgaxalesax*, 1779 *chilgex* perhaps **Chilgit** "Tearing off"
2. 1775 chief *Ugank xalektak*
3. 1776-1780 *chegudaxtax* : **Chigudaxtax** "Expert chaser", son of *kuxsunax* : **Quxsunax** "Chopped (or chopper)"
4. 1776 *segani yegax*, 1778 *seگانadax*, 1779 *chegina ayegax*, Census 27; son of *alyulidax* : **Aalulidax** "Goes into swells"
5. 1777 *alyusek*, 1778 *alyazax*, 1779-1780 *alyagasix*, 1781, 1783-1790 *alyazhek*, 1783 *alyazhek* perhaps **Alaasix** "Need" or **Alaasax** "being at a loss", son of 1778 *kaxgax alyasax*, 1779-1780 *kagax alyasix*, 1781 *kagnax alyazhak*, 1783 *kagnalyazhak*, *kagna lyazhek*, 1784 *kagnax alyazhek*, 1785-1790 *kygnax alyazhek*, -x, -k perhaps **Qignax** (**Qagnax**) **alaasax** "Being at a loss for fire (bone)"
6. 1777 *chyuxtukan*, 1778, 1782-1784 *chuktukan*, 1779-1781, 1783, 1785-1786, 1789-1790 *chiktukan*, 1787-1788 *chitxukan* perhaps **Chuxtaxan** "Clothes", son of 1777-1778 *chelgeg*, 1779-1780 *chilgex*, 1781 *chalgeg*, 1782 *salgagex*, 1782-1783, 1785-1790 *chalagex*, 1784 *algagex* (**algagit** has mammals)
7. 1780-1781 *kichxkin*, 1782 *kichxetkin*, 1783-1784 *kachkexin*, 1785-1787, 1789 *kychxetkin*, 1788, 1790 *kychxetxin* : **Qichxitxin** "His own weapons", son of 1780-1781, 1785-1790 *alغان udyxtak*, 1783-1784 a. *uduxtak* : **Alغان udixtax** "Distributor of mammals"
8. 1780 *chegana 'egan*, 1781 *chiganayegagix*, 1782 *chigana ayegax*, 1783 *chigana ayegaye*, 1784 *kigana dax*, 1785-1790 *chigana ayegagat*, Census 27; son of 1780 *alyugidax*, *alegesek* (?), 1781-1790 *kagyduk* : **Qagaduux** "Men's dancing"
9. 1781 *algaxagishek*, 1782 *amgytxagishek*, 1784 *algatxagishek*, 1785 *agatgalashik*, 1786-1788 *algatgagishek*, Census 19; son of 1781-1782 *sugolgok*, 1784-1786, 1788 *sulgok*, 1783 *sugagok* perhaps **Sulgit** "Thunder"
10. chief 1781 *anakalegax*, 1782-1783, 1785-1788 *anakaletkax*, 1784 *anakalextax*, 1789-1790 *osnakaletkax*, son of 1781-1783, 1785, 1787-1790 *chalagex*, 1784 *kagagex*, 1786 *kalgagex*, cf. Tax 6
11. 1781-1783, 1786-1789 *kanagin anali*, 1784-1785 *kanagyn a.*, Census 15; son of 1781 <ka>*nagan alga*, 1782 *kanagin amga* (**aamga** blood), 1783 *k. amgagix*, (**aamgagit** has blood) 1784-1785 *kanagyn alga*, 1786-1789 *kanagin alga* : **Kanaagin alga** "Koniags' mammal"

12. 1781, 1786-1790 *kanagin Ek*"ya, 1782- 1785 *kanagyn Ek*"ya : **Kanaagin iqyaa** "Koniags' baidarka", son of 1781 *kanagy[n]alga*, 1782 *kanagyn*, 1783-1785 *kanagin amga*, 1786-1790 *kanagin alga* : **Kanaagin algaa** "Koniags' mammal"
13. 1781 *Ugalyun igin kaiyaniichanok*, 1782 *U. i. kanya..sanok*, 1783-1784 *U.i. kaiasanok*, 1785 *U. i. kayaisanok*, 1786 *U. i. kainisanok*, 1787 *U.i. kayaisanok*, 1788 *U. i. kaiyaisanok*, 1789 *U. i. kayainiisanok*, 1790 *U. i. kaiyaniisanok* : **Ugaluun igim qayaniisanaŋ** "Grew taller with (by means of) his spear", son of 1781, 1783-1790 *kagyshunok*, 1782 *kagishinok*
14. 1781-1790 *uyugidak*, Census 21; son of 1781-1782, 1785 *shushagashik*, 1783 *shashugishik*, 1784, 1786 *shashugashinok*, 1787 *shashugashik*, 1788-1790 *shushagashak* : **Susugasix** "File"
15. 1782-1785 *alex unalgynok*, 1786-1787 *alex unagynok*, 1788 *alex unalgynax*, 1790 *alex unalginok* : **Alit unalginax** "Gave the old man cooked food", son of 1782 *amatkin*, 1783-1788, 1790 *amatkin alegax* : **Amatxin** - "His braided intestines -"
16. 1788 *alakuisanok* [son of] *alukadazhix*

3.2. Village *Koukgadyx*, *Koukgadok* (Tax lists 1777-1791 *Kugadax*) 1796 *Kaugadex*, possibly **Qugaadaŋ** "Opposite the spirit (of the volcano)", in Russian Pogromnyy, 1840 Pogromskoye (west of Pogromni Volcano) Census 1792.04.22, a p. 41; b pp. 21-21^v; c pp. 106-106^v; d pp. 143^v-144

1. chief a-b *angalek tigusanax*, c *angalex tigusanak*, *angalek tigusanok*, d *angaleg tigusanax*, *angalek tigusanak* : **Angaliŋ tigusanax** "Landed by daylight"; Tax 7
2. a-b his son *ag*"galinin *sukax* : **Agalingin suqaŋ** "The ones behind him were taken"
3. a *ugixta tutkax*, b *u. tutxax* perhaps **Ugiŋtaatutxax** "Wanted to be had as a husband"
4. a-b *tanagatuk* possibly **Tanaagaatux** "Wants/Wanting to come back to his place"
5. a-b *tuku aikiisakax* : **Tukuu ayqiisaqaŋ** "His chief was hard to deal with"
6. a-b *alyaksxin al*"ga : **Alaxsxiin algaa** "Mainlanders' mammal"
7. a-b *Ik*"yax *malinax* : **Iqyaŋ malihnaŋ** "Appropriated the baidarka", Tax 3
8. a-b *kugam alyagu* : **Qugam alaguu** "Spirit's sea" or "Spirit with many whales"
9. a-b *chnatu txatxin uluyk* : **Chngatxtatxinulux** "The sea otters he himself did not catch"
10. a-b *ayegam kushagycha* possibly **Ayagam qusaagiicha** "The one above the/a woman"
11. a-b *alyaksxa gan ayukakax* : **Alaxsxa ngaan ayukaqaŋ** "On stayed a long time on the mainland for him"
12. a *ayukazhigax*, b -g : **Ayukazigaŋ** "Good long stay"
13. a-b *kayashinin Iganox* : **Qayaasingin iganaŋ** (or *iganaŋ*) "His means for being tall fell down (or are terrible)"; Tax 6

14. a-b *atatanizak* : **Atatanizax** "Caused to be fast"
15. a-b *al'gax usextax* : **Algax husixtax** "Has a mammal loaded in"
16. a-b *Ek'yam nan uyakax* : **Iqyam-ngaana uyaqax** "Sent for to the baidarka (man)"; Tax 4
17. a-b *chutxgin algagik* : **Chutxingin algagix** "His points have mammal(s) on them"
18. a-b *akkayum al'ga* : **Akayum algaa** "Strait mammal"
19. a-b *alga kagulok* : **Algaa** - "His mammal -" (or **Algaqagulux** ?)
20. a-b *kugagysox kagulyuk* : **Qugagiisaqagulux** "Was not treated with magic"
21. a-b *kugotax*
22. a-b *Ikachanax*
23. a-b *Unatxik* perhaps ***Unaatxix** "The lower (lowest) one"

Non-tributary (24-25. in work at Kodiak Island for merchant Shelikhov; 26-29. aged, incapable)

24. a-b *tukum ammalicha* : **Tukum aamaliicha** "Chief's cleaning tool"
25. a-b *tagushok* perhaps **Taguuxix** "String"
26. a-b *alixu keygagix* : **Alitxuu qiigagix** "His army is (hidden) in the grass"
27. a-b *tayagon axtaacha* : **Tayagun axtaacha** "Men's proceeding"
28. a *aklag'yux*, b -g perhaps for **Aklig(a)yuux** "Poor harpoon"
29. a-b *tanatugasyutxax*

Minor

30. a-b *Ek'ya Imaliktan* : **Iqyaa** - "His baidarka -"
31. a-b *yagalin* possibly **Hyaagahlin** "Just logs (wood)"

Tax receipts (*kugadax*) pp. 241^v-242^v, 244-244^v, 247, 251

1. 1777-1790 *Uyutu* perhaps **Uyutux** "Having a big neck", son of *agayek* perhaps **Agayax** "Trying to sell"
2. 1783-1790 *areagsitax*, son of *yekinusino[k]*
3. 1783-1791 *Ekga malinok*, Census 7
4. 1778-1791 *Echasanok Ugyatu*, Census 16; son of *kagudax* : **Qagudax** "Always fierce"
5. 1783-1791 *k'yangadax* perhaps **Qigangudag[an]** "Eastward"
6. 1781-1791 *k[a]yashi[n]in* [*Ilganok*, Census 13; son of *xachan* [*Jeknisakax*]
7. 1777-1791 chief's brother *analik tugusanok*, Census 1; son of *igdan* "Pieces of flint" or **Igdan** "His own flint"
8. 1790 *salatkageg sylgekasana*
9. 1777-1791 *chatxulyax* : **-txulax** "Never gets -", son of *chatxan* : **-txan** or **-txaan** "gotten or his gotten -"
10. 1784-1790 *Ek'yan* perhaps **Iqyan** "Baidarkas" or **Iqyaan** "His own baidarka", son of *tayagolgux* : **Tayagulgux** "Big man"

3.3. Village Shishaguk : Sisagux (or Sisagux, also the name of Shishaldin Volcano), in Russian Maksimov (on the north side)

Census 1792.04.22, a pp. 41-41^v; b p. 21^v; c pp. 106-106^v; d pp. 143^v-144

1. chief a, c-d *tayauk* (c also *tayakuk*) *kalunak*, b *t. kulunak* : **Tayagux kalunax** "Shot a man"; Tax 2
2. a-b *algax igunax* : **Algax igunax** (or *igunax*) "Pulled out (or left) the mammal"
3. a-b *alga chizhuch* perhaps **Alga(m) chisuucha** "Mammal's vulva (*chisu-*)"
4. a-b Ivan Lanin
5. a *alitxux xanasxynok*, b. a. *kanasxynok* perhaps **Alitxux qangaastinax** "Provided the army with means (food ?) for cooking (or boiling)"
6. a-b *chitxulakax*
7. a-b *alitxux alyaksxinax* : **Alitxux alaxsxinax** "The army went inland"
8. a-b *uyaxkin* perhaps **Uyaxkin** "His own two openings"
9. a-b *tayautkazhachin*; Tax 3. **Tayagu-** "Man -"
10. a *Iganak kaninak*, b *I. kaninan*
11. a *atch' gugutxax*, b. a. *xugutxax* : **Achxugutxax** "Was asked for shares"
12. a-b *algaliganacha* perhaps for **Algam iganaacha** "Mammal's frightfulness"
13. a-b *ayutxagilax* : **Ayutxagilax** "Used for bringing down"
14. a-b *kalkadak* conceivably **Kaal(i)kaadaax** "Little paper (letter)"
15. a-b *Igasik* : **Igasix** "Wing" or **Igasix** "Wings"
16. a-b *chan kaglagunax* : **Chaan** - " - his hand"
17. a *atchagulok*, b -x, perhaps **Aachagulux** "Not best friend"
18. a-b *alatlux xatxalginax* perhaps **Alitxux qatxalginax** "Provided the army with caught fish"
19. a-b *In"lag* : **Inglax** (or dual -x) "sea lion whiskers, vibrissae"
20. a-b *ayegataxax* perhaps ***Ayagataqax** "Made into a woman (transvestite)"
21. a-b *alitxox maxsynax* : **Alitxux matsinax** "Worked on (killed) the army"

Non-tributary (22 old; 23 in work at Kodiak Island for Shelikhov's company)

22. a-b *amin* : **Amin** "His own maternal uncle"
23. a-b *alyugin anga* perhaps **Alugan angaa** "His side"

Minor

24. a-b *Igana Ulitak* : - **ulitax** "bending, keeping stringed -"
25. a-b *aleksinan* : **Alitsinan** "They grew old"
26. a-b *kaiyu* : **Kayuu** "His strength"
27. a-b *tayagu suyax* perhaps **Tayagun suyax** "Tried to have men taken"

Tax receipts pp. 260^v (*shishag*), 261 (*shishax*)

1. 1776-1781 *tukuyek* : **Tukuyax** "Trying to become rich", son of [...]*ax*
2. 1782-1791 *tayagu kalyunok*, Census I; son of *sunuk kalegonok*
3. 1777-1790 *tayaxichnisazhen*, Census 9; son of *Algasinax* : **Algasinax** "Got mammals"

3.4. Village in the strait Isanok : Isanaʔ, False Pass

Tax receipts pp. 261 (under Sanak Island), 264

1. 1778, 1780-1781 *kelyukacha* perhaps **Qilukichaʔ** "Little teaser", son of *Ilaggidak* : **Ilagidakʔ** "Has friends"
2. 1782-1789, 1791 newly baptized Fedor Kuzyaki[n]
3. 1777-1791 *chishuk* : **Chisuʔ** "Hard roe" or **Chisux** "Vulva"

3.5. Village not indicated

Tax receipts p. 241

1. 1788-1791 *aledelkulga*, son of *aledelukuxta igalin*
2. 1781-1791 *gutxuknalgadax*, son of *guxugun*

4. Island ugamak : Ugangaʔ, Ugamak Island**4.1. Village same name**Census 1792 01.20, a p. 43; b pp. 23-23^v; c-d missing

1. chief a *chalusudak*, b *chalusadak*
2. a *neogogni tunusin Igim oguta*, b *neogogin tunugin Igim oguta-sanak* : **Niigugin tunugin igim ugutaasanaʔ** "Enjoyed the Andreanof Islanders' words", baptized Stepan Cherepanov
3. a-b *alixum ayugnachak* : **Alitxum ayug-** "Army's - go out"
4. a-b *kayugin tayagogix* : **Kayungin tayagugixʔ** "His strength has (is in his) men"; moved to Spirkin Island
5. a-b *sugangix* : **Sugangixʔ** "Young man", baptized Gavril Pankov
6. a-b *neogok kagusak* : **Niigux qaguusaʔ** "Mad at the Andreanof Islander"
7. a-b *lyagadax* : **Lagaadaʔ** "Young goose (Canada goose)"
8. a-b *Ik*"ya *muzhak* : **Iqyaa** - "His baidarka -"
9. a-b *kanag tukulinak* : **Kanaaʔ tukulinaʔ** "Killed the Koniag chief"
10. a-b *allidax ayegalinak* : **Alidaʔ ayagalinaʔ** "Took A.'s wife"(cf. J 14:1)

Non-tributary minor

11. a-b *Saagimak* : **Sagimaʔ** "Face" or perhaps **Saagamax** "Eagle"
12. a-b *kunok* : **Kuunuxʔ** "Horse"
13. a-b *nugin tankik* : **Nugin** - "Bird dart -"
14. a-b *katmik Igim ugutaasanok* : **Qatmixʔ igim ugutaasanaʔ** "Enjoyed the razor clam"
15. a-b *chikkinax koyak*

5. Island kigal"ga : Qigalga, Tigalda Island**5.1. Village kimalog, kimalox : Kimaluga (1983) "Its place of descent"**Census 1792.04.30, a p. 37; b p. 17^v; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 111; d p. 118 (1791.10.23), 145

1. chief a *kak"nag kininag*, b-d *kalnag kaninax*, c also *kalnax k.*, d also *kalgax*

- k.* perhaps **Qalngaaf qaninaŋ** "Had raven eat"; Tax 1
2. a-b *tukox kalganax* : **Tukuxŋ** - "Chief."
 3. a-b *sitiknax Isinax* : **Sitiknaŋ isinaŋ** "Cut birchbark"
 4. a-b *algan gan chxalosin*, c-d a. *g. chxalosik* : **Algan ngaan** - "Mammals for him -"
 5. a-b *tixlyax*, c-d *tixlyaax* : **Tiŋlaŋ** "Eagle"
 6. a-b *uxalyu sayukax*, c-d *ugalyu s.* : **Ugaluu sayuqaŋ** "His spear was pulled"
 7. a-d *sauxalyunax* perhaps **Saŋ ugalunaŋ** "Speared a duck"
 8. a-d *yagln*
 9. a, c *sag'ikin xachixinak*, b s. *xachixinak*, d s. *xachikinax*, s. *xachikanax* : **Sagikin-naŋ** "ed his two blades"
 10. a-d *ugalyun agadatanak* perhaps **Ugaluun angadatanaŋ** "Defended (?) his spear" (**angadat**- known from Atkan)
 11. a-d *kulitasakax*

Non-tributary (old and sick)

12. a-b *kanag kanaxsinax* : **Kanaaŋ qamasŋinaŋ** "Provided the Koniag with (a) slit, slit the Koniag"

Minor

13. a-b *algagan xakasik* perhaps **Algaa-ngaana haqasix** "Bringing his mammal to him"

Tax receipts p. 220

1. 1773-1790 *Kalna Kaninok*, Census 1

5.2. Village at the east end of the island *kagalga* : **Qagalga**

Census 1791.10.20, a pp. 37-37^v; b pp. 17^v-18; c p. 35; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *kamgayax*; see Tax 2.
2. a-b *koch-chox* : **Kuchuxŋ** "Upper lip"; Tax 1
3. a-b *atxadan anita*
4. a-b *gux gagikak* : **Hux-qaŋ** "The net was -"
5. a *samgalyagin ulyun*, b s. *ulyuk*
6. a-b *uxlyutak*
7. a-b *kalyazak* perhaps **Kalaasix** "String for stringing fish"
8. a-b *tayaun agusakax* : **Tayaŋun agusaqaŋ** "They passed men with him"
9. a-b *tukkulyan* possibly **Tukuulan** "What to be rich by"
10. a-b *kidax Iglokalginak* : **Qidaŋ igluqalginaxŋ** "provided the weeper (?) with hide(s)"
11. a-b *Itxagyn Ilyan koyukax* perhaps **Itxangin ilan quyuyqaŋ** "Was put to bed in his collar"
12. a-b *ungan* possibly **Ungan** "In between"
13. a *taya um'sa*, b *tayaum Sa* : **Tayaŋum saa** "Man's face (or blade)"
14. a-b *ulyak Iglokalginak* : **Ulaŋ igluqalginaxŋ** "Brought hides to the house"
15. a-b *agali ugoktax ulyuk*

16. a-b *ugalyun algalisanak* : **Ugaluun algaliisanax** "Killed mammals with his spear"
17. a-b *unglox amagninak* : **Unglux aamagninax** "Made (the people on) the pinnacle bleed"
18. a-b *tayaguzigik* perhaps **Tayaguzigax** "Efficient man"
19. a-b *katxanin sayukax* : **Qatxangin sayuqax** "The fish he caught were pulled"
20. a-b *algam gan kalidusik* perhaps **Algam-ngaana kaladusix** "Means for dragging mammal(s)", baptized Vasilei

Non-tributary (old and incapable)

21. a-b *Iglukan* : **Igluqan** "Hides"
22. a-b *ugasmagin*

Minor

23. a-b *tukkun ginax* : **Tuku(u)n hinax** "Called chiefs (his chief)"
24. a-b *tukuk kiganalinak* : **Tukux qinganalinax** "Deprived the chief of cold (warmed the chief)"
25. a-b *taiyun (tayayun ?)* perhaps **Tayagun** "Men"
26. a-b *alyaksxin alega* : **Alaxsxiin aliga** "The old man of the mainlanders"
27. a-b *sitak agnak* : **Sitax agnax** "Passed the isthmus"
28. a-b *silya akax* : **Sila aqax** "Was close to him"
29. a-b *malyan (-k ?)* perhaps **Malax** "Seed, pod" (word known from Atkan)
30. a-b *alixun Iglok kalginok* : **Alitxuun igluqalginax** "Provided his army (or crew) with hides"
31. a-b *Itxa chanoyukax* : **Hitxa** - "His tail -"
32. a-b *chitxagisik* : **Chitxagiisix** "Means for grabbing (or sticking)"
33. a-b *chigdadak* : **Chigdaadax** "Little gut parka"
34. a *ayega: tun*, b *ayega tun* perhaps for **Ayagatux** "Has a big wife"
35. a *anga txin sayunak*, b *angatxin s.* : **An'gatxin sayunax** "Pulled his lines"

Tax receipts pp. 219, 221 (*kagalga*), 222 (village *kigalga*), 201 (no village)

1. 1776-1791 *kachiki*, Census 2
2. 1775-1788 chief *kamgayak mayagach Igatakagulok* perhaps (connection obscure) **Kamgayax** "Preparing feast" (Census 1.) **mayaagacha igataqagulux** "his hunting tool was not scared (?)", son of *tukum ayasik* : **Tukum** - "Chief's -"
3. 1781-1790 *alga annunak* : **Alga[n] anunax** "Hit mammal[s]", son of *anuktax* : **Anuxtax** "Expert hitter"
4. 1782-1791 *chaxtuk* : **Chaxtux** "Savannah sparrow", son of *kazhum* perhaps **Qazum** "Good eater's" (elliptical)

6. Island avatanak : Awatanax, Agutanax, Avatanak Island**6.1. Village same name**

Census 1792.04.18, a pp. 43-43^v; b p. 23^v; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 105; d pp. 118, 142^v-143

1. a-d chief *algax tixyunax* : **Algax tixyunax** "Pulled out the mammal"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *alغان kiyainax* perhaps **Algaan kyaḡnaḡ** "Sent out his mammal (presumably by magic)"
3. a-b *Il"ḡagin Igaxtasakax* : **-ngin igaxtaasaqaḡ** "His - were flown with"
4. a-b *ax"gygin ukuxtakax* perhaps for **Axsiḡin ukuxtaqaḡ** "His amulet's were seen"
5. a-b *amaxuk ugalyunak* : **Amaxux uḡalunaḡ** "Speared the race[r]"
6. a-b *alḡatxin xayuxtanaḡ*, c-d -x : **Alḡatxin qayuxtaḡ** "Hooked his mammals"
7. a-b *saguyax* : **Saḡuyax** "Vertebra"
8. a-d *alḡainisakax*, d also *alḡaisakax* : **Alḡaḡinisaxaḡ** "Expected to have mammals"
9. a-d *tukasitxin ayagin'nax*, c, d also -nn- : **-txin ayagihnaḡ** "Put to shame his -s"
10. a *al"ḡagosi*, b-d *alḡaxosi* : **Alḡaḡuusi[ḡ]** "Means for having many mammals"
11. a-c *ulasix tigusanax*, d u. *tagusanax* : **Ulasix tigusanaḡ** "Took the tent ashore"
12. a-d *tanimadax* : **Tanimaadaḡ** "Shiny" or "Flounder"
13. a-c *Ikalyamagasix*, d -k perhaps *Ikalamagasix* "Means for greatly avenging"
14. a-c *alyaksax tix"yunax*, d *alyaksax t.* perhaps **Alaxsxiḡ (Alaxsxa?) tixyunax** "Pulled out the mainland"
15. a-b *tanakinulyuk sakixxinax* : **Tanakinulux -stinaḡ** "Provided two places not his own with -"
16. a-b *Ixanak xaxonak* perhaps **Iḡanaḡ qaḡunaḡ** "Hit the terrible" (verb known only from Atkan)
17. a *katalyain*, b *kagalyain*

Non-tributary (18-19. in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship; 20-21. blind; 22-23. sick)

18. a *alḡan aḡataksinax*, b *al"ḡan aḡataksxinax* : **Alḡan (or Algaan) -stinaḡ** "Provided mammals (his mammal) with -"
19. a-b *alix suḡatyḡax* : **Alix** - "Old man -"
20. a-b *sixsadaḡolyuk* : **Sixsadaḡulux** "Never breaks in two"
21. a-b *tak"yux*
22. a *chuḡana ulachaginax ulux*, b *ch. ulachagikax u.* perhaps for **Chuḡanaa ulachagiqagulux** "What was put on him was not turned outside out"
23. *tukum mayagach* : **Tukum mayaḡacha** "Chief's hunting (tool)"

Minor

24. a-b *kichxasukax* : **Qichxa suqaʔ** "His knife was taken"
 25. a-b *chugulgox* : **Chuguulguxʔ** "Gravel"
 a-b the other five names not remembered

Tax receipts pp. 198-200, 232-232^v

1. 1781-1789 *al"gax tex"yunok*, Census 1.; son of *tex"yun* **Tifyun[axʔ]** (p. 198), *algagen* : **Algagixʔ** "Has mammal(s)" (p. 232^v)
 2. 1789-1790 *chuchagacha* : **Chuchagacha** "His being erect (or his erection)", son of *igilayekan* (p. 198), *igalayekon* (p. 232) perhaps **Igaliyakan** "Trying to make him faint"
 3. 1780-1790 *algak Egasatakx* : **Algaxʔ** "Mammal-", son of *Ulashidak* : **Ulsiidaʔ** "Little tent"
 4. 1775-1777 *unikak* : **Ungiikaʔ** "Tale (story)"

7. Island Akun : Akungan, Akun Island

7.1. Village *agidax* : **Agiidaʔ**

Census 1792.02.07, a p. 38^v; b p. 19; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 69; d pp. 118, 129-129^v

1. a-d chief *tayaum Inuch* perhaps **Tayaʔum inuucha** "Man's fright"
 2. a-b *almak ogalyunak*, c *a. ogalyunok*, d *a. agalyunok*, -*nak* perhaps **Aalngaaxʔ ugalunaʔ** "Speared an oldsquaw"
 3. a-d *kummiya*, d also *kummgia*
 4. a-b *ugalyun kalyuni kagasanok*, c *u. kalyunikagasanok*, d *u. kalyunakigasanak*, *u. kalyunakagasanak* : **Ugaluun kalunikagasanaxʔ** "Did (some sort of) shooting with his spear"
 5. a. *noyek kalyaganak*, b *neok k.* perhaps **Niiguxʔ qaalaagnaʔ** "Mocked the Andreanof Islander"
 6. a-b *kiyasek* perhaps ***Qyaasixʔ** "Means for being tight"
 7. a *umlyu* (corrected from *umlu*) *ugalokax*, b *umlu u.*, c-d *Umlyu Ugalyukax* perhaps **Ungluu ugaluqaʔ** "His pinnacle (the people on his pinnacle) was speared"
 8. a *chakin Igatxa gisanax*, b *ch. igatgagisanax*, c *ch. igagithagisanak*, d *ch. igitgasanak*, *ch. igat" gagisanak* : **Chakin igatxagiisanaxʔ** "Used his hand to find knives (slate)"
 9. a *asik kugaginitanak*, b -*x* perhaps **Asix qugaginiʔtanaxʔ** "Was practicing shamanism together with [him]"

Non-tributary minor

10. a-b *ogalyun Inunisanok* perhaps **Ugaluun *inuniisanaxʔ** "Frightened with his spear"
 11. a *tudal"gidak*, b *tutalgidak*
 12. a-b *lyakuchak* : **Hlakuchaʔ** "Little boy"

Tax receipts pp. 150, 163, 236 (*Seretkina*, Veniaminov 1840 I 197 Seredkinskoye)

1. 1781-1790 *ogalukin* : **Ugalukin** "His own two spears", son of *tanakigak*
2. 1781-1787 *tayagu* [...] *kucha* : **Tayagu...kuchaa** "Man ... small"
3. 1781-1790 *tayagom anyuch* / *tayaga anyucha* perhaps **Tayagum angyuucha** "Man's difficulty"

7.2. Village chulkax : **Chulkax**

Census 1792.01.05, a pp. 38v-39; b pp. 19-19^v; c pp. 34, 53; d pp. 118, 122^v-123

1. a-d chief *saxsida algalix* probably for **Saxsiidaa algagit** "His harpoon head is in the mammal"; cf. Tax 7.
2. a-d *kaxogan malitxax* : **Qaxuu ngaan malitxax** "His butt (or Rat Islander ?) was taken away for him"
3. a *gunetxan Ik* "yaigisanak, b g. *Ikyagiisanok*, c g. *ik'yagiissanov*, d g. *ik'ya ginssinov* : **Hunatxin iqyagiisanax** "Paddled with his wounds", baptized Nikita Buylov
4. a-b *uyuchgizak* : **Uyuchxizax** "Nice neck"
5. a-b *allega amgaix* : **Aliga aamgagit** "His adult male is bloody"
6. a-b *alixtakagu* perhaps **Alixtaqaagux** "Apt to vomit"
7. a-b *iganak aliyuk*, baptized Larion Klimshin
8. a-d *tayaxodax* : **Tayaguudax** "Little man"; Tax 2.
9. a-d *Ichchagochidax*
10. a-c *ulyakichxa xaxichakax*, d u. *xaxichagax*, baptized Larion Klimshin
11. a *nusxik*, b *nuskik* perhaps **Nuxstix** "Storing stomach"
12. a *allyagun uluk liyugasanak*, b a. u. *aiyugasanak* : **Alaguunulux ayugasanaax** "Went out to sea not his own"
13. a-b *chiyam*, baptized Tikhon Bakulin
14. a *akkayux*, b *ikkayux* : **Akayux** "Strait", baptized Nikita
15. a-b *tukum tunuxta sakxanin* : **Tukum tunuxtaasaqangin** "The chief talked about them (or argued with them)"
16. a-b *kinaumgan Ixtagosik*
17. a-b *tanagan kachxanan ayegasxasakax* : **Tanagan qachxanaan *ayaga(a)sxasaqax** "Was - for the upper layer of the soil (?)"
18. a-d *alga amgaik* : **Algaa aamgagit** "His mammal is bloody"
19. a-b *ik'yam nan axsiduchax*, c-d *-chix* perhaps **Iqyam-ngaana axsiducha** "His means for perforating baidarka[s]"
20. a-b *tukux gan uyakax* : **Tukux ngaan uyaqax** "The chief was brought to him"
21. a-d *agacha tokulyadax* : **Agacha tukuuladax** "One gets most rich by him"
22. a-b *annagak*
23. a-b *tangan*
24. a *kozhox kazhok*, b k. *kozhox*

Non-tributary (old, incapable)

25. a-b *Igloka ayuasakax* : **Igluqaa ayugasaxax** "His hide (decoy ?) was taken out"

26. a-b *asagin Illyagisanak* perhaps **Hasagin ilagiisanax** "Made friends (peace) with strongholds"

Minor

27. a-b *taganan ulyuk kugan ulyudaniktakax* perhaps **Tanaganulux kugan uluudaniixtaqax** "Caused to be red (was wounded ?) on an island not his own"
28. a-b *anikdu chishhadax* : **Aniqduchxisaadaax** "Nice little child"
29. a-b *tayaunin kichilikax* : **Tayagungin qichxiliqax** "His men were deprived of weapon"
30. a *Iglyaga malitxag*, b -x : **Iglaga malitxax** "His harpoon was taken away"
31. a-b *akuchanugulyuk*
32. a *agadax agiyenox*, b *agadag agiyenok* : **Agadaax hagiyanax** "Tried to lift up the sun" (cf. J 17:5-6, 31)
33. a-b *sagan gan uyukax*
34. a *tukum Igim okaxtach*, b *t. I. okuxtach* : **Tukum igim ukuŋtaacha** "Chief's means for looking at himself (a mirror)"
35. a-b Antin Grigor'yev
36. a-b Petr Popov
37. a-b *axsidiga* apparently **Axsidigaa** "His proper perforation", perhaps for labret or nose pin
38. a-b *ugalyun aigagasanax* : **Ugaluun aygagasanax** "Walked with his spear"
39. a-b *tayaunukyda* : **Tayagunuquidaax** "Having usually some men" or **Tayagunuquidiidaax** "Just some men"
40. a-b *Ilyak lyakan* perhaps **Ilaglakan** "Without patching" or "Patching it in several places"
41. a-b *ugalyu amgadix* probably for **Ugaluu aamgagix** "His spear is bloody"
42. a-b *tayagum tanga* : **Tayagum tanga** (or **taangaa**) "Man's islet (or water)"
43. a-b *alyak* : **Alaax** "Whale"
44. a-b *tayaguchgalyunakax* : **Tayaagu-** "Man/Men -"

Tax receipts pp. 165, 169-174 (*chulkax*)

1. 1770, 1778-1789 *ulazaku / ulazako* perhaps **Ulaasakuu** "Took it for house, settled there", son of *asagan sugishk*
2. 1785-1791 *tayagudak / tayagudax* : **Tayaguudaax** "Little Man", Census 8; [son of] *shxalyuchina* perhaps **Sngalux** "Gathering of men -"
3. 1773-1790 chief *kaguyak / kaguyagak* perhaps **Qaguya(da)ax** "Trying to make fierce", son of *aliguduk / alygudok*
4. 1781-1788 *alegaam agagax*
5. 1781-1790 *algaman Unagysix* : **Algamaan unagiisix** "Means for having cooked (food) for a mammal", son of *ulgax unalgynox* perhaps **Algaax unalginax** "Gave the mammal cooked (food)"
6. 1770 *aigalyuk* : **Aygaalux** "Time for travelling"

7. 1773-1775 chief *Saxsidax*; cf. Census 1.
8. 1776 chief *axixilguk* : **Aḡigilgux** "Big round stone"
9. 1777-1778 chief *Saig.ikak*
10. 1779 *yexelgux*
11. 1780, 1782 *saksy gadunigax* perhaps **Saxsagaada** - "Savannah sparrow-", son of *ugalu unagax* : **Uḡaluu** - "His spear -"
12. 1782-1790 *E..mgux*

Baptismal records Male 58-62; all listed as non-tributary

1. *achachan Eganagynax* perhaps **Achaachaan iganaginaṣ** "Your friend had cruelty", son of *Ulasik* : **Ulasix** "Tent", baptized Tikhon, 19 years old
2. *algu sukan* perhaps **Algaa suqaṣ** "His mammal was taken", son of *dakin llyagi asanok* : **Dakin ilagiisanax** "Was friendly with his eyes", baptized Tikhon, 22 years old
3. *tayagukugan tada-kagunu utanok* : **Tayaḡu(m) kugan tadaqa[da]guun utanax** "After having trodden on a/the man, he went down to the beach", son of *kudatagax*, baptized Ioann, 23 years old
4. *negux aganasanax* perhaps **Niigux iganaasanax** "Intimidated the Andreanof Islander", son of *tanu Eganaskax* : **Tanaa iganaasaqaṣ** "His place was intimidated", baptized Ioann, 20 years old
5. *saguyax* : **Saguyax** "Vertebra", son of *ullilax* : **Ulilax** "Barge, kind of baidarka (Zapiski 2:128)", baptized Andrey, 27 years old

7.3. Village sax : **Saagux, Saag(um) tanadgucha**

Census 1792.02.12, a pp. 39-39^v; b p. 19^v; c pp. 71, 93 (1792.04.9); d pp. 118^v; 131-132, 138^v

1. a-d chief *kuganok ayuxtax*, c-d also *kuganak ayuxtak* : **Quganax ayuxtaṣ** "The stone tumbles (?)"
2. a-b *chxan algalisanax*, c *chan a.*, d *chan algalasanax* : **Chaan algaliisanax** "Killed mammal(s) with his hand", baptized Fedor Kuznetsov
3. a-d *alitxumsa* : **Alitxum saa** "Warrior's face (perhaps with war paint; or blade)", baptized Ivan Chumovitskoy; Tax 6.
4. a-b *sagimax kumsinak*, c-d *-nax* : **Sagimax kumsinaṣ** "Lifted face"
5. a-b *tayagunagasik*, c *tayagunagiasx*, d *tayagunagisak* : **Tayaḡunaagasiṣ** "Means for fighting (killing) men"
6. a-d *azik kugeskax*
7. a-c *tukux sigayenok*, d t. *signenok* : **Tukux sigayanaṣ** "Tried to recognize the chief"
8. a-d *gokotxan*
9. a-c *tayaum kagduki*, d t. *kagduka* : **Tayaḡum qagdukix** "Man's parka"; Tax 2.
10. a-b *balgagan alisakax*, c-d a. *alisikax* : **Algaa-ngaana aaliisaqaṣ** "His mammal was taken ashore for him"
11. a-b *killya tugdak*, c-d *killyatugdak*

12. a-d *atxan ulyuk*
13. a-b *tayaum Ignagycha ulyuk*, c *tayau i. u.*, d *tayagu i. u.* : **Tayaḡum ignaḡiichaulux** "Man's lightness", baptized Nikivor Svin'in, has been at Kodiak with merchant Shelekhov

Non-tributary (old)

14. a-b *algagan anktanan akax* : **Algagan angtaa-ngaana aqaḡ** "Was given half (the transversal half) of his mammal"

Minor

15. a-b *kanagin ayulgunak* perhaps **Kanaagin ayulgunax** "Felled mightily the Koniags"
16. a-b *tukun shuganinak* : **Tukuun suganinaḡ** "Hurried his chief"
17. a-b *aiyaga dalginaḡ* : **Ayagaan dalginaḡ** "Provided his wife with (an) eye" (cf. J 20:13)
18. a-b *tayagun alitxu* : **Tayaḡun alitxuu** "Men's war party", baptized Ivan Chumovitskoy, Tax 6.
19. a-b *algan aliktax* : **Algan alixtax** "Having mammals as crew", baptized Vasiley Shutagin
20. a-b *lyulyazhan* : **Luulaazan** pl. "Kind of reliable"
21. a-b *angagixadak* : **Angaḡiqadaḡ** "Stop(ped) breathing"
22. a-b *kuttuik* (a adds 23., then repeated as follows)
23. a-b *tayaun chaszixinok* : **Tayaḡun** (or **Tayaguun**) -**naḡ** "-ed men (or his man)"
24. a-b *alkaya*
25. a-b *tukum mayun alyazhinok* perhaps **Tukum maayu[ngi]n alaasanaḡ** "Was at a loss about the chief's belongings"

Tax receipts pp. 153-154 (village Stepayakina), 155-157 (village Sukhovskoye), 159, assigned to 7.3. because of 2. and 6.

1. 1781-1789 *tayagom kodg / tayago sadgisa*. **Tayaḡum** - "Man -" (= 2. ?)
2. 1781-1789 *tayao kagdusi.*, Census 9.
3. 1780-1787 *tagayag*, son of *alga kutagach* perhaps **Alga(m) qutagacha** "Mammal's means for being carried by the wind"
4. 1781-1790 *tuku* : **Tukuu** "His chief" [son of] *kizigakinok / kizigakin*
5. 1779-1790 chief *kaugagik sagimaga* perhaps **Qawagiḡ** "Has sea lion(s)" [son of] **Sagimaga** "His face"
6. 1788-1790 baptized Aleut Ivan Chumovidskoy, Census 18.

7.4. Village *kadan linaguk* perhaps **Kadan linagux** "Having many mats in front"; (Tax lists) 1774-1790 *Inunax* perhaps **Inunaḡ** "Spooked"; location unknown.

Census 1792.02. 12, a p. 39^v; b p. 20; c pp. 34^v (1791.10.16), 71; d pp. 118, 131-132

1. a *tayam kagucha*, b-d *tayaum k.* : **Tayaḡum qaguucha** "Man's fierceness"; Tax 2.

2. a-d *tayaum asxinugicha* : **Tayaḡum asxinuḡiicha** "Man's step-daughter"; Tax 3.
3. a-b *algak samishak*, c-d *algax samishax*, d also *a. simashax* : **Algaḡ samiisaḡ** "Flinging mammal", baptized Yakov Smirennikov
4. a-b *sakutukik*, c-d *-kin*, d also *-kan*
5. a-d *tukkayuxchi* : **tukayuxchi** "Your front walls of barabara"
6. a-b *kanag uglinax*, c-d *kanax u.* : **Kanaaḡ huglinaḡ** "Deprived the Koniag of his net"
7. a *kugluk yaganok*, b-d *kigluk y.*, d also *k. yachanok* perhaps **Qiglux hyaaganax** "Struck (with a stick) the knot"
8. a-d *tayagun kaguninax*, d also *-nikax* : **Tayaḡun qaguninaḡ** "Made the men fierce"

Non-tributary (old)

9. a-b *'extayuk*

Minor

10. a-b *Amitxin salginok* : **Amitxin salginaḡ** "Provided his maternal uncles with ducks (or blades)"
11. a *ugalyun kayuga sanok*, b *ugalyu k. s.* : **Ugaluun kayuugasanax** "Worked hard with his spear"
12. a-b *naguya* : **Naguya (= Nawaya)** "That's the one"
13. a-b *al'lyagugicha* : **Alaguḡiicha** "His means for sea hunting"
14. a *'engagik gakkasok*, b *angagik g.* : **Angagiḡ haqaasaḡ** "Bringing a person"

Tax receipts pp. 164-164^v, 166-166^v, 167^v, 168^v (village *inunax*)

1. 1780-1790 *iganox alasxa* / *iganok alaska*
2. 1774, 1779-1790 chief *tayagu* / *tayagom kugacha*, Census 1; son of *ashxin* : **Asxinuḡ** "Girl"
3. 1782, 1785 chief's brother *tayago askinugich*, Census 2.

7.5. Village *kazhik* : **Kaasiḡ**

Census 1792.04.14, a pp. 39^v-40; b p. 20; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 99; d pp. 118, 139^v-140^v

1. a-d chief *chalyasak* : **Chalaasaḡ** "Landing with (something or somebody)"; Tax 3.
2. a-c *tanagyn kugan chaloktokax*, d *t. k. choloktokax* perhaps **Tanagan kugan chaluxtaqaḡ** "Was handled badly in his place"
3. a *al'gum tunu*, b-d *algam t.* : **Algam tunuu** "Mammal's voice"
4. a-d *tukum akkalyuga* : **Tukum akaluga** "Chief's path"
5. a-b *ugulyun 'eganna sikix*, c *u.*, *'e. sikax*, d *u. 'e. sakax* perhaps for **Ugaluun iganaasanaḡ** "Was terrible with his spear"
6. a-c *tukux chuninax*, d *-x* : **Tukuḡ chuhninaḡ** "Stabbed the chief"
7. a-b *Innugak Ek'yagissanok*, c *I. Ek'yagisanox*, d *-k* : **-iqyagiisanaḡ** "Paddled with -"

8. a-d *ogalyu kagyx* : **Ugaluu qagix** "His spear has fish (or food) on it"
9. a-d *tayagok gan lidakax* : **Tayagux ngaan liidaqax** "A man likened to him"
10. a-d *tiushokax* : **Tigusaqax** "Was taken ashore"
11. a-d *lyudatxin* : **Ludatxin** "His own elder brothers"
12. a, d *xalkagayak*, b *kalkagayak*, c *xalkaik* : **Qalqagayax** "Magpie (or raven)"
13. a-b, d *anktalizik*, c *anktalazik* : **Angtaliisix** "Means for removing the half (or the end)"

Non-tributary (old)

1. a-b *chadum uga* : **Chadum huga** "Oil bag"

Minor

15. a-b *kayuga*
16. a-b *anakutam*
17. a *tukum gan anusik*, b *t. g. unasik* : **Tukum-ngaana anuusix / unaasix** "Means for hitting the chief / for cooking for the chief"
18. a-b *angagishin* : **Angagiisin** "Subsistence"

Tax receipts pp. 160 (*kazhuk*), 161 (*kazhig*), 162 (*kazhik*)

1. 1780-1790 *shilidgax*, son of *gayegatukuk*
2. 1781-1789 *taikagan kuguchalaxganak*
3. 1780-1790 *chalashik*, Census 1.; son of *tukuk ulax*

7.6. Village sannagan : **Sanagan**Census 1792.04.14, a p. 40; b p. 20; c p. 94 (1792.04.11); d pp. 139-139^v

1. a-b chief *chixtin algalginax*, c-d *chitxin a.* : **Chixtin algalginax** "Put mammals (foxes) in dens"; Tax 2.
2. a-d *chimitxum alga* : **-m algaa** "-s mammal"; Tax 1.
3. a-b, d *gallyuchak* (c missing)
4. a *tagan ayegalginok*, b *tanana a.*, c-d *t. algalginok*, d also *t. ayegalganok* : **Tanaan ayagalginax (algalginax)** "Brought women (mammals) to his place"
5. a-d *kigida kutalik*

Non-tributary, Minor

6. a-b *agnakax* : **Agnakax** "Chief (or host)"

Tax receipts pp. 233, 234 (*sannaga*)

1. 1780-1790 *chimitkum algax / al"ga*, Census 2.; son of *ulax* : **Ulaax** "House"
2. 1780-1790 *chiktin algalgynak*, Census 1.; son of *sy. g. Ititux* perhaps **Ititux** "Has a large anus"

7.7. Village a *nukaginox*, b-c *nuksxinax*, c-d *nusxinax*, d also *nukaxinox* perhaps ***Nuŋstinaŋ** (location unknown)

Census 1792.04.15, a p. 40; b p. 20^v; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 100; d pp. 118, 140^v-141

1. a chief *alixum algax*, b a. *algag*, c-d a. *algach* perhaps **Alixum algaacha** "Crew's/Army's means of catching mammals"
2. a-c *akhayu kazizakax*, d a. *kazazakax* : **Akayuu qasiisaqaŋ** "His strait was fished in"; Tax 1.
3. a-d *achchanak*
4. a-d *tayagugun kugan tagakax* **Tayagugan kugan tagaqaŋ** "One landed (?) upon his man"
5. a-d *alixum shilan al"ga* : **Alixum silan alga** "The mammal in front of the army" or "Being in front of the army"
6. a-b, d *algax anunax*, c *algag a.* : **Algaŋ anunaŋ** "Hit the mammal"
7. a-d *ugalyun kazisanak* : **Ugaluun qasiisanak** "Used his spear for making fish supplies"

Non-tributary (in work on the ship of seafarer Shirokiy)

8. a *yaganax Isanax*, b *iganax Isinax* perhaps **Iganaŋ** (or **Iganaŋ**) **isinaŋ** "Cut the cliff (or the terrible one)"

Minor

9. a-b *alixum gan uyukax* perhaps **Alixum-ngaŋ uyaqaŋ** "Was fetched for the army"
10. a *tonun alixu ussanax*, b -*nox* : **Tunuun alixuusanak** "Fought with his voice"
11. a-b *susham*
12. a-b Vasiley Pivintsov
13. a-b *gunaglizhak*
14. a-b *alixum gan ungadusik* : **Alixum-ngaŋ ungadusiŋ** "Smashing the army"

Tax receipts pp. 149 (*noskinok*), 152 (*nuchxinok*)

1. 1782-1789 *akagokazizak* / *akayu...m zazyak...* / *akayukazizak...*; Census 2.

7.8. Village *zaxarkina* (cf. Russian *zakharkat* 'to start spitting'); location unknown; Tax receipts pp. 151, 235

1. 1781-1789 *chnatusagalukov* : **Chngatuŋ** "Sea otter" son of **Sagaaluŋ** "Sleeping place"

7.9. Village *alixu* (?); location unknown

Tax receipts p. 157

1. 1780-1790 *alixu tagacha* son of *alixu* / *alixum tagach* : **Alixum tagaacha** (or **tagaacha**) "Army's landing (or trying)"

8. Island *akutan*: Akutanaŋ, Akutan Island

8.1. Village a *chuxagodek*, b-d *chugaxodek*, c also *chugixodek*; Tax list 1785-1791 Basinovskoye; location unknown

Census 1792.01.05 & 04.11, a p. 37^v; b p. 18; c pp. 53, 94^v; d pp. 123, 139

1. a-d chief *tukuki uyakax*, c-d first *tukuk u.*: **Tukuŋ uyaqaŋ** "The chief was fetched"
2. a-b *kanax Imanax*, c *kanyax I.*, d *kanyag I.*: **Kanaaŋ imahnaŋ** "The Koniag screamed"
3. a-d *ximlyax*
4. a *kanag Ichanax*, b *k. achanax*, c *kanax achinax*, d *kanag achanag* perhaps **Kanaaŋ hachihnaŋ** "Jammed the Koniag"
5. a-d *am'yukax*, Tax 1.; perhaps cf. E 1834 **hamyugaŋ** 'hare'
6. a, c *amga xalgadax ulyuk*, b a. *xalgadag u.*, d *alega xalgadax ulik*: **Aamga qalgadagulux** "Its (or his) blood is never eaten", baptized Feodor
7. a *alitxu kayugig*, b-d a. *kayugix* **Alitxuu kayugiŋ** "His army is strong"
8. a-d *ulyacha unegix*
9. a-b *ugalyu xagizhig*, c-d u. *xagyzhig*: **Ugaluu qagiisiŋ** "His spear [is] means for having fish (or food)"
10. a-c *onglox alyaglinax*, d *anglog a.*: **Ungluŋ -naŋ** "-ed the pinnacle", baptized Ivan Pan'kov
11. a-b, d *kuyug* (c missing) perhaps **Kuhyuŋ** "Great sculpin" (word known from Atkan)
12. a-b *akg taagadax*, c *akg maagya*, d *ak'tangidax*
13. a-b *tukux kanayulginax*, c *tukuk k.*, d *tukug k.* perhaps **Tukuŋ kangayulginax** "Provided the chief with an upper (of dress)" (word known from Atkan)

Non-tributary (old)

14. a-b *al"gam daxtucha*: **Algam daxtucha** "Means for stopping mammal(s)"

Minor

15. a-b *akiyagam gumalyuga* perhaps **Akyagiŋ humaluŋa** "Inflation tube of torture"
16. a-b *ulyacha tayagugix*: **-a tayagiŋ** "His - has men (in it ?)"
17. a-b *tukum shaxxadakix*: **Tukum saxta(a)dakix** "Chief's two lazy ones" or "Two lazy chiefs"
18. a-b *kukayag*
19. a-b *uyul"lig*: **Uyuliŋ** "Scarf"
20. a-b *lyakuchadax*: **Hlakuchaadaŋ** "Very small boy"

Tax receipts p. 257 (Basinovskoye)

1. 1785-1791 Amyyuk, Census 5.; son of *tylmychuk*

8.2. Village *ugayuxtax* ; location unknownCensus 1792.04.01, a p. 38; b pp. 18-18^v; c p. 89; d p. 136^v

1. a-d after the chief's death, assistant chief *algaman malitazhik* : **Algamaan malitaasiŋ** "Means for killing mammal(s)"; Tax 2.
2. a-b, d *algagin shugothax*, c-g perhaps **Algangin sugatxaŋ** "His mamals were chased" (verb known from Atkan)
3. a *agidchadax*, b *agikadax*, c *agikidag*, d *agikadag*
4. a *tukudgan kayulginax*, b *tukudgin k.*, c *tukutgin k.*, d *tukudgin k.*
Tukutxin kayulginaŋ "Gave his chiefs strength"
5. a-b *ityagechyag*, c *ityaxch.yag*, d *ityagcheyag*
6. a *xaszhigin syukuxtanax*, b *xaszhigin*, c-d *xashzhigin s.*

Non-tributary (old)

7. a-b *ashagin syukuxtanax*

Tax receipts pp. 253-254

1. 1774-1789, 1791 chief *chan aguk* perhaps **Chaang haŋuŋ** "Five burdens"
2. 1782-1790 *algaman malitazhik* / *malatazhik*, Census 1.

8.3. Village *kextax* : **Qiftaŋ**Census 1792.02.18 & 04.22, a p. 38; b pp. 18-18^v; c pp. 73^a, 108^a; d pp. 139^v, 143-143^v

1. a-c *aikok*, d *ankok* : **Aykuŋ** "Dog"; Tax 1.
2. a chief's son *Ilitxudun ilyan gul'lyakax*, b *alitxugun ilyan gullyakax* (c missing), d i. g. possibly **Alitxugan ilan huulaqaŋ** "Brought into his army", baptized Fedor Malivinskoy (a, c), b, d Malevinskoy, been absent from his village for nine years, taken by different companies such as that of sea-farers Korelin and Nagayev and others
3. a-b *ugalyun Eganasanok*, c u. *Eganasinok*, d u. *Eganosinok* **Ugaluun iganaasanaŋ** "Was terrible with his spear"; Tax 2.
4. a-c *algax chayenok* : **Algaŋ chayanax** "Hooked mammal from the fish trap"
5. a-c *algam gunnaginin uluk* : **Algam hunaginginulux** "Mammals without wounds"
6. a-c *tanagan gan kayuzikax* : **Tanagan-ngaŋ kayusiqaŋ** "Got (?) strength for his place"
7. a-b *umlyu kagnagin*, c-d u. *kagnagix* : **Ungluu qagnagiŋ** "His pinnacle has bones on it"
8. a-c *algayuk* : **Algayuux** "Poor mammal"

Non-tributary (incapable because of sickness)

9. a-b *takatuk* : **Takatux** "Has a big bladder", baptized Kirila
10. a-b *tayagulkik* perhaps ***Tayaguulkiŋ** "Darned man"

Minor

11. a-b *sagan Illin golokax* perhaps **Sagan ilan huluqaŋ** "Snared in his

duck(s)" (**hulug-** known from Atkan)

12. a *kil*"*mak ayugisak*, b *kilmak ayugusak* perhaps **Kilmaŋ ayugusaŋ** "Taking stomach out (in a boat)"
13. a-b *uttiki kugagix* perhaps **Hutakix qugagiŋ** "His thumbs have spirits"
14. a-b *tayagon musik* : **Tayagun** or **Tayaguun** - "- men /his man"

Tax receipts pp. 252-252^v, 255-255^v

1. 1773-1776, 1779-1780, 1782-1783, 1786-1790 *aikok*, Census 1.; son of *ayudax* : **Ayudaŋ** "Usually tumbling"
2. 1785-1790 *ugolyu Iganashanax*, Census 3.
3. 1780-1782, 1786-1790 *tagaxatun* / *tagaxutuk* perhaps **Tagaquutuŋ** "Has much jamming" or **Tagaquutuŋ** "Tends to be jammed" (word known from Atkan), son of *kalagitkin* / *kalyagetkin* (or *kaligetkin*) perhaps **Kalagatxin** "His own yellow sculpins"

8.4. Village *sishxinax* : **Sisxinax**

Census 1791.12.15, a pp. 38-38^v; b p. 18^v; c p. 47; d p. 121

1. a-b chief *Ixanykigan shunekax*, c-d *Ixanykagan sh.*, d also *ixanykagin sh.*
2. a *kaugak xedik*, b *k. ledik* perhaps **Qawaŋ lalix** "Killing sea lion"
3. a-b *tayaumgan kanyshik* perhaps **Tayagum-ngaŋ qangiisiŋ** "Means for bending a man"
4. a-b *tanagan algishokax* conceivably **Tanagan halgii** (or **algaa**) **suqaŋ** "The root (or mammal) of his land was taken" (**halgi-ŋ** A 'root', E 1812 'tobacco'), baptized Tikhon Bakulin
5. a-b *daktushuk kugon taganax* perhaps **Daktusuŋ kugan taganaŋ** "The crimson one (bird ?) alighted upon him/it" (partly ungrammatical)

Non-tributary minor

6. a-b *ochakalkudax*
7. a-b *chaakludax* : **Chaakluudaŋ** "Little darned hand"

Tax receipts pp. 176 (*Sishxin*), 259 (*Sishkin*), 177^v (village *kruchnimna*), 256 (no name of village), 258 (*kruchisina*)

1. 1779-1780, 1782, 1784-1790 chief *chukuk* : **Chuukuŋ** "Dust", son of *tayagu-chaalasanx* : **Tayagu[n] chalaasanaŋ** "Slided ashore with his man"
2. 1779-1782, 1784-1790 chief *tayagu chalaasa nax* father [of 1.]
3. 1769, 1773-1790 *manaxsyxga Unacha* son of *algax* : **Algaŋ** "Mammal" (or *m. son of U. a.*)

8.5. Village *yagilok* : **Yagiiluŋ**

Census 1792.04.06, a p. 38^v; b p. 18^v; c pp. 34^v (1791.10.16), 91; d pp. 118^v, 138^v

1. a-d chief *algatxin gogoloxtax*, d also a. *gogoloktax* : **Algatxin** - "-his own mammals"
2. a-b *tana gogdoak*, c-d *tanagogdoak* perhaps **Tanaa huugdugiŋ** "His place is mossy"

3. a-b *algam gan gunelgin*, c a. *g. gunelgesik*, d a. *g. gunelgesin*: **Algam-ngaŋ hunalgiŋiŋ** "Means for wounding mammal(s)", moved from Akun
4. a-d *tukum kanixtat* perhaps **Tukum kanixtaatu** "The chief who tends to be pleased" (word known from Atkan)
5. a-d *tukum tanan alganinak*
6. a-b *unlyugan kugan amagniktakax*, c *Unlgunan kugan a magniktakax*, d *Unlyugan kugan amagniktakax*: **Unglugan kugan aamagnixtaqaŋ** "Was made bleeding on his pinnacle"
7. a-b *tayagum gan agadusik*, c-d *tayaum gan agidusik*: **Tayaŋum-ngaŋ agadusiŋ** "Means for revealing a man" or **T. haŋidusiŋ** "Lifting (salvation) for a man"

Tax receipts p. 260

1. 1780-1790 *algatkin ugugax*, Census 1.; son of *xachxa xuugdunok* possibly **Qachŋa hugdunaŋ** "His skin was soft"

9. Island *unalga*: **Unalga**, Unalga Island

9.1. Village same name

Census 1792.04.14, a pp. 36^v-37; b p. 17; c pp. 53 (1792.01.05), 99; d pp. 123, 140-140^v

1. a chief *algax takanax*, b-d a. *tokanax* perhaps for **Algaŋ takahnaŋ** "Let the mammal go"; Tax 10.
2. a-d *tukkuxshishak* probably **Tukuchxisaŋ** "Nice chief"
3. a-d *ignachix*: **Ignaachxiŋ** "Reedgrass", baptized Feodor
4. a-b *anna anikachan*, c *annainikachan*, d *ana anikachan*
5. a *Ixanak oloxtak*, b-c -x, d -g: **Igaŋaŋ uluxtaŋ** "Has a terrible body (or hatch, cockpit)"
6. a-c *toyug* "yak *tokanax*", d t. *tokonax*
7. a-d *agalgin alga* possibly **Agalgin alga** "Darts' mammal"
8. a-d *Ek* "yan *gachimanok*: **Iqyaan hachihmanax** "Finally tied (?) his baidarka"

Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

9. a-b *kagishak*; Tax 8.
10. a-b *almak* perhaps **Aalngaŋaŋ** "Oldsquaw"
11. a-b *alyugucha* ^y*Egaxta ulyuk*

Minor

12. a-b *algaman takkadushik*: **Algamaan takadusiŋ** "Means for / Way of letting go (or taking off) mammal(s)"
13. a-b *allix sakkadax*
14. a-b *anaksayax*
15. a-b *tukun agninax*: **Tukuun haŋninaŋ** "Encouraged (?) his chief"

Tax receipts pp. 225-228 (*unalga*), 180 (name missing)

1. 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778-1786 chief *kugak takax* : **Qugaxtaqax** "Old assistant spirit", son of *taklax*
2. 1780-1790 *algax kayulinok* : **Algaax kayulinaax** "Weakened (killed) mammal", son of *ayegadalekax* : **Ayagaadaliqax** "Deprived of young woman (or women)"
3. 1782, 1784 *Igaluxinax* perhaps ***Igaluginax** "Bridged", son of *algak anatak* : **Algaax anataax** "Marking the mammal as his own"
4. 1773-1774 *kugatak kakax*, cf. 1.
5. 1775 *tayagutaga* perhaps **Tayagu(m) tagaa** "Man's alighting" or T. **tagaa** "Man's attempting"
6. 1782 *anuktax* : **Anuxtaax** "Hitter" [son of] *kuligitkin* : **Kuligitxin** "His own deck load (or upper central ribs)"
7. 1782 *magulek* : **Maguliix** "Betrayal" (word known from Atkan), son of *Itymyskhadox* perhaps ***Itimisxaadaax**, cf. *Itimisxa* village of Tanaga
8. 1784 *kagizhek*, Census 10.
9. 1789 *gunitalik*, son of *taigul* probably miscopied for *tayagux* : **Tayaguux** "Man"
10. 1781-1788, 1790 *al"gaax takinok*; Census 1.
11. 1780-1791 *cha k..* son of *kazhxa*

10. Island Unalashka : Nagun-Alaxsxa (< Nawan-Alaxsxa), Unalaska Island

10.1. Village *Il"lyulox*, c-d also *Il"lyulax*, in Russian Gavanskoye : **Iluuluux**, **Iluulaax**, Unalaska Village

Census 1792.01.07, a p. 30; b p. 11; c pp. 45 (1791.12.03), 55; d pp. 119^v-120, 124-124^v, 126-126^v

1. a-b, d chief *tanagullisin*, c *tanagullasin*, *tanagullasan* perhaps **Tanaguliisin** "Means for visiting people with many places"
2. a-b *Ul"lan ulyuk chagunak*, c *un"lan ulyuk chugunak*, d *unlan ulyuk chagunak*, *Ul"lyan u. ch.* : **Ulaanulux chaguhnax** "Damaged a house not his own"
3. a-d *neogok udalginok* : **Niigux udalginax** "Put the Andreanof Islander in the bay"; Tax 2.
4. a-b *neogox chimikxanak*, c *neogok chimakxanak*, d *neogok chimikxinok*, *neogox chimakxanik* : **Niigux chimikahnax** "Took the whole Andreanof Islander", called *Fil'ka* by the promyshlenniki
5. a-b *neogox Isshinax*, c *-k -k*, d *neogok neshinik*, *neogox isshinax* : **Niigux isinax** "Cut across the Andreanof Islander"
6. a-b *Ikganok aggitok*, c *I. aggatok*, d *i. agatok*, *i. agga[tok]*
7. a-b *Ugal"lyun amtagagisanak*, c *agallyun amtagagassanak*, d *ugallyun amtagagananak*, *u. amtagigissanak* : **Ugaluun -isanax** "Used his spear for -"
8. a-b, d *neogox aguninax*, c *neogok a.*, d also *neogok agunin* : **Niigux aguninax** (or perhaps **haguninax**) "Caused the Andreanof Islander

- to work (or to pack, carry)", baptized Tikhon Batakov; Bapt. 2.
9. a-b *ugallyun udagiisanok*, c *u. udallisanok*, d *u. udagnirsanok*, *u. udagnissanak* : **Ugaluun udagiisanax** "Was in the bay with his spear" or **U. hudagiisanax** "Had dried fish with his spear" or **U. udaagiisanax** "Was on this side with his spear"
 10. a-c *adgox kagysak*, d a. *kagisak*, *adxox kagysak* perhaps ***Hadguqagiisi** "Means for piling up"
 11. a-b *Samidan umlusalinak*, c. s. *xilusalinak*, d *Simadak xilasalinik*, *Simidak Umlusalinok* perhaps **Samidan -linax** "Deprived the Semichi Islands of -", perhaps cf. **unglu-** 'pinnacle'
 12. a, c-d *kannax chayagnak*, b *kannag ch.*, d also *kanag ch.* : **Kanaax -nax** "ed the Koniag"; Bapt. 3.

Non-tributary (hopelessly sick)

13. a-b *ugal'lyun alisanok* : **Ugaluun aaliisanax** "Landed with his spear"
14. a-b *kuikgak al'lgalginok* : - **algalginax** "Provided - with mammal(s)"

Minor

15. a-b *al'galitasik* : **Algalitaasi** "Means for getting to (killing) mammals"
16. a-b *alitxum alich* : **Alitxum aaliicha** "Army's landing place"
17. a-b *al'ga nuluyuk chaagunak* perhaps **Algaanulux chaguhnax** "Wounded a mammal not his own"

Tax receipts pp. 203-204 (*Il'lyux*), 212 (*Il'lulyax*)

1. 1780-1791 *tayagum satxa* : **Tayagum satxaa** "Man's net for catching sea otter", son of *sattax* perhaps ***Satax** "Wounding"
2. 1781-1790 *negokox / negok adalgin*, Census 3.; son of *almata*

Baptismal records Male 56-57 (non-tributary), 63; Female 28

1. *tukum ayugacha* : **Tukum ayugacha** "Chief's equipment for going out", son of *algachimikatgax* : **Alga chimikatxax** "His mammal was taken whole", baptized Tikhon, 43 years old
2. *negux aguninax*, Census 8.; son of *agunikaul* : **Aguniqagulux** "Was not caused to work" or **Haguniqagulux** "Was not caused to pack", baptized Tikhon, 38 years old
3. *Kannax chayagnax*, Census 12; son of *uagallun alisisinax* perhaps **Ugaluun aalisiisanax** "Used his spear for landing", baptized (by common man) Avraam (age not indicated)
4. *kulliga chayalgynax* possibly **Kuliga chayalginax** (or **chaayalginax**) "Put fish pots (or a drum) on his baidarka deck", daughter of *tayaguligigitchina* possibly **Tayagu(m) kuligigichxinaa** "Man who makes (people) have a deck load", baptized Marfa, 30 years old

10.2. Village Imagna; 1796 Umgasinin : Umgasingan, Morris Cove
 Census 1791.12.10, a pp. 30-30^v; b pp. 11-11^v; c p. 46; d pp. 120-120^v

1. a-d chief *tokku anetak* perhaps **Tukuu anataŋ** "His chief makes (things) his own (with property mark)", baptized Aleksey Lukanin, left on ship as hunter with sea-farer Lukanin
2. a-d now acting chief, the commission's interpreter (c-d), baptized Yelisey Pupyshev; Tax 2.
3. a-d *chakin anatax*, d also *stakin a.* possibly **Chakin hangataŋ** "Holds his hands up (as sign ?)"
4. a-c *chakin agalyuxtax*, d *chikin a*, *chikin agayuxtax* : **Chakin agaluŋtaŋ** "Uses his hands as tusks" (cf. J 72:34)
5. a-b vice-chief *kalok Isinax*, c. *kalak I.*, d *kalek i.*, *kalokatanax* : **Kaalaŋ isinaŋ** "Cut the mat"
6. a-d *ayaga kalka*, d also *anyaga k.* conceivably **Ayagaa qalka** "Eating its female"
7. a-b, d *tanān sugasinax*, c-d *t. sugasanax* : **Tanaān sugaasanaŋ** "Complained about (or slandered) his place"
8. a-d *tayaum chegana*, d also *t. chegini* : **Tayaŋum chiganaa** "Man's river"; Tax 3.
9. a-b *ugalyun taganasinax*, c *u. tanagisinax*, d *u. tanagisanak u. tagasinasinax* : **Ugaluun tanagiisanaŋ** "Lived (had his abode) with (or by) his spear"
10. a-d *tana tayagogix* : **Tanaa tayaŋuŋix** "His place has men"
11. a-d *kamlin sushalisanok*, d also *kamlan s.* : **Qamliin susaliisanaŋ** "Disentangled with his knife"
12. a-d *tumgak*, d also *tumgan* : **Tumgaŋ** "Tusk"
13. a-d *tanilok* : **Taniilux** "Lighting place"
14. a-d baptized Semen Bakov
15. a-b, d *dalitxuk kaalanok*, c -x, d also *a. kiyalanok* possibly **Alitxux kalahnaŋ** "Lined up the army"
16. a-b *kil'ma txagysik*, c *kalmatxa-gysik*, d *kalma txagysik*, *kilmi txagyssik* : **Kilmatxagiisiŋ** "Means for having (getting) stomachs (or bladders), Providing of stomachs"
17. a-d *goiyu chiyān*, d also *gonyu ch.* : **Huyuu** - "Her brother -"

Non-tributary (old)

18. a-b *kuttata* perhaps **Kuu tataa** (or **tataŋ**) "Its surface cracked"

Minor

19. a-b *alitxuk kalanak* : **Alitxux kalahnaŋ** "Lined up the army"
20. a-b *al'gani chutxax* : **Algangin chutxax** "His mammals were plugged up"
21. a *al'ga nulyuk amkisinax*, b *alganulyuk a.* : **Alganulux** (or **Algaanulux**) **amqiisanaŋ** "Was angry because of [getting] no mammals (or because of a mammal not his own)"

22. a *chodognanok*, b *chadognanok* possibly **Chaduḡnanuḡ** "Smelling or tasting of blubber"
23. a-b *algax kaalinalak* : **Algax qaalinalak** "Scraped the mammal"
24. a-b *anitan kalakax*
25. a-b *algax anisxinax* possibly **Algaḡ anasḡinalak** "Marked the mammal (with property mark)"
26. a *tayaun aniskinalak*, b t. *anesxinax* : **Tayaḡun anasḡinalak** "Marked men" (cf. N.M. 3:77)

Tax receipts pp. 180^v (*U magna*), 213 (*Imaxnivskoye*), 214 (*imagna*)

1. 1766-1768, 1771-1772, 1777-1790 chief *Umagakak*
2. 1781 interpreter Yermashok, 1782-1790 baptized Yelisey Pupyshev; Census 2.
3. 1769-1770, 1773-1777, 1779-1782, 1784-1790 chief *taluzhaxa*; Census 8.

10.3. Village *Kalyaxta* : **Qalixḡax** (in Kalekta Bay)

Census 1792.03.01, a pp. 30^v-31; b p. 11^v; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 74; d pp. 118, 133-134

1. a-d *tumgani ʔegaxtaga*, c also *tumgana ʔe*. possibly **Tumgangin iḡaxḡtaga[ḡ]** "His tusks to be feared"
2. a-d *algagix* : **Algaḡix** "Has mammals"; Tax 4.
3. a-b, d *alitu xadugocha*, c *alitu x*. possibly **Alitu(m) qaduḡuucha** "Warrior's way of having many scabs"; Tax 6.
4. a-d *alitu xaguninalak* : **Alituḡ xaguninalak** "Made the army fierce"; Tax 2.
5. a-c *algax xalgusanax*, d a. *xalgusanax*, *algagix galgusanax* perhaps **Algaḡ qalgusanax** "Used the mammal for providing food"; baptized Feodor Kozlov; Tax 5.
6. a-d *algax kayuninalak* probably for **Algaḡ kayulinalak** "Weakened (killed) mammal"
7. a-b *tayaḡun aikoganinalak*, c *tayatuk a.*, d *tayatuk ankoganinalak* possibly **Tayaḡun aykuganinalak** "Caused men to be had as dogs"; Tax 1.; father of Bapt. 2.
8. a-d *tukux Ethelinalak* : **Tukuḡ itḡalinalak** "Took the chief's collar"
9. a-d *anu algalinalak*, d also *ansu a.* perhaps **Anuḡ algalinalak** "Put mammals in the stream"
10. a-b *alakix kimax*, c *alakig kimakax*, d *alakax kimakax*, *alakix kamakix* perhaps **Alakix kimaqaḡ** "His two whales were sunk"
11. a-d *tuku augacha*, d also t. *agacha* possibly **Tuku(m) hagugacha** "Chief's towline"
12. a-b, d *alitu anagycha*, c a. *anigycha* : **Alitu anagacha** "War axe"
13. a-d *ugallu algagix* : **Uḡaluu algaḡix** "His spear has on it (is in) a mammal"

Non-tributary (abducted by seafarer Shirok[iy])

14. a-b *chagudan xagadusanax* : **Chagudaan qagadusanax** "Was happy with his wooden hat (visor)"

Minor

15. a *tukux tumganax*, b -g : **Tukux tumganax** "Struck the chief with his tusk" (cf. J 72:34-35)
16. a-b *ugalyun xalgusanax* : **Ugaluun qalgusanax** "Used his spear for getting fish (or food)"
17. a-b *tanax xalginax* : **Tanax qalginax** "Provided the place with fish (or food)"
18. a-b *chakin allitguzhanax* : **Chakin alitxuusanax** "Fought with his hands"
19. a-b *alitxu tayagogix* : **Alitxuu tayagugix** "His crew/army has men"
20. a-b *alitxuman agidugix* perhaps **Alitxu(u)maan hagidusiix** "Lifting (or saving) (his) army"
21. a-b *agugnax* : **Agugnat** "Sea urchin"
22. a-b *algax Ishxashiginax* : **Algax isxastinax** "Put a/the mammal in (a/the) basket"
23. a-b *xagux* : **Qagux** "Fierce"
24. a *tukux Izhshinax*, b -nag : **Tukux isinax** "Cut across the chief"
25. a-b *Igluxa kigukax* : **Igluqaa qiguqax** "His hide was laid away"
26. a *tayagun kayulyakax*, b t. *kayulinax* : **Tayagun kayulinax** "Weakened (vanquished) men"
27. a-b *algam ngan Igaduzhig* : **Algam-ngaana igadusiix** "Frightening (or Means for frightening) mammal(s)"

Tax receipts pp. 209-211, 215-217 (Kalexinskoye)

1. 1781-1782, 1784-1786, 1790-1791 *aikuganin'k*, Census 7; son of *aik* : **Aykuix** "Dog"
2. 1780-1781, 1783-1785, 1787, 1790 *alitxu*^m / *alitxu kagulinog*, Census 4. ; son of *kagadung* perhaps **Qagaduux** "Men's dancing"
3. 1774-1790 *malagayax* son of *alichyunax*
4. 1781-1791 *aigageix*, Census 2.; son of *kaguyexta* possibly **Qaguyaftax** "Good at making fierce"
5. 1780-1790 *alga kalgushenak*, Census 5.; son of *tamgaik* perhaps **Taamgaax** "Cross-strap on baidarka deck"
6. 1780-1781, 1783-1784, 1787, 1790 *alitxu kagadoguch*, Census 3.; son of *kagadung*, see 2.

Baptismal records Female 25, 29 (*kalyaxinskoye*)

1. *tunuganilyanik* - *ullasik* : **Tunugani- ulasiix** "Make swear - tent (?)", daughter of *amgaginilin kullasik* : **Aamgagini- ulasiix** (?) "Make be bloody - tent (?)", baptized Marfa, 22 years old
2. *sa adykin achkuzhigasanak* perhaps **Saadakin achxuzigaasanax** "Shared nicely his (her ?) two long bones", daughter of *aikugininal*, Census 7., baptized (by common man of the village) Nadezhda (age not indicated)

10.4. Village *uch'yug*, c *uchuyug* : **Uchyuux** < **Uuchuyuux**, in Russian Bobrovskoye

Census 1792.01.11, a p. 31; b p. 12; c pp. 34 (1791.10.16), 56; d pp. 118, 125-126

1. a-d chief *algax malinax* : **Algaŋ malihnaŋ** "Appropriated a/the mammal", baptized Dmitrei Sivtsov; Bapt. 1.
2. a-d *Kiginnayax* : **Qinganayaŋ** "Causing to be cold" or (*vr.*) "Growing cold", baptized Kirila Chuloshnikov
3. a-d *algax amagninax* : **Algaŋ aamagninaŋ** "Made the mammal bleed", baptized Kirila
4. a-d *shakin anguzhinax* possibly **Sakin angusinaŋ** "Got (spilled) the lamp on his bird parka"
5. a-d *ugalyugin amgagix* : **Ugalungin aamgagiŋ** "His spears are bloody"
6. a-d *tanaman tununax* : **Tanamaan** (or **Tanaamaan**) **tununaŋ** "Spoke to the (or his) land (place)", baptized Leontey
7. a-b *gunnigin azetkax*, c *gunnagan azetxax*, d *Gunnagin / Gunnigan azetxax* : **Hunangin azatxaŋ** "His wounds were counted"
8. a-c *Igkan shalichginax*, d *Ixki shalixchinax* : **Igaan salichŋinaŋ** "Let his blade be made dull", baptized Ivan

Non-tributary (9-10. taken by seafarer Shirok[ikh]; 11. senile)

9. a-b *tuku kagugnanag* : **Tukuu** - "His chief -"
10. a-b baptized Nikolai
11. a-b *kanag malinag* : **Kanaŋ malihnaŋ** "Appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag", baptized Dmitrei Sivtsov menshei 'the smaller'; Bapt. 3. (?)

Minor a-b

12. a-b chief's son baptized Ioan
13. a-b *algax kayulinax* : **Algaŋ kayulinaŋ** "Weakened (killed) mammal"
14. a-b *angagix kumadauzhanax* : **Angagiŋ kumadaa huusanaŋ** "Brought the person outside"
15. a-b *aguka dugloyek*
16. a *chicheugin shagix*, b *chichugin shagix* : **-ngin sagiŋ** "His -s have edges"
17. a-b *tayagu dadax* : **Tayaġudaadaŋ** "Little man"
18. a-b *tukun ayugnitakax* perhaps for **Tukuun ayugniŋtanaŋ** "Caused his chief to go out (in his boat)"

Tax receipts p. 202 (Bobrovskoye)

1. 1767-1770. 1772-1773, 1775-1790 chief *algaayunok* : **Algaayunaŋ** "His mammal fell over", son of *alyukchuk* apparently ***Aluŋchuf** derived from **aluŋ** 'spot', cf. **alugagiŋ** 'dog salmon' lit. "has spots"

Baptismal records Male 30-38, Female 20-24.

1. chief *algax malinax*, Census 1.; son of *allan* [for *alġan*] *malixan* perhaps **Alġan mali[t]xan** "Mammals were taken away (?)"; baptized Petr, 50 years old, tributary

2. *algaman maladushik* : **Algamaan malidusiŋ** "Means for appropriating mammal(s)", son of 1. and 10., baptized Ilarion, 5 years old
3. *Kanax malinax*, Census 11. (?), son of *algan malixan* = father of 1., baptized Petr (godfather Matfey Dmitriyev Druzhinin), 35 years old, non-tributary
4. *Igan tadunan* apparently **Igan taduhnan** "Knives surprised", son of *chal*"gikaguluk" : **Chalgiqagulux** "Not provided with hand(s)" or "Was not laid hands on" (Atkan), baptized Ilarion, 12 years old, non-tributary
5. *agax chenax* perhaps for **Agachŋinaŋ** "Led (someone) away", brother of 4., son of *chalgikaguluk* = father of 4., baptized Ilarion, 8 years old, non-tributary
6. *tuyamagalinax*, son of 13., baptized Timofey, 1 year old
7. *Ek"yan sallixynak* possibly **Iqyaan saliisŋinaŋ** "Put a shawl on his baidarka" son of *zhallitax* presumably **Saliitiŋ** "Shawl (?)", baptized Ioann, 28 years old, non-tributary
8. *Sagauman kyigasgynak* conceivably **Sagaguumaan qiigaasŋinaŋ** "Covered with grass while sleeping", son of *algatkin kyigasgynak* perhaps **Algatxin qiigaasŋinaŋ** "Covered his own mammals with grass", baptized Leontii, 23 years old, non-tributary
9. *malin gunnunak*, son of *algygak* **Elgasan**, baptized Leontii, 24 years old, non-tributary
10. *uyugizheg* possibly **Huyugiisŋ** "Half brother", wife of 1., daughter of *uyanalasik*, baptized Akilina, 40 years old
11. *ayagam Inalezhigacha* perhaps **Ayagam ingalazigaacha** "Woman's means for having good nits", baptized Akilina, 40 years old
12. *ayagax sallisgynax* : **Ayagaŋ saliisŋinaŋ** "Put a dancing shawl on the woman", daughter of *ayagax* : **Ayagaŋ** "Woman", baptized Marfa, 18 years old
13. *neigugin* : **Niigugin** "Andreanof Islanders", daughter of *agamit* perhaps **Angamitiŋ** "Lying (or Laying) down (in bed)", baptized Marfa, 20 years old
14. *ayagynalugin* possibly **Ayaginlugin** "Badly disrespectful ones", daughter of *algagan algasik* conceivably **Alga(m)-ngaan algaasŋ** "Means for catching mammal(s)", baptized Marfa, 30 years old.

10.5. Village Chalyuknax : Chaluuknaŋ, in Russian called *Sechki* (Sechkina, Sechkinskoye)

Census 1792.02.14, a p. 31^v; b p. 12; c p. 73; d pp. 132^v-133

1. a-c *tukku nasaglinax*, d *tukkunasaglanax*, *tukkun asglanax* **Tukuun-** "his chief", baptized Larion Sivtsov; Tax 1., Bapt. 7.
2. a-d *Sagguyax* : **Safuyaŋ** "Vertebra", baptized Andrey Chuloshnikov
3. a-b *algaman sayuktasak*, c-d -x : **Algamaan sayuŋtaasŋ** "Pulling rope for mammal(s)", baptized Ivan Sivtsov; Bapt. 9.
4. a *alag laglinax*, b *algag* 1., c-d *alax* 1. perhaps **Aalax laglinaŋ** "Deprived two of geese (Canada g.)", baptized Larion Sivtsov

Non-tributary (5-9. taken for work on seafarer Shirokiy's ships; 10. old)

5. a-b *kalen tayagu* : - **taya^{guu}** "Man of -", baptized Kirila
6. a-b *malitka siganak* possibly **Malitxasiganax** "Had a good appropriated thing", baptized Kirila
7. a-b *Ik'yag ayugninak* : **Iqyax ayugninax** "Put the baidarka in motion", baptized Kirila; Bapt. 1.
8. a *kuchxayag*, b -x perhaps ***Quchxayax** "The middle one"
9. a-b *chignayax* perhaps **Chigniyax** "Dampness"
10. a *chxagix* (corrected from *chgagix*), b *chgagix* : **Chxagix** "Thief"

Tax receipts p. 196 (*Sechkina*)

1. 1784, 1786-1790 *Tukun iglinak*, Census 1.; son of *Ulilyak* (Bapt. 7, 10-11); Census 1., Bapt. 7.

Baptismal records Male 39-44 (*Sechkinskoye*), 53-55, Female 26-27 (*Challuknak*)

1. *Ekax ayugninax*, Census 7., father's name unknown, baptized Kirill, 21 years old, non-tributary
2. *inital'lik*, son of *tayaxula* : **Taya^{gu}(m) hlaa** "Man's son", baptized Ilarion, 35 years old, tributary
3. *Eganax alyashinax* perhaps **Iganax halaasanax** "Turned around terribly", son of *ataglik* perhaps **Aataagligax** "Future fur seal bull" (cf. N.M. 3:26), or **Aantaagliqax** "Was deprived of a fur seal bull", baptized Ilarion, 40 years old, tributary
4. *ulyaxi* perhaps **Ula^x** "House", son of *chgazhak* : **Ch^xtaasa^x** "Full of (something)", baptized Ilarion, 25 years old, non-tributary
5. *tukun alyadzhgil'kamga*, son of *ayaxayakucha* perhaps for **Ayagakucha^x** "Little woman", baptized Ilarion, 25 years old, non-tributary
6. *tukun* : **Tukun** "Chiefs" or **Tukuun** "His own chief", son of *agatluginax*, baptized Ilarion, 23 years old, non-tributary
7. *tukox asaglinax*, Census 1., Tax 1.; son of *alilax*, cf. 10-11; baptized Ilarion, 27 years old, tributary
8. *algax malinax* : **Alga^x malihna^x** "Appropriated the mammal", son of *algan ladasinax* : **Algaan -sina^x** "Got - on his mammal", baptized Ilarion, 25 years old, non-tributary
9. *algama salyuktashik*, Census 3., son of *Iknekasayuktashik* : - **sayux^ttaasi^x** "Pulling rope (for) -", baptized Ioann, 40 years old, non-tributary
10. *amiyun* : **Amiyuung** "King salmon", daughter of *ulilak* apparently **Ulilax** "Baidarka (of a certain kind, Zap. 2:128)", cf. 7, 11, and Tax 1., baptized Marfa, 19 years old
11. *Chikix* : **Chiqi^x** "Earth (mud)", daughter of *ulilak*, see 10., baptized Marfa, 17 years old

10.6. Village *chukax* : **Chuqa^x**, in Russian called Natykinskoye

Census 1791.12.19, a p. 31^v; b pp. 12-12^v; c p. 48; d pp. 121^v-122

1. a-b, d *Ek'yan amdasxinax*, c *E. amdasginax* : **Iqyaan -sxina^x** "Provided

his baidarka with - (*amdat-)"

2. a-d *neogok kigananok* : **Niigux qinganahnax** "Froze the Andreanof Islander", baptized Gavrila Kostin
3. a-c *kanag Sigalinak*, d *k. Sigalanak* : **Kanaax sigalinax** "Robbed the Koniag's provision"
4. a-b *ugalyu kaxu*, c *ugalkaxu*, d *ugalyukaxu* : **Ugal(um) qaxuu** "Butt of spear"
5. a *umgasich tunogin*, b-d -k possibly **Umgisiiicha tunugix** "His (bait) knife has noise (sound)"
6. a-d *negin alitxu sanok* : **Nigin alitxuusanax** "Fought baidars"
7. a-c *toukuyax*, d *toukayax* perhaps ***Tuguquyax**, cf. **tuguuyax** 'eel-like fish'
8. a-d *tukum gan ugalyukax* : **Tukum-ngaana ugaluqax** "Speared for the chief"
9. a-d *neog amagninak* : **Niigux aamagninax** "Made the Andreanof Islander bleed"

Non-tributary (incapable because of age and sickness)

10. a-b *chimkayax* : **Chiimkaayax** "Periwinkle"
11. a *tanak*, b *tanan* : **Tanax** "Land, place" or **Tanaan** "His own place"

Minor

12. a-b *kalyan sigalginak* : **Kaalaan sigalginaax** "Put provisions on his grass mat"
13. a-b *amdanin azhik*
14. a-b *chatunugak* perhaps **Chatunagax** "Ready to be chipped"

Tax receipts pp. 223-224 (Natykinskoye)

1. 1783-1789 *Neegux* : **Niigux** "Andreanof Islander", son of *neegug* possibly **Niigux** "Andreanof Islander"; cf. Census 2. and 9.
2. 1790-1791 *skik* (?) *adamax ogynok*, son of *tayamagdax* perhaps **Tayamagdaax** "Great trader"

10.7. Village *Igognax*, d *Igoxnax*, -k : **Iguḡnaax** (also **Iguḡnuax**), in Russian called Pestryakovskoye (Pestryakov's Dwelling)

Census 1792.01.05, a p. 32; b p. 12^v; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 54; d pp. 118^v, 122-123; 146^v (1792.05.13)

1. a-d chief *Ik'yam Igchagi* : **Iqyam ixchagii** "Filled baidarka"; Tax 3.
2. a-b *chunidax*, c-d s *chunadax* : **Chuhnidaax** "Stabber"
3. a-c *ogal* *midax*, d *ogalmadax*, *ogilmadax*
4. a-d *xashin chumlyagisanax* perhaps - **chumlagasanax** "Ate - raw"
5. a-b, d *yagax chuninax*, c *yachax ch.*, d also *yagix chunanax* : **Hyaagax chunihnaax** "Stabbed the log"
6. a-d *kil'igin yagykax* perhaps **Qiligin *yaagiqax** "His brain was shaken" (**yaagi**- known only as vi.)

7. a-d *tanekox* : **Taniquʔ** "Head"
8. a-b, d *kuchchada*, c-d *kuchgada* perhaps ***Quchxaadaa** "The middle one"
9. a-b, d *ogalyu kagyk*, c *ogali k* : **Ugaluu qagix** "His spear has food (or fish) on it"
10. a *kamligisinak*, b *kamligisanak*, c *kamli gisanax*, d *kamlya Gisanax*, *kamli Gisanak* : **Qamliḡisanax** "Handled (something, somebody) with his knife"

Non-tributary (old, old and blind)

11. a-b *chin nagukax*
12. a-b *annigasik* : **Aniigasiʔ** "Hatchet"

Minor

13. a-b *takkanuk* apparently **Takanuʔ** "Smell of codfish bladder"
14. a-b *ogalyun ayasadusanok* perhaps for **Ugaluun ayagadusanax** "Got woman/women with his spear"
15. a-b *azatosgolyuk*
16. Kalashnikov
17. Semen Kochutin

Tax receipts pp. 205-208 (Pestryakovskoye)

1. 1781-1783, 1785, 1787-1791 *ugalochxana* : **Ugalu-** "Spear -", son of *chxinok*
2. 1781-1784 *kamleshushelisheng /-ang* : **Qamlii(n) susaliisanax** "Disentangled with his knife", son of *Sushalishinax* : **Susaliisanax** "Disentangled with [his knife]"
3. 1780-1783 *Ek'yam yanchiga* (probably miscopied for *Igchagi*), Census 1.; son of *xeiga* (?)
4. 1780-1791 *Chikkadesh* (or -sk) perhaps **Chikadusiʔ** "Means for winding up (guts)", son of *kymchakak*

10.8. Village *tachikalla* : **Tachiqala**, in Russian called Veselovskoye

Census 1792.02.02, a pp. 32-32^v; b pp. 12^v-13; c pp. 35 (1791.10.22), 62 (1792.01.20), 67; d pp. 118^v, 127-127^v

1. a-b *tukumgan choyunax*, c t. *choyukax*, c-d *tukum gan chayukax* : **Tukumngaan** - "for the chief", baptized Ivan Sivtsov; Tax 8. (?); Bapt. 1.
2. a-b *kanag chuyulinax*, c k. *chayulinax*, c *kanax chayulinax* : **Kanaax chuyulinax** "Deprived the Koniag of his arm"
3. a *chuyukag kichgagix*, b *chuyukax k.*, c *chuyukux k.*, d *chuykax k.*, *chuyukax kichgagax* : **Chuyukix qichʔagix** "His arms have weapons"
4. a-c *aiyaga lizak*, d a. *lazak* perhaps **Ayagalizax** "Woman robber" (-za-known only from Atkan)
5. a-b *tayagogix*, c *tayagogogix*, d *tiyagogix*, *tayagogigix* : **Tayagugix** "Has men"; Tax 4.
6. a *Igan yadgosanax*, b I. *adgosanax*, c i. *adgusanax*, d i. *adgosanix*, I. *adgosinax* possibly **Igan hadguusanax** "Made pile(s) of slate" (suffix -usa- unclear here)

7. a-b *tanaxax*, c-d *tanax* : **Tanaxax** "Great island (or Tanaga Island)" and/or **Tanax** "Island, place", baptized Ivan Sivtsov; Bapt. 3.
8. a-b *amamaxadak*, c-d -x possibly **Hamamaqadaŋ** "Stops being so"
9. a-b *kalichuk*, c-d *kalachuk*, baptized Petr; Bapt. 5.
10. a-d *kaudak*, d also *kaidak* : **Qagudaŋ** "Usually fierce"
11. a-d *ulyasin chimikanax*, d also *u. chimakaxak* : **Ulasiin chimikahnaŋ** "Took his whole tent"
12. a-b, d *tanagax adgunak*, c *tanax adgunax*, d also *tanag adgunak* perhaps **Tanax(ax) hadgunax** "Piled up a (great) island/place"
13. a-b *tunu kichxatanak*, c-d -x perhaps **Tunuu[n] qichaŋtanax** "Sharpened his voice"
14. a-b *katta sxadoulyuk*, c *kat'ta s'xadaulyuk*, d *kat'ta sxidoulyuk*, *kat'ta [s]xadoulyu* perhaps **Qatasxadagulux** "Is never split (?)"
15. a-b *Itti sakxayax*, c-d *i. Sakkayak*, d also -x
16. a-b *tukun chigidalginak*, c-x, d *t. chigadalginax*, *t. chigadalganak* : **Tukuun chigidalginaŋ** "Provided his chief with ornaments (ornamental triangles)"
17. a-b *uiki xadan*, c-d -k, d also -x : **Uyqigaadaŋ** "Little old woman"
18. c (p. 62^v) chief's son *kaginok* possibly **Kaginaŋ** "Swept", son of *chusin*, cf. Tax 1.

Non-tributary (old, hopelessly sick)

19. a-b *kaxon kalyanak* possibly **Qaxun kalahnaŋ** "Lined up (or dragged) Rat Islanders", baptized Petr; Bapt. 6.
20. a-b *kun algagix* conceivably **Kuun algagiŋ** "You have mammal(s) upon you", baptized Petr
21. a-b *kattax* : **Qataŋ** "Lateral half" or "Sheath" (known from Atkan only)
22. a-b *chxayasix* : **Chxayaasiŋ** (or **Chxayaasiŋ**) "Means for trying to fill (or steal)", baptized Dmitri

Minor

23. a-b *kichxitxin tanagaasinax* : **Qichxitxin tanaagaasanaŋ** "Brought his weapons back to his place"
24. a-b *kugak ayugasanak* : **Qugaŋ ayugasanaŋ** "Went out (in his boat) with a spirit"
25. a-b *uyaxkin* apparently **Uyaŋkin** "His own two openings"
26. a-b *Ek"yan kalanax* : **Iqyaan kalahnaŋ** "Dragged his baidarka"
27. a-b *kattuzhak* perhaps **Qaatuzaŋ** "Usually hungry" (-za- known only from Atkan)
28. a-b *tayaun kayuugninaŋ* : **Tayaŋun kayuugninaŋ** "Made the men work hard"
29. a-b baptized Stefan Shishov
30. a-b *tanax tadanax* : **Tanax tadanax** "Trod the ground"
31. a-b *alesxinak* perhaps **Alaxsxinaŋ** "Went hunting inland"
32. a *Ugalyun chuyusanox*, b -k : **Ugaluun chuyuusanaŋ** "Used his spear as arm"

Tax receipts pp. 181^v-184, 186-188, 190-191

1. 1781, 1783-1784, 1786-1790 chief *agag* perhaps **Angax** "Adversary", son of *kaginak chyunik*, cf. Census 18.
2. 1773, 1780, 1782, 1784-1788 *Igelyish* son of *chuyugux kugalt* (or *I. ch.* son of *k.*) perhaps **Chuuyugux** - "Has many jackets."
3. 1780-1782, 1784-1791 *shigalgig* perhaps **Sigalgix** "Giving gifts", son of *Uigidaxtak*
4. 1784-1788, 1790-1791 *taya gax*, perhaps Census 5., [son of] *ugalyuk* : **Ugalux** "Spear"
5. 1781, 1783-1790 *taixu* : **Tayagu**[x] "Man", son of *Sak* : **Sax** "Duck"
6. 1780-1782, 1784-1786, 1790 *chigkagak*, son of *chakaduk*
7. 1780-1791 *Ichak(a) adgawk* [son of] *xekak(a) adgugik*
8. 1766-1789 *tukuma cheuk*, probably Census 1.
9. 1781-1791 *tayago* : **Tayagu**[x] "Man" [son of] *chagan*

Baptismal records Male 45-52 (*kachikal'la*, in Russian Veselovskoye)

1. chief *tukuma cheyux*, Census 1.; son of *chuyuk* : **Chuyux** "Arm", baptized Ioann, 63 years old, tributary
2. *chitxi txagalik* : **Chitti-** "Gall (bladder) -", son of *Chutkutxlax*, baptized Ioann, 40 years old, tributary
3. *tannax*, Census 7., son of *saxkan* perhaps **Saqan** "Points of fishing spear", baptized Ioann, 35 years old, tributary
4. *kumalgax*, son of *kel'yuxan*, baptized Petr, 50 years old, tributary
5. *kalichu*, Census 9., son of *channadax* : **Changadax** "Goes fast", baptized Petr, 40 years old, non-tributary
6. *kaxun kallanax*, Census 19., son of *kaxun atgaxtax* : **Qaxun atxaxtax** "Keeps the Rat Islanders in order (?)", baptized Petr, 60 years old, non-tributary
7. *axatax* perhaps **Agatax** "Bare", son of *agalgidagulluk* : **Agalgidagulux** "Never harpoons", baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
8. *chxanzhik*, son of *tanatukugax* perhaps for **Taangaatukucha** "Little drunkard", baptized Petr, 30 years old, non-tributary

10.9. Village *magushix* : **Magusix**, in Russian called Makushin, Makushin Village Census 1792.02.03, a pp. 32^v-33; b pp. 13-13^v; c p. 65; d pp. 128-129

1. a-d *kadan akax*, d also -*k* : **Kadan aqax** "Put before him" or "There was one before him"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *akan alga* : **Akan alga** "His mammal out there"
3. a-culyak *ayegilginok*, d u. *aggalginok*, u. *ayegalginok* : **Ula**x **ayagalginax** "Brought women to his house", baptized Ivan Khramov
4. a-b *anul*"gik, c *analgik*, d *anulgak* : **Anulgi**x "Cormorant"
5. a-d *Ek*"yan *gulginax*, d also *E. gulxinax* : **Iqyan gulgina**x "Pierced baidarkas" (cf. J 57:6)
6. a-c *kautxagilidax*, d *kaut*"xi *gilidax*, *kautxagalidax* perhaps **Qagutxagihlida**x "Still makes wild"; Tax 7.

7. a-d *san'inag*
8. a-b *kyiyugin sokax*, c-d *kynyugin s.* perhaps **Kiiyugin suqaʔ** "His jaeger birds were taken" (**kiiyux** known only from Atkan)
9. a-d *yaksax*
10. a-d *aiyaga saku*, d also *anyagi siku* possibly **Ayagaasakuu** "Took her as wife"
11. a-b, d *kaxsashunak*, c -*nok*, d also -*nax* perhaps **Qasʔisunaʔ** "Was good at raising his arm for stabbing"
12. a-d *ogolyuk kiak* apparently **Ugalux qyaʔ** "Spear tight"
13. a-d *shushlya*
14. a-d *analgudan*
15. a-d *chunikax*, d also *chunakax* : **Chuhniqaʔ** "Stabbed"
16. a-d *alimagusekax*
17. a-d *starik* (Russian: 'old man')
18. a-d *anaxtayan*
19. a-b, d *tunuxtax aiyuga sanak*, c *t. ayyugi s.* d also *t. aniga s.* : **Tunuxʔtax ayugasanaʔ** "Went out (in his boat) with talking"
20. a-d *lyalyu* : **Laluu** "His cedar"
21. a-b, d *agagasik*, c *igagisik*, d also *igagasik* : **Igagiisix** "Saw"
22. a-d *sigayak* : **Sigayaʔ** "Trying to recognize"
23. a-d *lyumasik* : **Luhmaasix** "Trying"
24. a-d *akayun Imanok* : **Akayuun** (or **Akayun**) **imahnaʔ** "Shouted over his strait (or the straits)"
25. a-b *asaakin algalginak*, c-d -*nok* possibly **Hasakin algalginaʔ** : "Provided his two reefs with mammals"
26. a-d *talikuk* perhaps **Talikuʔ** "Consoles (now)"
27. a-d *chan ayegagisanax* : **Chaan ayagagiisanaʔ** "Copulated with (by means of) his hand (masturbated)"
28. a-d *tunushokax* possibly **Tunuu suqaʔ** "His voice was taken"
29. a-d *alga chxizhanan* : **Algachxizanan** "Were nice mammals"
30. a-d *anktan anakax* : **Angtan** - "Was - at the end"

Non-tributary (31-33. incapable of paying because of age and sickness; 34. taken for work by seafarer Shirokikh)

31. a-b *Igdagagnak* : **Igdagignaʔ** "Result of drilling (fire ?)"
32. a *tayaon atakax*, b *tayaok atanax* perhaps **Tayaʔux atanaʔ** "The man was burning" (cf. J 34:2 ff.)
33. a-b : *uma* : **Uma** "Here, back here"
34. a-b *Eganok kuchichxinax* perhaps **Iganaʔ kuchichxinaʔ** "Had the terrible one fished out from boulders"

Minor

35. a-b *ginnakitum*
36. a-b *kanag kitanax* : **Kanaʔ kitanaʔ** "Kicked the Koniag"
37. a *angagin agyusakax*, b *ankagik a.* perhaps **Angagin angyuusanaʔ** "Had difficulties with people"

38. a-b *tayaum gulgika* : **Tayaḡum gulḡiqaa** "The man pierced it"
39. a-b *gum tasik* : **Humtaasiḡ** "Means for inflating"
40. a-b *lyachi* : **Hlachi** "Your (pl.) son(s)"
41. a-b *kannuk axchaginok* : **Kanuux -naḡ** "-ed a/the heart"
42. a-b *ayegak* : **Ayagaḡ** "Woman"
43. a-b *agachi* perhaps **Angachi** "Your adversary" (word known from Atkan)
44. a *kichix shaashinax*, b *kichig sh.*
45. a-b *ayegachxizhak* : **Ayagachxizaḡ** "Nice woman"

Tax receipts pp. 175^v-176, 177

1. 1781-1791 *kadanakak*, Census 1.; [son of] *anu* . . .
2. 1791 *Ek'yagulgy*., Census 5.;
3. 1791 *alitkusalik* possibly **Alitxuusalix** "Fighting with (somebody)", son of *sanuchag*
4. 1779, 1781-1783 *tumgikin* possibly **Tumgakin** "His own foreshaft (of spear)", son of *lang* : **Hlang** "My son"
5. 1784-1785, 1787-1790 *tuman* perhaps **Tuman** "We", son of *manux* : **Manuḡ** "Good smell/ taste"
6. 1770, 1773-1774 chief's relative (no name)
7. 1775-1780 *kaguthagalidak*, Census 6.
8. 1781-1791 *kushukin(a)* [son of] *tayagox(a)* : **Tayaḡuḡ** "Man"

10.10. Village *akxmagan*, b *akmagan*, d also *akxumagan* : **Iiḡ(u)m-angan**

Census 1792.01.11, a p. 33; b p. 13^v; c pp. 56, 75 (1792.05.07); d pp. 125-126, 145^v

1. a-d *tayaum mayaga*, c-d also *t. mayagi* : **Tayaḡum mayaaga** "Man's hunting"; Tax 3.
2. a-d *attakan* : **Ataḡan** "One"; Tax 2.
3. a-b *xalyuk*, c-d *kalyuk*, d also *xiayuk* : **Qaaluḡ** "Fermented Urine" or "Eating place"
4. a-b *xaykin*, c *xaikan*, d *xaikin* : **Ḳaykin** pl. "Dog salmon"
5. a-b *al"gaḡ atakanax*, c a. *atnkanax*, d a. *ataksinax*, *algix atakanax* : **Algaḡ ataqanaḡ** "Got one mammal"
6. a-b *Iḡyagin ayyuga sanax*, c-d *I.* : **Iḡlagiin** (or **Iḡlagin**) **ayugasanaḡ** "Went out (in his boat) with his harpoon (or harpoons)"
7. a-c (1792.05.07) *agasigadyx*, d *Igasigadyx*, baptized Aleksandr Pan'kov; according to information given by the chief (his relative) through the commission's interpreter, he had been (in January) at Atka with chief Sergey Pan'kov, escorting him (c-d)

Non-tributary (old)

8. a-b *Iga magin* perhaps **Igamagin** "Big woman's knives"

Minor

9. a-b *assagin sunax* perhaps **Hasagin sunaḡ** "Took strongholds"

Tax receipts pp. 193^v, 196

1. 1766, 1769-1771, 1773-1776, 1778-1780, 1782-1786 *Tainyuspan*(a) [son of ?] *Ulyunok*(a)
2. 1786-1790 *atakan*, Census 2. [son of ?] *Ugalyutan* possibly *Ugaluxtan* "Skilled spearers", if not *Ataqan ugaluxtaʔ* "Has one spear"
3. 1789-1790 *tayagumayaʔek*, Census 1.

10.11. Village *Ikkalga Ikalga*, in Russian called Chornovskoye, c Chernovskoye; Chernofski Village.

Census 1792.02.11, a pp. 33-33^v; b pp. 13^v-14; c pp. 70, 101^v-102 (1792.04.17); d pp. 129^v, 130^v, 141^v, 142^v

1. a, c-d chief *algan anaktanax*, b a. *sanaktanax* : *Algan anaxtanax* : "Clubbed mammals"; Tax 4.
2. a-b, d *kanagin taguch*, c *kanagan toguch*, c-d *kanagin* : *Kanaagin* (or perhaps *Qanaagin*) *taguucha* "Koniags' (or Fishermen's) string"; Tax 7.
3. a-b, d *ugalyuk Iginax*, c *Ugalyux i.*, d also *ugalyux Iganax* : *Ugalux higinax* "Threw the spear" (*higi-* known from Atkan) or *U. higlihnaʔ* "The spear jumped"
4. a-b *kanag alilinax*, c *kanax alilinax*, d *kanax alalinax*, *kanag alilinax* : *Kanaax alilinax* "Cut the Koniag in two (in the middle)"
5. a-d *angagisik* : *Angagiisik* "Subsistence"
6. a-d *tayagu kidasakax* : *Tayaguu qidaasaqaʔ* "His man was mourned"
7. a-d *alan tadakax*, d also a. *tidaxux* : *Alan tadaqaʔ* "Stepped on in the middle"
8. a-d *kakkyuk shunax* perhaps **Qakuyux sunax* "Took the inner one (the one inside the house)"
9. a-d *Imaxtan shunax* : - *sunax* "Took -"
10. a-d *ayakkolex taddanax* possibly *Ayaqulix tadanaʔ* "Trod on the one to fall"
11. a-d *killaxnax* possibly *Kilaknaʔ* "Beaten (surpassed in race)"
12. a-d *akax shunax* possibly *Hakaʔ sunax* "Took the feather"
13. a-d *guna sayuk takax* : *Hunaa sayuxtaqaʔ* "His wound was pulled"
14. a-d *tannagin ʔeganax*, d also *tannagan ʔE.* : *Tanangin iganaʔ* "His places (or islands) are terrible"
15. a-d *akkayux* : *Akayux* "Strait"
16. a-d *anachchen* perhaps *Anachan* "Of his property mark"
17. a-d *chanusanax*
18. a-d *kougam alga* : *Qugam algaa* "Spirit's mammal"
19. a-b, d *tayax xodax*, c *tayaxo*[...] : *Tayaguudaʔ* "Little man"
20. a, c-d *shoklochxax*, b -*kax*, cf. *suklux* 'bone ornaments worn in the nasal cartilage'
21. a-c *ulya ayagagix*, d u. *agagix*, u. *ayagigax* : *Ulaa ayagagix* "His house has women in it", baptized Nikolay Tarasov
22. a-c *akitazhik*, d *akatazhik* perhaps *Akiitaasisiʔ* "Means for going as far as (somewhere)"
23. a-d *ayakushik* : *Ahyaquusix* "Means for ¹spearing fish"

Non-tributary (24-27. old; 28-30. taken by seafarer Shirokiy to work on ship)

24. a-b *akkagnagan*, Tax 5.
25. a-b *allega ayagagix* : **Aliga ayagagix** "The (or His) old man has a wife"
26. a-b *tayagum alega* : **Tayagum aliga** "Old man"
27. a *al"gan taganax*, b-a. *tanagax* perhaps **Algan taganax** "Checked (or Tried) the mammals"
28. a-b *Eganax Iginax* perhaps **Iganax higinax** "Threw fright (?)"
29. a-b *tayagox okuninax* : **Tayagux ukuninax** "Caused the man to turn"
30. a-b *neogok al"galinax* : **Niigux algalinax** "Deprived the Andreanof Islander of mammal(s)"

Minor

31. a-b *attakan algatxax* : **Ataqan algatxax** "One mammal gotten"
32. a *ugalyun kigagasanax*, b *ugalyu k.* : **Ugaluun qigagasanax** "Cut with his spear"
33. a-b *ayagagin shokax* : **Ayagangin suqax** "His women were taken"
34. a-b *kitta koyax* : **Kita-** "Foot -", perhaps suffix **-quya-**
35. a-b *maykalan*
36. a *chikkuinidax*, b *chikku inidax*
37. a *kil'naligix*, b *kilna ligix*
38. a-b *angin chagadusanax* : **Angiin chagadusanax** "Went out to sea with his breath (or voice)", baptized Andrei Mezhevskoy
39. a-b *tayaum anga* : **Tayagum an'gan** "Man's line" or **T. anga** "Man's call or life or spirit or breath"

Tax receipts pp. 197, 231, 243-243^v, 250-250^v

1. 1780-1783, 1785-1791 *aleyagax*, son of *igaxkalok*
2. 1773-1787 chief *anaxseyak*, son of *imichax*
3. 1774-1779 chief's brother *xaymidukuchak* / *xalyudukuchak* : **-kuchax** "Little -"
4. 1782, 1785-1789 *alganextanok*, Census 1.; son of *anaxseyak* = 2.
5. 1780-1784, 1786-1788 *akagnagax*, Census 24.; son of *tumlixik*
6. 1774-1776, 1778-1790 *aletadax* perhaps **Alitadax** "Substitute", son of *ogigeyak*
7. 1782-1783, 1785-1790 *kanagc tauchi*, Census 2.
8. 1765-1767, 1769-1790 chief's brother *ugalganok* / *ugalgaginok*

10.12. Village *kashiga* : **Quslix**, Kashiga Village

Census 1792.03.29, a pp. 33^v-34; b pp. 14-14^v; c pp. 56^v-57 (1792.01.11, 82; d pp. 125-125^v (1792.01.07, 12), 134^v-135

1. a-d chief *kugax tunuchxinax* : **Qugax tunuchxinax** "Made the spirit speak"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *kagal"gitok* : **Qagalgitux** "Has big nails (or claws)"
3. a *angalyak tanaxtanak*, b-d *-nax* : **Angalix tanaxtanax** "Lived in light (daylight)"; Tax 4.

4. a-b *umnigisak*, c *umnagisak*, d *umnigasak* : **Umnigiisix** "Step-nephew"
5. a *anlyak Il'gu Issanak*, b a. *Il'guissanak*, c a. *ilgu isanak*, d a. *ilguisanak* : **Angalix ilguusanax** "Stayed with (in) light (daylight)"
6. a-c *kilma ayagagix*, d k. *ayagagax* : **Kilmaa ayagagix** "His belly has a woman on it", baptized Naum
7. a-c *kitaki ayagagix*, d k. *uyagagix* : **Kitakix ayagagix** "His feet have a woman on them"
8. a-d *kagukax* perhaps **Qaxuqax** "Hit exactly" (verb known from Atkan)
9. a-d *algax anax* : **Algax anax** "Was a mammal"
10. a-c *kimox*, d *kamog* : **Qihmux** "Cross-eyed"
11. a-d *tayaum saakali* : **Tayaqum saaqalii** "Man's bedding"
12. a-d *shugangix* : **Sugangix** "Young man", baptized Vasiley Popov
13. a-d *kougax annignax* : **Qugax aniignax** "Chopped (?) the spirit"
14. a-d *kychuchiknagyn*
15. a-b *ayegam talegax*, c *ayegan talegach*, d *ayagam talegach* : **Ayagam taligacha** "Woman's means for (way of) dancing"
16. a-b *al'gan uganon*, c-d *algax u.* : **Algax (Algan) ughanan** "They cured the mammal (or mammals)"

These two (15-16) live in a separate village called Mokrovskoye but bring the tribute together with the people of Kashiga

17. a-c *annigasik*, d *annagisak* : **Aniigasix** "Axe"
18. a-b, d *akulisax*, c *akulisix*; Tax 5.
19. a-c *ananan kuchan*, d *anan k.*
20. a-d *Ek'yan samusanax* : **Iqyan samusanax** "Counted (?) baidarkas"
21. a-b, d *ukicha zanin*, c *ukacha z.*
22. a-c *akinax ulyu*, d *akanax Ulyu* : **Akinagulux** "Did not retaliate"
23. a-d *ukkuzhax* perhaps **Ukuusax** "Finding"
24. a-d *umnin* : **Umniin** "His own nephew", baptized Vasiley Lytkin
25. a-c *allegusok sayunax*, d *allegusox s.* : - **sayunax** "Pulled -"

Non-tributary (26. old; 27. taken by seafarer Shirokiy for work on ship)

26. a-b *samusik* : **Samusix** "Counting" or "Number"
27. a-b *linan kamuxtanax* : **Linan kamuxtanax** "Had roof of mats", from village Mokrovskoye

Minor

28. a-b *al'gax* : **Algax** "Mammal"
29. a-b *ayagax ogalyunax* : **Ayagax ugalunax** "Speared a woman"
30. a-b *Yakun'ka* "Little Jacob"
31. a-b *kitatxan* : **Qitatxan** "Were made crooked" or **Kitatxan** "Were drained"
32. a-b *kougax algalginok* : **Qugax algalginax** "Provided the spirit with mammal(s)"

Tax receipts pp. 263-263^v

1. 1771, 1773-1781, 1783, 1790 chief *kugax tunugchenox*, Census 1.
2. 1773-1780 *anakagnan*
3. 1779-1790 chief *lyaxtax* : **Laxtax** "Killer", son of *kakukashunuk*
4. 1782-1784 *an'nalex tanaxtanax*, Census 3.
5. 1790 *akuilk*, Census 18; son of *kalukashunak* perhaps **Kalukax sunax** "Took the plate", but cf. 3.

10.13. Village Sedankin, in Aleut *umshalug* : ***Umsalux**Census 1792.03.29, a p. 34; b p. 14^v; c p. 82^v; d pp. 134^v-135

1. a-d chief *alixum alicha* : **Alitxum aliicha** "Army's landing place"
2. a-b *ayegyn shegenox*, c -*nax*, d -*nog* possibly **Ayagin siginax** "Smashed Makushin Volcano"
3. a-d *taganax* : **Taganax** "Alighted" or "Slowly"
4. a, c *chigulkuyeg*, d -*yex* (b illegible)

Non-tributary (taken by seafarer Shirokiy for work on ship)

5. a *Igel*"*kug* (b illegible)
 6. a-b *ogolug agitax* : **Ugalux agiitax** "Together with spear"
 7. a *tukuk shegayenok*, b -*nox* : **Tukux sigayanax** "Tried to recognize the chief"
 8. a-b *agax* perhaps **Angax** "Match" or "Enemy"
 9. a-b *eganax alashenax* possibly **Iganax halaasanax** "Turned around terribly"
- Both of these (8-9.) visiting from Atka Island

Minor

10. a-b *aukudatik algegix* : - **algagix** "- has mammal(s)"
11. a-b *chudulug* : **Chudulax** "Hits several in one shot"
12. a *chugax shunax*, b -*nag* : **Chugax sunax** "Took the/a fur parka"

10.14. Island & Village Sedanka, Bapt. *Sidana* : **Sidaanax**, Sedanka Island (with Biorka Village, **Qakilux**)Census 1792.03.29. & 05.13, a p. 34^v; b p. 15; c pp. 35^v (1791.10.22), 81, 82^v-83; d pp. 118^v, 134-135, 146-146^v

1. a-d chief *akuyakdax* : **Aaquyaakdax** "Wart"
2. a-d *alga kayukax* : **Algaa qayuqax** "His mammal was hooked"
3. a-b *atax malinax*, c-d *atak m.* : **Aataax malihnaax** "Appropriated a fur seal bull", baptized Andrei Frolov
4. a *tayagun igigiktanax*, b *t.* *Igiginaktanax*, c-d *t.* *agiginaktanax* perhaps **Tayagun** (or **Tayaguun**) **a[n]lgaginaxtanax** "Had men (or his man) as woman", baptized Tikhon Bakulin; Bapt. 29.
5. a-b *kayun uganax*, c-d -*nox*, d also *kayunax uganox* : **Kayuun ugahnaax** "Cured his strength (muscle)", baptized Tikhon Bakulin; Bapt. 28.
6. a-b *chunitalak*, c *chunitalik*, d *chunatalik*, *chunatilik* possibly **Chuhnitaalax** "Poked with (?)" or **Chuhnitalix** "Poking", baptized Ilarion Klimshin

7. a-d *talizuk*, d also *talazuk* possibly **Talizuʔ** "Good at consoling", baptized Fedor Kozlov; Bapt. 7.
8. a-b *tanan yagal'ginok*, c-d *t. yagilganok*, d also *t. algilginok* : **Tanaan hyaagalginax** "Brought wood to his place"
9. a-d *tayaum dagich*, d also *t. dagach* possibly **Tayagum dagiicha** "Man's substitute eye(s)", baptized Petr Kozyrev; Bapt. 8.
10. a, c-d *alixum kagalga*, b *tayagunukix k.* (confused with the following) perhaps **Alitxum qagalga** "Warrior's claw", baptized Petr Kozyrev; Bapt. 11.
11. a *taigunukix*, b *tayagunukix*, c-d *tayaganukix* : **Tayagunuuqix** "Some men"
12. a-d *kokax kayugnak* perhaps **Kukax kayuugnaʔ** "Grandmother is hard (difficult)", baptized Ivan; Bapt. 18.
13. a *siyaliginok*, b *sili yaginok*, c-d *siliyaginok*, d also *silniginok* possibly - **yaaginax** " - shaken", baptized Ivan; Bapt. 21.
14. a *kadan anxadasax*, b *k. aixadasak*, c - *sax*, d. *k. aixadasanax*, *k. kaxadasax* possibly **Kadan ayxadaasanaʔ** "Used to travel with points (spear heads)"
15. a-b *kayuchin kayagogix*, c-d *kayugin k.*, d also *kasogin k.*, *kayugin kayagogax* possibly **Kayungin -giʔ** "His muscles (or strength) has -"

Non-tributary (old)

16. a-b *kachxa aglikax* : **Qachʔa agliqax** "His skin missed (not hit)", baptized Fedor Kozlov; Bapt. 16, 41.

Minor

17. a *gomnixuk*, b *gomniguk* perhaps for **Humnixaʔ** "Made swell"
18. a-b *chamagik* : **Chamagix** "Scraped"; Bapt. 26.
19. a-b *kalkagiyax* : **Qalqagayaʔ** "Magpie (or Raven)", baptized Ivan; Bapt. 23.
20. a-b *axolik* : **Aaguliix** : "Hawk (falcon)", baptized Ioann (not in Bapt.)
21. a *agalyun chunisanak*, b *ugalyun ch.* : **Ugaluun chuhniisanaʔ** "Stabbed with his spear", baptized Ioan (not in Bapt.)

Tax receipts pp. 194, 195, 245 (Unalashka, eastern end Spirkina town); 229, 230 (island Sedanka, Borkina town), 245-245^v, 264^v (Unalashka, village Sedanka)

1. 1780-1783, 1785-1789 *chinktalik Ugalyuk* : - **ugalux** " - spear", son of *yagatang*
2. 1780-1781, 1783, 1785, 1787-1790 *agakayakak*, son of *kayagkn*
3. 1781, 1783, 1785-1790 *kayalin tayago* conceivably **Qayahlin tayaguu** "Man of just hills"
4. 1782-1790 *utak Umnak* apparently - **umnaʔ** " - rope"
5. 1779-1785 *igelix* perhaps **Igalix** "Faints from bloodletting", son of *kochidik*
6. 1781-1790 *kitaki tadax* : **Kitakix tadax** "His feet step (tread)"
7. 1782-1790 (no name)

Baptismal records (Sidana) Male 1-29, Female 1-19

1. relative of chief *kidana kudag* perhaps **Qidanakudaŋ** "Darned weeper" son of *alga kitakin* possibly **Alga(m) kitakix** "Mammals feet (two)": *al"ga* : **Alga** "His mammal", son of *kalgusak*, baptized Feodor, 58 years old, tributary
2. *xal"gydok taxkat* possibly **Qalgadaŋ** - "Food -", son of *xol"ligatkin* possibly **Quligatxin** "His own aunts (maternal uncle's or uncles' wives)", baptized Kiriil, 48 years old, tributary
3. *agal"gas Sloganax*, son of *algaana gaxtak* possibly **Algaan aagaŋtaŋ** "Misses his mammal", baptized Feodor, 60 years old, tributary
4. *unigin azhatkagi*, son of *algaman unalgasik* perhaps **Algamaan unalgasiŋ** "Means for providing mammal(s) with cooked (food)", baptized Kiriil, 50 years old, tributary
5. *algax amal"ginax* perhaps **Algaŋ amalginax** "Gave the mammal a dish of braided intestines (?)", son of *amganil"gasak*, baptized Kiriil, 30 years old, non-tributary
6. *mallitkizhinax* : **Malitxasiŋax** "Got something appropriated", son of *malgadagax* possibly **Malgadagaŋ** "Ready to be done", baptized Kiriil, 22 years old, non-tributary
7. *talizha*, Census 7.; son of *anakayax*, baptized Feodor, 23 years old, non-tributary
8. *tayaxu tagycha*, Census 9.; son of *digill* : **Digilix** "Being sooty", baptized Petr, 35 years old, non-tributary
9. *ungluxa gnaxov* : **Ungluŋ** "Pinnacle", son of **Aгнаŋ** "Tongue", baptized Petr, 35 years old, non-tributary
10. *xolliga zhiqazha* possibly **Quligazigaazaa** "His little good aunt (maternal uncle's wife)", son of *kulligatkin* = father of 2.; baptized Feodor, 50 years old, non-tributary
11. *alithu xatalga* (-t- miscopied for -g-), Census 10.; son of *tutanag* : **Tutanaŋ** "Listened", baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
12. *kanax guglinax* : **Kanaŋ huglinaŋ** "Deprived the Koniag of his net", son of *alganusxin* : **Alga-** "Mammal-", baptized Kiriil, 20 years old, non-tributary
13. *Ex"k"yan adax-ukusinax* : **Iqyaan** - " - his baidarka", son of *Exk"yaunag* perhaps **Iqyaan hunax** "Reached his baidarka", baptized Ioann, 28 years old, non-tributary
14. *xyiganayax* : **Qiiga-** "Grass-", son of *alichagagnak* : **Aaliicha hagnaŋ** "His harbor grew (became larger)", baptized Kiriil, 50 years old, non-tributary
15. *xalatayagu* : - **tayaŋuu** "Man of -", son of *algaladasynak* (cf. 10.5. Bapt. 8.), baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
16. *xachgagligax*, Census 16.; son of *xayegnyak* (or *xachgnyak*), baptized Feodor, 60 years old, non-tributary
17. *nanasakax* : **Nanasaqaŋ** "Was hurt", son of *alganaxtygax*, baptized Kiriil, 20 years old, non-tributary

18. *kukatayugnax*, Census 12.; son of *algakayug* perhaps for **Alga(m) kayungin** "Mammal's muscles", baptized Ioann, 17 years old, non-tributary
19. *anachaya*, son of *algagayunax* : **Algaŋ ayunax** "The mammal fell over", baptized Ioann, 12 years old, non-tributary
20. *tukux agiglinax* possibly **Tukuŋ agiglinax** "Deprived the chief of juggling stones", son of *yagazhag* perhaps **Hyaagaazaŋ** "Little tree", baptized Ioann, 10 years old, non-tributary
21. *Siliginax*, Census 13.; son of *algaman uayasak* possibly **Algamaan ugayaasiŋ** "Means for healing mammal(s)", baptized Ioann, 17 years old, non-tributary
22. *kuganatayaxu* : **Qugana(m) tayaguu** "Man of stone", son of *dagychan* perhaps **Dagiichan** "His substitute eye's [something]", baptized Ioann, 4 years old
23. *xal'ch'gikan ganagasagax*, cf. Census 19.; son of *xach'ga aglikach* (or -g) = (or namesake of) Census 16., Bapt. 16.; baptized Ioann, 3 years old
24. *tukutanigin* : **Tuku(m) tanningin** "Chief's lightnings (or foreheads ?)" son of *tukunagusak* : **Tukuun agusaŋ** "Passing with his chief", baptized Ioann, 15 years old, non-tributary
25. *alitkuk allanax* : **Alitxuŋ alanaŋ** "Needed army/crew", son of *ayag kalxkan*, baptized Petr, 25 years old, non-tributary
26. *chamag'yax* (or -ix), Census 18.; son of *allalogign* perhaps **Halaalugingin** "His (or Their) places for turning the head" (cf. J 3:24), baptized Ioann, 30 years old, non-tributary
27. *Ek"ya Exannakan* possibly for *Iqyaa igananaŋ* "His baidarka was terrible", son of *agollugin* : **Agaluugin** (or -ix) "The last ones (or one)", baptized Ioann, 30 years old, non-tributary
28. *kayun Uannax*, Census 5.; son of *kayunikan*, baptized Tikhon, 18 years old, non-tributary
29. *tanagun agagynaktanok*, Census 4.; son of *agydgyn* perhaps for **Agidgiŋ** "Wide open (his eyes)", baptized Tikhon, 17 years old, non-tributary
30. *ayagagnaligax* : **Ayagaŋ(a)naligaŋ** "Future bride", daughter of *alix* : **Aliŋ** "Old man", baptized Agripina, 30 years old
31. *ayagax - sal"ginax* : **Ayagaŋ salginax** "Gave the woman duck(s) (or blade(s))", daughter of *algagaxtugan*, baptized Akilina, 25 years old
32. *ayagaya kuchax* possibly for **Ayagakuchaŋ** "Little woman", daughter of *algam kitak* : **Algam kitakix** "Mammal's two feet", cf. Bapt. 1.; baptized Agripina, 28 years old
33. *ayagiukux - tagakax*, daughter of *unalku tututak*, baptized Agripina, 33 years old
34. *ayagaanaxtag* perhaps **Ayagaan aŋtaŋ** "Gives his own wife", daughter of *Ek"yaunagax* : **Iqyaa** - "His baidarka -", baptized Agripina, 40 years old
35. *gkainig* (or -nyag) possibly miscopied for *Ikainag* : **Ikaaginax** "Being (?) over there", daughter of *xalligax* perhaps **Qaligaŋ** "Material for food", baptized Akilina, 35 years old

36. *Igalgu chiyagax* presumably **Igalguu chiyaqaʔ** "Her big woman's knife was held out (handed over)", daughter of *xalligax* = father of 35., baptized Agripina, 33 years old
37. *ayagamanaxutguginulus* (for *-uluk*) possibly **Ayagamaa agutxaginulus** "They hid nothing for the woman", daughter of *mallidax* perhaps **Malihdaʔ** "Usually appropriates (something)", baptized Agripina, 30 years old
38. *tuku aligdacha* apparently **Tuku(m) aligdaacha** "Chief's place (or means) for vomiting (?)", daughter of *saligdak* : **Saligdaʔ** "Cleans ducks", baptized Akilina, 25 years old
39. *ayaga agdalgnax* : **Ayagaʔ** (or **Ayagaa, Ayagaan**) **agdalginax** "Gave the woman (or his or his own wife) a canter", daughter cf. *tanidatuglax* : **Taniidaa tuglax** "Feeling her mons pubis" (**taniida-** lit. 'kind of forehead', **taniidam qagnaa** 'pubic bone'), baptized Akilina, 30 years old
40. *atayagaglinax* perhaps **Atayaʔ aglinax** "Missed -", daughter of 39., baptized Akilina, one year old
41. *akayuaglinax* : **Akayuu** (or **Akayuʔ**) **aglinax** "Missed the pass", daughter of *kachga aglik* = Bapt. 16., baptized Agripina, 25 years old
42. *ayagaman kugazhig* : **Ayagamaa** - "for a woman", cf. **quga-** 'spirit' or **kuuga-** 'appear'; daughter of *al'giman kugazhik* : **Algamaan** - "for a mammal", baptized Akilina, 35 years old
43. *chnamalitkax* : **Chngaa malitxax** "Her (or His ?) body hair was taken away," daughter of *tiyachmanichug*, baptized Akilina, 25 years old
44. *al'gam ayagatagna* perhaps **Algam ayagatag(a)naa** "Mammal to be taken as woman", daughter of *agalloglen* : **Agaluugi-** "Last -" cf. father of 27., baptized Akilina, 20 years old
45. *ayagam atagacha* : **Ayagam atxagacha** "Woman's straightness (correctness)", daughter of *ayaatxagaya atxagach* perhaps **Ayagatxagiyam atxagacha** "Straightness of trying to get women", baptized Akilina, 25 years old
46. *ayagamaa aktxamichi* : **Ayagamaa** - "for a woman", daughter of 45., baptized Akilina, 1 year old
47. *ayagam ulugicha* : **Ayagam ulugiicha** "Woman's means for having meat", baptized Akilina, 4 years old
48. *asxuluk* apparently **Asxuulux** "Place for nailing", daughter of *atkayachagix*, baptized Akilina, 30 years old

10.15. Village Tanamaxta : Tanam angtaa

Census 1792.02.11, a pp. 34^v-35; b pp 15-15^v; c p. 70^v; d pp. 130-130^v

1. a-d chief *ayaga machkizhak* : **Ayagaa machxizaʔ** "His wife is nice"; Tax 1.
2. a-d *attudunak* perhaps **Aatudunaʔ** "Was fast to want to be (something)"
3. a-d *mayagasin* : **Mayaagasin** "Hunting gear"
4. a *angagisin*, b *annagisik*, c *angagisik*, d *agnagisik*, *angigisik* : **Angagiisiʔ** "Subsistence"
5. a-b *amicha yang*, c *amicha anga*, d *amichi yanga*, *aigichi yanga*

6. a-c *chadugnatxagysik*, d -*sak* : **Chadugnatxagiisix** "Providing of blubber"
7. a-d *ayatukux* possibly **Ayaatukux** "Tends to fall"
8. a *alek ayagex*, b, d a. *ayagagex*, c -*gek* : **Aliix ayagagix** "The old man has women (or a wife)" (cf. J 76:14)
9. a-d *sanattakax* : **Sanataqax** "Made sufficient"
10. a-d *chadognalikax* : **Chadognaliqax** "Was deprived of blubber"
11. a, d *ixinichxa*, b *ixinachxi*, c *ixinichki*
12. a-basygin *gulaasanax*, casygyn *gulaasanix*, dasygan *gulaasanak*, a. *gulassanax*
13. a-d *tayaum atuch* perhaps **Tayagum aatuucha** "Man's wanting to be (something)", cf. 2.

Non-tributary (14-15. incapable of paying because of age and sickness, 16-20 taken on ships by seafarer Shirokiy)

14. a-b *akchigasax* : **Axchigaasax** "Moving fast with (someone)"
15. a-b *anatanin* perhaps **Anatangin** "His/Their markings"
16. a-b *mamkuyak*
17. a-b *alithkox ankta* "ginok" : **Alitxux angtaiginax** "Added one half to the army"
18. a *agalyuk gunnadusanak*, b *ogalyuk gunnadusanok* : **Ugalux hunadusanax** "Wounded with a spear"
19. a-b *tayaum kanach* possibly **Tayagum qanacha** "Man's handle (slit in meat or fish)"
20. a-b *shulyax* possibly **Sulax** "Picking"

Minor

21. a *chukuyax*, *chakuyax*
22. a-b *kulyama kagynak* : **Kulamakaginax** "Killed a right whale"
23. a *ammuzhagasin*, b -*sik*
24. a-b *agnaka kuchak* : **Agnakakuchax** "Little chief"
25. a-b *adagysakan*
26. a-b *kanuchax*
27. a-b *kalinox* possibly **Qaalinaix** "Scraped"
28. a *ogalyun atxusanox*, b -*nok* : **Ugaluun atxususanax** "Used his spear as a finger"
29. a-b *tannagosix* perhaps **Tanaguusix** "Means for / Ways of having many places"
30. a-b *ayegax chigadasanax* : **Ayagax -asanax** "-ed the woman with -"
31. a-b *Kod'yax* apparently Kodiak Island
32. a-b *aixkedusix* : **Ayqidusix** "Forcing (or Blocking)"

Tax receipts pp. 192-193

1. 1782-1790 *ayega machxiza*, Census 1.
2. 1781-1790 *attudanak*, Census 2.
3. 1773, 1775, 1781-1783, 1785-1787 *tayagu mayax'yex*, cf. 10.10.1.
4. 1789 *iganok* possibly **Iganax** "Terrible", son of *ataminuk*
5. 1789-1790 *alux* : **Aalux** "Swell" or "Laughter"

11. Island *Umnak* : **Unmax**, Umnak Island

11.1. Village *adun* : **Adus** (1796, 1840, 1950), in Russian called Yegorkin Census 1792.03.30, a p. 35; b p. 15^v; c p. 85; d p. 135^v.

1. a-b, d chief *kagadakik algagix*, c-d *kagadakak a.* : **Qagadakix algagix** "His braids have mammals (in them ?)"
2. a, d *tanau ugasanax*, b-c t. *ugusanax* perhaps **Tanaan uguusanax** "Was glad for his place"; Tax 5.
3. a, c-d *akinadan*, b *akidanan* perhaps **Akidanan** "They used to retaliate"
4. a-b *egana kigulyuk*, c-d *eg. kagulyuk*
5. a-c *tukux Iganalinax*, d *-lanix* perhaps **Tukux iganalina** "Took fright from the chief"
6. a-d *shushugasik* : **Susugasix** "File"
7. a-b *alixux asextanax*, c-d a. *asektanax* possibly **Alitxux hasixtanax** "Thought the army to be numerous"
8. a-d *unlyuk ogalyunax* : **Unglux ugalunax** "Speared [the people on] the pinnacle", baptized Aleksandr
9. a-d *maxkulya sigulyuk* : **Maqulaasigulux** "No reason to be idle"
10. a-c *sikkina*, d *sikkana* perhaps **Sikana** "Toothless"
11. a-d *oklogoyukatix* : **Uqlugayukatix** "Disliked for a long time"
12. a-c *eganam amgacha*, d *eg. amgachi* possibly **Iganam amgacha** "The terrible's fishing place"

Non-tributary (old)

13. a-b *kuggagix* : **Qugagix** "Shaman"

Minor

14. a-b *kanag tununina* : **Kana** *tununina* "Caused the Koniag to speak"
15. a-b *tanaxax* : **Tana** *tax* "Big island (Tanaga Island)"
16. a-b *kougax* : **Quga** *ax* "Spirit"
17. a-b *ogalyu algagix* : **Ugaluu algagix** "His spear has (is in) a mammal"

Tax receipts pp. 237-238

1. 1782, 1785-1790 *shoshyugachik*, Census 6.
2. 1781-1790 *kagadagalisha*, cf. Census 1.
3. 1782-1789 *achikizhigax* : **-zigax** "Has a good -"
4. 1781-1782, 1784-1785, 1787-1790 *sausinadaki*
5. 1773-1778, 1783-1790 *tanau ugasinak*, Census 2.
6. 1780-1791 *ingayex* possibly **Ingaya** *ax* "Trying to throw"
7. 1767-1770, 1772-1777, 1779-1785, 1787-1790 chief *akayak* : **Aqayax** "Hip"
8. 1782-1790 *gunix* possibly **Hungix** (for **Uhngix**) "Sister (of man)"

11.2. Village at the eastern cape *chichxalixtax* : **Chichxalixtax** (modern **Chichilixtax**) Census 1792.04.01, a p. 35^v; b pp. 16-16^v; c p. 89; d p. 136^v

1. a-d chief *takkayanax* : **Takayana** *ax* "Tried to let go (or to tear up)"

2. a-d *tumgakin* : **Tumgakin** "His own foreshaft"
3. a-c *aggognax*, d -k : **Agugnaŋ** "Sea urchin"
4. a-b *kachanisanax*, c *kachaninanax*, d *kachanasanax* : **Qachaniisanax** "Got angry with (somebody)"
5. a-c *mitchaku*, d -gu
6. a-c *anakisaix*, d *anakisnix* : **Ananqisagiŋ** "Has a counterpart (in an affectionate relation between an older and a younger person)"
7. a, c-d *tayagun yaglinax*, b t. *yal* "ginax perhaps **Tayagun hyaag(a)linax** "Deprived the men of wood"
8. a-d *Imadun sanax* perhaps **Imadun sanaŋ** "Equal to (as loud as ?) a shout" (*imadun* = later **imadusiŋ*)
9. a-d *Unogokan*
10. a-d *ukulyasan* possibly **Ukulaasan** pl. "Find many (things) by means of (something)"; according to the chief's information he is working on one of seafarer Shirokikh's ships hunting animals with baidar leader Kozhevnikov, etc. (his way of paying tribute)

Non-tributary (work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

11. a-b *kadaxtakax* : **Kadaxtaqaŋ** "Worn spearhead"
12. a-b *ugalyutan* possibly **Ugaluxtan** "Skilled spearers"
13. a *tukulisnax*, b *taxalyuxinax*

Minor

14. a-b *ul'lyagan* apparently **Ulagan** "Of his house"
15. a *tumgan akaasynax*, b -nak : **Tumgan haqaasanax** "Brought tusks"
16. a-b *tukux axxasynax* : **Tukuŋ afaasanax** "Danced with the chief"
17. a *tannakin ankasynax*, b *tunnakin a*. perhaps **Tanakin anqaasanax** "Set out by (along) his two places"
18. a-b *ulotxax* : **Ulu[ŋ]txax** "Murre"

Tax receipts p. 238^v

1. 1767-1770, 1773-1779, 1787-1790 chief *tulik* : **Tuliŋ** "Rafters"
2. 1780-1786 chief *taklanax* [son of] *nidyukiyanax*
3. 1786 *chum'gynak* [son of] *mainaushinak*

11.3. In the same village *chichxalixtax* moved from village *uyug* : **Uyuŋ**

Census 1792.04.01, a p. 35^v; b p. 16^v; c p. 89^v; d p. 136^v

1. a-c chief *Ik* "ya *agikax*, c-d i. *agakax* : **Iqyaa agikaŋ** "His baidarka was rubbed"
2. a-c *Ek* "yagix *aginox*, d E. *aganax* : **Iqyagiŋ hagiŋnaŋ** "Raised (saved) the paddler"
3. a-c *agvagin akatxax*, d *avgagin a*. : **Awangin haqatxaŋ** "His workers were brought (or found)"
4. a *tanagux kichax*, b *tanaguk k.*, c *tanigux k.*, d *taiagug k.* perhaps for **Tayagukichaŋ** "Little man", baptized Aleksey Musakov

5. a *Isxatin adalyusanax*, c-d *Isxatin adalyu sanax* : **Isxatin** (or **Isxatiin**) **adaluusanax** "Deceived with baskets (or his basket)"
6. a-b, d *aixkinax*, c *anxkinax* : **Ayqinax** "Difficult"
7. a-d *uk^hkamax* : **Ukamax** "Theatrical performance (Doing in here ?)"
8. a *Ichchakun*, b-d *Ich^hchakun* : **Ichaqun** "Bottom of baskets" or **Ichaquun** "His own anus"
9. a-d *chichana*

Non-tributary minor

10. a-b *tayaum xlya* : **Tayagum hlaa** "Man's son"
11. a-b *tayaum Ik^hyagi* : **Tayagum iqyagii** "Man in baidarka, Paddling man"

11.4. Village *chalyukax* : **Chaluka^h**, in Russian called Recheshnoye (later Nikol'skoye, Nikol'ski)Census 1792.04.17, a p. 36; b p. 16^v; c p. 101; d pp. 141, 142-142^v

1. a-d chief baptized Ivan Glotov
2. a, c-d *nanayukox*, b, d *-kax* : **Nanayuka^h** "Long aching", baptized Vasiley Pospelov
3. a-d *ginazmanok* perhaps **Ginas mana^h** "Did enviable things"
4. a-d *tayagu sayunok* : **Tayaguu sayuna^h** "His man pulled"
5. a-d *uminazak*
6. a-d *tayagu kasannax*, d also *t. kassannax* : **Tayaguu qasana^h** "His man surfaced" (cf. J 72:28); in work on Shirokov's ship
7. a-d *asagik* : **Asagik^h** "Has a name"
8. a-d *akudan* : **Akuudan** "Over there", baptized Andrey Bashurov
9. a-b, d *tanaxoganak*, c *-nan* : **Tanaan -na^h** "-ed his place", baptized Semen

Non-tributary (10. old; 11-12. sick and old)

10. a-b *ukuchik* : **Uuquchiing** "Blue fox"
11. a-b *tayagulyuk* : **Tayagulux** "Fighter"
12. a-b *tayegodach* possibly for **Tayaguuda^h** "Little man"

Minor

13. a-b *lyadotim*

Tax receipts pp. 175, 181, ca. 188, 249-249^v

1. 1780-1784, 1786-1788, 1790 *algagan(a)* : **Algagan** rel. "His mammal"
2. 1773 *agogik* : **Agugik^h** "Made (built)"
3. 1779 *agunisaxatak*, son of *akamisi*
4. 1781-1790 *aguzhidgakan(a)*
5. 1780, 1787 *ayega amalinok* : **Ayagaa[n] aamalina^h** "Cleaned his [own] wife", son of *ayega Ukudax* : **Ayagaa[n] ukuda^h** "Watches his [own] wife" or **Ayagan ukuda^h** "Finds women"
6. 1781-1782 *ayega aasalinok* perhaps **Ayagaa[n] aasahlina^h** "Was still with his [own] wife"

7. 1783- 1786, 1788-1790 baptized Semen Kipriyanov
8. 1780-1783 agd.. *manayak*, son of *Gingek* perhaps *Ihngiŋ* "Dipnet"
9. 1784-1789 chne.u.na

11.5. Village *aglagax* : *Aglagaŋ* (Tax receipts also Pashkovskoye)

Census 1792.04.17, a p. 36; b p. 16^v; c pp. 101-101^v; d 141-141^v, 142^v

1. a-d *klagissax*, d also *kligassax*, cf. *klax* 'plug', baptized Luka Kozhevnikov
2. a-d *tanakanuk*
3. a-d *tutalga Iganok* : *Tutalgaa iganaŋ* "Is terrible to listen to"
4. a-d *Egana keg*"ya possibly *Igana(m) qixyaa* "House platform of fear"
5. a-b *kisxin*, c-d *kisxik* possibly *Qisxiŋ* "Steering"
6. a-d *tunuch* possibly *Tunuucha* "His talking"
7. a-d *tayagux* : *Tayaguŋ* "Man"
8. a, d *angyn ayegydušanax*, b-d -*nak* : *Angiin ayagidusanax* "Made (somebody) ashamed by his call"

Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

9. a-b *tayagu tununinax* : *Tayagu[n] tununinaŋ* "Caused men to talk"

Minor

10. a *angagy akasanak*, b *angagyn akasanax* : *Angagin haqaasanaŋ* "Brought people"
11. a *igutax*, b *agutax* : *Agutaŋ* "Fugitive"
12. a-b *angalyasan*
13. a-b *asegadysh*
14. a-b *tanag salginax* : *Tanaŋ salginaŋ* "Brought ducks (or blades) to the place"
15. a *angatin kayumisanak*, b a. *kayumigasanak* : *An'gatxin qayumigasanax* "Hooked with his lines"

Tax receipts pp. 249 (*agligax*), 249 (Pashkov), 249^v (Pashkovskoye)

1. 1766-1770, 1772- 1780 chief called *Takanuk* : *Takanuŋ* "Smell of codfish bladder"
2. 1784, 1787-1788 chief *tanakak*
3. 1776, 1780-1781, 1784, 1786 *tato.lchak* kam.. son of a.x.daguk (the page is barely legible)

11.6. Living in village *Chalyukax* : *Chalukaŋ* (11.4.), moved from island *yunaksax* : *Yunaŋsxa*, Yunaska Island, from village *tanamala* : *Tanam Ala* "The middle of the island"

Census 1792.04.17, a pp. 36-36^v; b p. 16^v (barely legible); c p. 101^v; d pp. 141^v, 142-142^v

1. a-d chief *ayagan alga* : *Ayagan algaa* "Women's mammal"
2. a, d *kagcha magnakak* (b illegible), c *kaxcha magnikak*, d also *kaxcha magnakak* perhaps for *Qachŋa magniqax* "His skin was soaked"

Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

3. a-b *tukun auchasanax* : **Tukuun -naʔ** "ed his chief"
4. a-b *chakin aligasanax* apparently **Chaan aligasanax** "Vomited with his hand (put fingers in the throat to vomit ?)"
5. a-b, c-d (tributary) *anygan* : **Aniigan** "Adze" (= later **aniigasix**)

Minor

6. a-b *kamganinast* perhaps **Kamganinas** "They caused (people) to feast"
7. a-b *kaxchiimanok*

11.7. Island *Samalga* : **Samalga**, Samalga Island, village *ulilax* : **Ulilax**
Census 1792.04.17, a p. 36^v; b p. 17; c p. 101; d pp. 141^v-142^v

1. a-b, d *tukuk kalnaagnak*, c-d *tukux k.* : **Tukux -naʔ** "ed the chief"
2. a-d *Ek'yagidusik*, d also *-sak* : **Iqyagidusix** "Start of paddling"
3. a-d *Ek'ya Ilgitanok* : **Iqyaa[n] ilgitanax** "Loaded his [own] baidarka heavily"; Tax 2.
4. a-d *attinin* : **Atingin** "Their lower part" or "The area below them"
5. a-c *sanisukak*, d *sanaukak*, *sanasukax* possibly **Sangi[n] suqax** "His ducks (or blades) were taken"
6. a-d *kayuni Sukak*, d also *-x* : **Kayungin suqax** "His strength was taken"
7. a-b *Ek'yagi Isakax*, c-d *Ek'yaga i.* : **Iqyagiisaqax** "Was brought in a baidarka"
8. a-d *tukuk kalinak*, d also *tukux kalinax* possibly **Tukux qalinaʔ** "Deprived the chief of fish"
9. a *kymchik*, b-d *kymchin*

Non-tributary (in work on seafarer Shirokiy's ship)

10. a *lagaan usanak*, b *-nan* perhaps **Hlaa-ngaax husanax** "His son rolled down for him"
11. a-b *lan anaxtax* : **Hlaan anaxtax** "Hits his son"
12. a-b *tanax asagygasanak* : **Tanaan -naʔ** "ed his place"
13. a-b *annichan* perhaps **Aniichan** "Of his means for lighting"

Minor

14. a-b *uksyutuk* possibly **Uksutux** "Has much warming (by the fire, in the sun)"
15. a-b *kitchixik* perhaps **Qichixix** "Knife"
16. a-b *agylgakin*
17. a-b *tadayak* : **Taadaayaʔ** "Baidarka deck"
18. a-b *akayu sakax* : **Akayuusaqax** "Was taken across the strait"

Tax receipts p. 262

1. 1773-1776, 1778 *angazagax* possibly **Angazagaʔ** "One to get aid from"
2. 1779 *Ik'yan Ilgitanok*, Census 3.

12. Islands of Four Mountains [Uniigus]

12.1. Village *kygnax* : **Qignaᖅ** "Fire (of volcano)" (presumably Chuginadak Island)

Tax receipts p. 262

1. 1780 chief *ayegas chalga* perhaps for **Ayagas alga** "Women's mammal", cf. 11.6.1.; son of *ik'yagazak* perhaps **Iqyagizaᖅ** "Usually paddles in baidarka"
2. 1780, 1782-1783, 1787-1789 son of *ilgnaianok*
3. 1781-1782, 1788-1790 *Ek'yan ilgatanok*: **Iqyaan ilgitanaᖅ** "Loaded his baidarka heavily", cf. 11.7.3.
4. 1782 *taniimaktax*
5. 1782-1783, 1787-1789 *oslelidax*, son of *ayegadutok* perhaps **Ayagaadatux** "Has a big young woman"

12.2. *chegotkov* Island, possibly **Chigulaᖅ**, Herbert Island

Tax receipts p. 262

1. 1789 *changaganashenok*

13. Island *amlya* : **Amlax**, Amlia Island13.1. Village *tokamgix* : **Takaamxiᖅ**, Sviechnikof HarborCensus 1791.10.06, a p. 44; b p. 24^v; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a chief *kayunis kal'gakax*, b *kayumnis kaglakax*, c-d *kayunis kaglakax* : **Kayungis -qax** "His strength (muscles) was -" (a **qalgaqax** "was eaten"?)
2. a-b *angikuchan* probably for **An'gikuchas** "Small guts"
3. a-b *kaazenok* possibly **Qaazanaᖅ** "Was eating leisurely"
4. a *tayagunak*, b -x : **Tayagunaax** "Man killer" (or "Outside man")
5. a-d chief's brother (c) *kattanum* perhaps **Qatanum** rel. "Smelling of fillet"
6. a-b *loosxik* : **Luusxiᖅ** "Spoon"
7. a-b *kuiyu* : **Kuhyuu** "His sculpin"
8. a-b *tayagu kizhak* : **Tayagukizaᖅ** "Dear man"
9. a *chaglagiigagax*, b *chaglagi igagax*
10. a-b *ungimanok*
11. a *Innok kuogak* [k. from 12.], b *Innok* : **Inux** "Piece of food" or **Hinux** "Piece of sod"
12. a-b *kuogak* : **Qugax** "Spirit"
13. a-b *tayagol'gozik* : **Tayagulgu-** "Big man -"
14. a-b *chunnoyuk* : **Chunguuyux** "Piece of down"
15. a-b *toggozak*
16. a-b *chalyasik* : **Chalaasiᖅ** "Means (or Place) for landing"
17. a *Iglagin aichxunok*, b *I. aichxinok* (or *aya-*) perhaps **Iglagiin ayachtinaᖅ** "Let his dart fall"
18. a-b *kiglogotxax* : **Qiglugutxax** "Has gotten many knots"

Non-tributary (old)

19. a-b *Ichiknayax* perhaps for **Hiichiknaadaŋ** "Pimple"
 20. a-b *amlyak* apparently **Amlax** "Amlia Island"

Minor

21. a-b *lakkucha* : **Hlakuchaa** "His little son"
 22. a-b *ik'yagitxinula* : **Iqyagitxinulax** "Not his own paddlers"
 23. a-b *kuchukanin* perhaps **Kuchukangin** "Its (or His) beak" (Eastern Aleut word and form)
 24. a *chugokxan*, b *chugochxan*
 25. a-b *ankacha* possibly **Anqaacha** "His way of standing (or of setting out)"
 26. a *Igina chalagnax*, b *I. chilaxnax*, baptized Fedor Pan'kov
 27. a *allegitakax*, b *ullegitakax* perhaps **Ulgitaqaŋ** "Taken inside" or **Uliigixtaqaŋ** "Old boots (mukluks)"
 28. a-b *datto* : **Datuu** "[person] Having big eyes"
 29. a *Egnuknikas*, b *Egniknukax*
 30. a-b *tayagusinak* : **Tayagusinaŋ** "Got (killed) men"
 31. a-b *lyatok* : **Latux** "Grandfather"
 32. a-b *tuyux* : **Tuuhyuŋ** "Silent"
 33. a-b *shugangix* : **Sugangix** "Young man"
 34. a-b *unaxisisik* : **Hunaŋsisisix** "Means for making wounds"
 35. a-b *akkiisanok* : **Akiisanaŋ** "Revenged (or Paid)"

13.2. Village a *akkunax*, b *Ikkunax* : **Ukungax**

Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 44-44^v; b p. 25; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-c *ayagan Ixtadusanax*, d-*sinak* : **Ayagan** (or **Ayagaan**) **hixtaduusanax** "Quick to call on women (or his wife)"
 2. a *kunakux*, b *kanakux* perhaps **Kunakux** "Is skinny (like fish)"
 3. a-b *katta axizhax* perhaps **Qataa aqizaŋ** "His sheath comes loose"
 4. a *chakiik yagix*, b *chakixk y.* : **Chakix yaagix** "His hands move"
 5. a *angallyagononak*, b *angallyagonax* : **An'gaa ilaagunaŋ** "His line helped"
 6. a *Salya*, b *Silya* apparently **Sila** "His proximity (toward him)"
 7. a-b *ugalgagix*, baptized Yakov Shokotov
 8. a *chak agalyagix*, b *ch. agilyagix*, baptized Efim Kazaginov
 9. a-b *tayaguchik* apparently **Tayaguchix** "Your (pl.) man (or men)", baptized Maksim Kuymov
 10. a-b *chankusix* : **Chankusix** "Hammer"
 11. a-b *tayagusituk* : **Tayagusitux** "Wants to get (kill) men"
 12. a-b *achikadux*, baptized Andrey Zaozerskoy
 13. a-b *ixchix* : **Ixchix** "Worm"

Non-tributary (old)

14. a-b *udakikchagix*
 15. a-b *unnalyak*

Minor

16. a-b *angix* : **An'giḡ** "Intestines" or **Angiḡ** "Breath" or "Voice"
17. a-b *koglyugdax*
18. a-b *kuxmanax* : **Quhmanaḡ** "Was white"
19. a-b *akmeda*
20. a-b *chattatgax* : **Chatatxaḡ** "Made (caused) to slide"

14. Island *atxa* : **Atxax**, Atka Island14.1. Village *atxamicha* : **Atxam-acha**Census 1791.10.04, a p. 48^v; b p. 24; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-d chief Ser'gey Pan'kov
2. a-b *balekzha yuknax*, *calekze yuxnak*, *dalyakzhe v.* perhaps **Alaxsxayugnaḡ** "Went to the mainland"
3. a-b *angat* : **An'gat** "His own lines"
4. a-b *attredul* conceivably **Atxidulaḡ** "Being pursued/chased with"
5. a-b *aklanak* : **Aqlanaḡ** "Was angry"
6. a *Iganinishukax*, b *Igani nishukax* perhaps **Iganangis suqaḡ** "His cliffs were taken"
7. a-b *agedok* possibly **Agiidaḡ** "Guest (from another village)"
8. a-b *aigalikax* perhaps **Ayagaliqaḡ** "Was deprived of his wife"
9. a-b *xallyun* perhaps *Qaluun* "Place with hot springs" (cf. Tanaga 955 **Qaluucha** bight with hot springs in the neighborhood), baptized Kirila Bochkarev
10. a-b *keigonassunax* : **Kiigun asunaḡ** "Crossed over Cape Kigun"
11. a-b *angatuxlinak*, baptized Maksim Per'il'yev
12. a-b *ayagadun* perhaps **Ayagadun** "Means for getting women" (-**un** = later -**usiḡ**)
13. a-b *Inguskudax*
14. a-b *amatusilyak*
15. a-b *yutgux*
16. a-b *sullugin* : **Sulugiin** "His own thunder"
17. a-b *kashsham* : **Kasam** "Eider duck" (A 1840 **kasam**, later **kasamiḡ**)
18. a-b *kachchayul* perhaps **Qachaayul** "Being ready to be angry" (Eastern stem)
19. a-b *kaach'xax*
20. a-b *Ikkuchak*
21. a-b *chinunaya*
22. a-b *kamgix* : **Kamgiḡ** "Head"
23. a-b *angusax* possibly **Angusaḡ** "Calling out"
24. a *chagolukchidax*, b -*dak* : **Chagulug-** "Badly damaged -"
25. a-b *talikax* : **Taliqaḡ** "Consoled"
26. a-b *annagiskoyax*
27. a-b *sayukax* : **Sayuqaḡ** "Was pulled"

28. a-b *algamigana* : **Algam iganaa** "Terrible mammal"
29. a-b *Iganan ukunax* possibly **Iganaan ukunax** "Found his cliff"
30. a-b *kitgonok* : **Qittunax** "Scraped" (word known from Eastern Aleut only)

Non-tributary minor

31. a *amgikanig okokx*, b *amgikanix okokax* perhaps for **Amgiqangis ukuqax** "Those he watched were found"
32. a-b *tanitok* : **Tanituṯ** "Bald" (word known from Eastern Aleut 1805)
33. a *al"ga gidaxtag*, b *-tax* perhaps **Algaa gidaxtaṯ** "His mammal is enviable"
34. a-b *Igana xal'lyunak* perhaps **Iganaṯ kalunaṯ** "Shot a/the flying one"
35. a-b *Igana chutgiga* perhaps for **Igana(m) chutxidigaa** "Pointed cliff"
36. a-b *Ik"yagok* : **Iqyaaguṯ** "Looking for baidarkas"
37. a-b *atxayak*

15. Island *chigula* : **Chigulaṯ**, Chugul Island15.1. Village *chigula uda* : **Chigulam-udaa**Census 1791.10.07, a p. 44^v; b pp. 25-25^v; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *Ik"ya kayugix* : **Iqyaa kayugiṯ** "His baidarka is strong"
2. a-b *Isxatunugix* : **Isxaa tunugiṯ** "His place (bed) has voice"
3. a-b *ixchak* probably **Iṯchiṯ** "Worm"
4. a-b *agadykax*
5. a-b *umnalगतuk* possibly **Umnalgaatuṯ** "Tends to be bound"
6. a-b *ammudax* possibly **Amudaṯ** "Usual lightening"
7. a-b *Ikshak* : **Ixsax** "Bail (handle)", baptized Nikolay Lukanin
8. a-b *san ayegichxinok* : **Saan ayagichṯinaṯ** "Let his face be ashamed (blushed ?)"
9. a-b *shumxuzhak*
10. a-b *al"gas* : **Algax** "Mammals"
11. a-b *kigigasik* possibly **Qigagasiṯ** "Cutter (means for cutting)"
12. a-b *maknadax* perhaps **Maknaadaṯ** "Little Result", baptized Semen Kuliginkov
13. a-b *chagligis* : **Chagligis** (Atka 652 name of point with gorges and rock slides)
14. a *kichxa Igaassanok*, b *k. Igaasanok* possibly **Qichṯa igaasanaṯ** "Flew off with his (another's) knife (sharp instrument)"

Non-tributary (incapable because of age and sickness)

15. a-b *allaiyagax* perhaps **Ahlayagaṯ** "Used for board"
16. a-b *sikshax* : **Sixsax** "Breaking in two" or **Sixsax** "Clubbing" (known from Attuan)

Minor

17. a *lyanamxum*, b *lyanasokum* apparently **Hlanamqum** "Darned boy's"
18. a-b *tulgax*
19. a-b *tuku alitxunax* : **Tukuu alitxunaʔ** "His chief waged war (or made an attack)"
20. a-b *tanax yagilgitanok* : **Tanaan *yaagilgitanaʔ** "Made his place (or island) sway"
21. a-b *alga kayumikax* : **Algaa qayumikaʔ** "His mammal was hooked repeatedly"
22. a-b *anga algagix* : **An'gaa algagiʔ** "His line has a mammal on it"
23. a *kilgokax*, b -*kag* perhaps ***Qilguqaʔ = qigluqaʔ** "Knotted"
24. a *Igana Ixxinok*, b -*nox* perhaps **Iganaa** (or **Iganaʔ**) **ixihnaʔ** (Eastern) "Jumped the cliff"

16. Island *adax* : **Adaax**, Adak Island16.1. Village *Igallax* : **Igalaʔ**Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 44^v-45; b p. 25^v; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *annuligassakax* conceivably **Anguligaasaqaʔ** "Was taken as material for lamp"
2. a-b *asxinukdax* : **Asxinukdaʔ** "Little girl"
3. a *kugaix*, b *kugayax* : **Qugagiʔ** "Shaman"
4. a-b *oyuyus*, baptized Ivan Podkamennov
5. a-b *kadadax* : **Kadaadaʔ** "Little point (spearhead)" or **Qaadaadaʔ** "Young trout"
6. a-b *kimiyax* perhaps **Kimiyax** "Trying to take down"
7. a-b *samlyax* : **Saahmlax** "Egg"
8. a-b *semmidun* possibly **Sahmidun** "Flinging instrument"
9. a-b *kayugasanok* : **Kayuugasanaʔ** "Had a hard time with (somebody or something)"
10. a-b *Iganaasanok* : **Iganaasanaʔ** "Intimidated (somebody)" or "Was terrible with (somebody)"
11. a-b *chalasxatox* : **Chalasxaatuʔ** "Wants to be met (when landing)"
12. a-bukkinan *k'yagossanox* : **Ukinaa kyagusanaʔ** "Ordered with his knife"

Non-tributary (incapable because of age)

13. a *alyu okonunax*, b a. *akonunax* possibly **Aaluu hakuununaʔ** "His swell went toward the shore (when he prepared to land in his baidarka)"
14. a-b *ugix* apparently **Ugiʔ** "Husband"

Minor

15. a-b *chiidak* : **Chiidaʔ** "Pup"
16. a-b *alga atagasanox* : **Alga[ʔ] hatagasanaʔ** "Slipped with the mammal"
17. a-b *maimilyak*, cf. **maymina-lix** '(be) spoil(ed), play pranks'

16.2. Village a-baggis, c-dyaggis possibly Yatagis, 1952 Yatagim tanadgucha
Census 1791.10.06, a p. 45; b pp. 25^v-26; c p. 33^v; d p. 118

1. a-d chief *angalimanok* perhaps **Angalimanaʔ** "Passed the day too"
2. a-b *chakishugasanok* perhaps **Chakin** ***suugasanat** "Worked with his hands"
3. a-b *angat tixmagasanok* : **An'gat tixmigasanat** "Jerked with his lines"
4. a-b *gamgakix* : **Hamgakix** "His sleeves"
5. a-b *kinnikudax* possibly **Kingikudaʔ** "Wretched younger (brother)", baptized Timofey Ordin
6. a-b *chiddon* : **Chiduun** "Means for sliding down"
7. a *lachamok*, b *lagamok* : **Hlaagamax** "Real (or Favorite) boy"
8. a-b *tanan ayagalinok* : **Tanaan ayagalinat** "Removed women from his place (or island)"
9. a-b *chakki Igayechgix* : **Chakin higayachʔix** "Letting his hands freeze"
10. a-b *chuyuggus* perhaps **Chuuyugus** "Have many jackets"

Non-tributary (old)

11. a-b *uchadax* perhaps **Uchaadaʔ** "Goes leisurely down"
12. a-b *agax* possibly **Angaʔ** "Adversary"

17. Island Kanaga : **Kanaga**, Kanaga Island

17.1. Village *ushka* : **Husxa**

Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 45-45^v; b p. 26; c p. 33; d p. 118

1. a-b chief *kakkichuk*, baptized Zakhad Menshchikov
2. a-b now assistant to the chief [being one] of the Aleuts *gauggagnax* : **Hawagnat** "Towed"
3. a-b **Ichgox**, c-d chief appointed by Sergey Pan'kov I. apparently **Ichʔux** "Wiping posterior"
4. a-b *algaasokax* : **Algaa suqat** "His mammal was taken"
5. a-b *ulatuxtanox* : **Ulatuʔtanat** "Had a large house"
6. a-b *tugaasanox* : **Tugaasanat** "Struck with (something)"
7. a-b *tayagolikinax* : **Tayagu-** "Man -"
8. a *ichxix*, b *ixchix* : **Iʔchiʔ** "Worm"
9. a-b *saxix* possibly **Sagix** "Edge (blade)"
10. a-b *xallyutox* possibly **Qalutuʔ** "Has large hot springs"
11. a-b *kammatax* possibly ***Kahmataʔ** "Is fast"
12. a-b *amnax* : **Amnat** "Stream (current)"
13. a-b *katygagix*
14. a-b *llok ganykatnax* perhaps **Ilux hanikatnat** "Made the circle (of baidarkas) stop paddling"
15. a *Ek*"ya *axazixan*, b *E. axazigan* (or *-k*) perhaps for **lqyaa haqazigat** "His baidarka comes properly"
16. a-b *umna okokax* : **Umnaa ukuqat** "His rope was found"
17. a-b *ayegaginox* : **Ayagaginaʔ** "Had women (or a wife)"

18. a-b *ullas* : **Ulas** "Houses"
19. a-b *ummoyugdax* perhaps **Umyugdax** (-**kdaŋ**) "Little sponge"
20. a-b *lyuluk* apparently **Luuluŋ** "Way of trust (one to be trusted)"
21. a-b *layugak* possibly **Layugaŋ** "Beating (killing) for a while"

Non-tributary (incapable because of age and sickness)

22. a *kugasinox*, b -*k* perhaps ***Qugaastinaŋ** "Provided (somebody) with (magic) mastery"
23. a-b *kayuginok* : **Kayuginaŋ** "Was strong"
24. a-b *talixtas* : **Talixtas** "Dancers"
25. a-b *kaanydax* perhaps **Kahngidaŋ** "Bends over"
26. a-b *angosik* : **Angusix** "Nose"

Minor

27. a-b *mogashulugnikax* perhaps - **sulugniqaŋ** "- was made to make noise"
28. a *Igadanasis*, b *Iganadasik* possibly **Iganaadaasis** "Lust"
29. a-b *igis aligasinox* perhaps **Ingis** ***aligasinaŋ** "Got materials for the dipnets"
30. a-b *kimninox* : **Kimninaŋ** "Made (somebody) descend"
31. a-b *unasayunax* perhaps **Hunaa[n]** **sayunaŋ** "Pulled his wound"
32. a-b *chanachxix* : **Changachxiŋ** "Making (baidarka) go fast"
33. a-b *chaachagolax*
34. a *igak shulugninax*, b *agak sh.* possibly **Igaŋ sulugninaŋ** "Made noise with the blade"
35. a-b *sagin* possibly **Sagiin** "His own blade"
36. a-b *ugalyun kanagolax* : **Ugaluun qanagulax** "Did not eat (swallow) his spear"
37. a-b *kanax Itxalinax* : **Kanaaŋ itxalinaŋ** "Deprived the Koniag of his collar"

17.2. Village *agniyax* : **Angyaŋ**

Census 1791.10.06, a p. 45^v; b p. 26^v (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *alle ayugnanax* perhaps **Aliŋ ayugninaŋ** "Put the old man in motion"
2. a-b *gaddugix* : **Haduugiŋ** "Neighbor"
3. a-b *Ikkotax* perhaps **Iqutaŋ** "Crooked"
4. a-b *gunnan agonax* perhaps for **Hunaan agutnaŋ** "Hid his wound"
5. a-b *Igatxogolak* : **Igatxagulax** "Was not frightened"
6. a-b *gul'lyatok* : **Gulatux** "Has large nostrils"
7. a *muiyun*, b *muiyuk*

Minor

8. a-b *agal'gin aguasinax* : **Agalgiin awaasanaŋ** "Worked with his mouth"
9. a-b *alikauginax*

17.3. Village kanagan Naga : Kanagan naga (1952 Kanagan kangaa)
Census 1791.10.06, a pp. 45^v-46; b 26^v (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *tukkusxigax* **Tuku-** "Chief"
2. a-b *kanidax* perhaps **Kahngidaŋ** "Bends over"
3. a-b *tugukugdax*
4. a-b *kittazhak* : **Kitazaŋ** "Usually kicks" or "Kicker"
5. a-b *ayak* perhaps **Ayaŋ** "Friend" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
6. a-b *nagox* : **Ngaguŋ** "Son-in-law and/or brother-in-law"
7. a-b *kil*"gaax
8. a-b *chayaguk* : **Chayaŋuŋ** "Has many fish pots" or **Chaayaŋuŋ** "Has many drums"
9. a-b *chuchik* : **Chuchiiŋ** "Least auklet"
10. a-b *kachxas*
11. a-b *katxamak* apparently **Qatxamax** "Big penis"
12. a-b *tununinak* : **Tununinaŋ** "Caused (somebody) to talk"
13. a-b *chattanax* : **Chatanaŋ** "Slid"
14. a-b *uyamux*
15. a-b *tutalga Iganok* : **Tutalgaa iganaŋ** "Is terrible to listen to"

Minor

16. a-b *kalyagan* : **Kalagaan** "His own sculpin" or "His own harpoon" (known from Attuan)
17. a-b *Ik*"yam *Igana* : **Iqyam iganaa** "Terrible baidarka"
18. a-b *sitrukax*

18. Island tanaxa : Tanaxax, Tanaga Island

18.1. Village shodok : Suduŋ

Census 1791.10.06, a p. 46; b 26^v-27; c p. 62 (1792-01.20); d p. 127

1. a-b chief *tayagoyu*; c-d Aleut (not chief) *tayagoyux chakuchuxin* : **Tayaŋuyuuŋ** - "Poor man -"
2. a-b *algalax* : **Algalaŋ** "Has lots of mammals"
3. a-b *tukkuchika* : **Tuku(m) Chikaa** "Chief's maggot" (cf. J 48:35)
4. a-b *taukichax* : **Tagukichaŋ** "Little bundle" or perhaps for **Tayaŋukichaŋ** "Little man"
5. a-b *agilyak* possibly **Agiilaŋ** "Being left"
6. a-b *kazyayek* perhaps **Qasayaŋ** "Trying to make surface"
7. a-b *shaman'ik* apparently **Saamaniŋ** "Fine grass (for putting inside boots)" (Russian loanword)

Minor

8. a-b *Ixlax* perhaps **Igluŋ** "Obsidian" (word known only from Umnak)
- The other ones not mentioned

18.2. Village Igadak : Igadax, 1952 Igadagix (dual)

Census 1791.10.06, a p. 46; b p. 27 (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *chakkuchak* : **Chakuchaŋ** "Little hand"
2. a-b *Ichadok* perhaps **Ichadaŋ** "Anus" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
- 3., 4. a-b *katxayux* apparently **Qatxayuux** "Poor penis"
5. a-b *ukchogix* : **Uxchuŋiŋ** "Has puffins"
6. a-b *kadamigox* possibly **Qaadamiigux** "Fishing for trout"
7. a-b *kayugisayukax* : **Kayugii sayuqaŋ** "His strong one was pulled"

18.3. Village ushagosik : 1952 UusxusCensus 1791.10.06, a pp. 46-46^v; b p. 27; c p. 33^v; d p. 118

1. a-b chief *kamadux*, c-d -*k* perhaps ***Kahmadux** "Doing fast"
2. a-b *algaashokax* : **Algaa suqaŋ** "His mammal was taken"
3. a-b *tayagoktanax* (or -*kax*) : **Tayaŋuŋtanax** "Used (women ?) as men" (cf. J43:1)
4. a-b *shamlyak* : **Saahmlax** "Egg"
5. a-b *chakima*
6. a *tammanax*, b *tammamak* perhaps **Tamamaŋ** "Doing so" (word known from Attuan)
7. a-b *kollyulyax* possibly **Qululax** "War cry" (word known from Eastern Aleut)
8. a *umgiyak*, b *Imgiyak*
9. a-b *kamalyuk* : **Kamalux** "Young of rosy finch"

Minor

10. a-b *mayadak* possibly **Mayadaŋ** "Is usually daring"

18.4. Village akol'ga : AkulgaCensus 1791.10.06, a p. 46^v; b p. 27 (only 1.-3., copy of the rest missing) (no c-d)

1. a-b chief *ukkuzhax* : **Ukuzax** "Usually finds"
2. a-b *xal'lyuk* : **Qaalux** "Fermented urine" or "Eating place"
3. a-b *ayegachudok* : **Ayaga-** "Woman-"
4. a *kuligax* : **Quli(i)gaŋ** "Aunt (mother's brother's wife)"
5. a *allitak* perhaps **Alitaŋ** "Substitute" (Eastern Aleut *alita-lix* 'to do for, instead of')
6. a *aledzhak*

19. Island Illak : Iilax, Ilak Island**19.1. Village shagudak**Census 1792.03.31, a p. 46^v; (b copy missing); c p. 86; d p. 136

1. a, c-d chief *kayak* : **Qayaŋ** "High, tall" or "Hill"
2. a *kalignis* possibly **Qalignas** "Left overs"

3. a *kichchadax* possibly **Kichaadaʔ** "Draining a little"
4. a *kanux* : **Kanuuxʔ** "Heart"
5. a *kalidax* perhaps **Qalidaʔ** "Usually deprives (somebody) of food" or **Qaalidaʔ** "Usually scrapes" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
6. a *algamigana* : **Algam iganaa** "Terrible mammal"
7. a *chogchok* perhaps **Chuxchux** "Cod" (word known only from Eastern Aleut)
8. a *agmagnakax*

Non-tributary (old)

9. a *tanagdagan*

Minor

10. a *kagناولikak* : **Qagnaʔ uliqʔ** "His bone was bent"
11. a *alʔgakak* perhaps **Algaakaʔ** "Can catch mammals"
12. a *kadaminok* perhaps ***Kadaminaʔ** "Was in front" (cf. *anga-mi* 'lie on the side')
13. a *Ikuchchak*
14. a *alauxakak* possibly **Alaguu qakaʔ** "The (or His) sea is dry"

Indices and Appendices

The indices are alphabetical listings of the names found in the Corpus by modern Aleut spelling where possible, in bold type, otherwise in italic type as found in the Corpus. (Names listed in Appendices 2 and 3 are not included in the indices.) Numbers following the names indicate the section of the Corpus in which the name is found, first by island number, second by village number, and third by the number of the personal name, with the numbers separated by decimal points. For the other sources, T indicates that the name is from Tax receipts, and B indicates that it is from a Baptismal record (see Introduction pp. 32-33).

Each Aleut name can also be found in Section 5. of the Introduction (pp. 62-87), which classifies the names according to meaning in ancient Aleut life. Section 5. ends with a survey of women's names (excluding those women's names found in folklore, for which see Appendix 3). – M.K.

Index of Aleut Names	163
Index of Russian Names	188
Appendix 1	
Corrections of Names in the <i>Aleut Dictionary</i>	190
Appendix 2	
Aleut Personal Names in Earlier Sources	191
Appendix 3	
Aleut Personal Names in Folklore	199

Index of Aleut Names

The alphabetic order is that of the *Aleut Dictionary*. Phrasal names (names consisting of more than one word) are listed in the alphabetic order and, in addition, the non-initial words are also listed in the alphabetic order preceded by a plus (+) and followed after a colon (:) by the initial word. Interpreted Aleut words are bold face. The rest are given in italics, uncertain readings in roman; illegible letters are indicated by dots.

A, HA, AA, HAA

- + a- : **Algaŋ anaŋ** 10.12.9. **Kadan aqaŋ** 10.9.1. **Sila aqaŋ** 5.2.28.
- Achaachaan iganaginaŋ** 7.2. B 1.
- Aachagulux** 3.3.17.
- achchanak* 7.7.3.
- ***Achayaŋ** 3.1.23.
- achxadan* 1.1. T 1.
- Achxugutxaŋ** 3.3.11.
- + **achxuzigaasanaŋ** : **Saadakin** + 10.3. B 2.
- achikadux* 13.2.13.
- achikizigaŋ* 11.1. T 3.
- + **hachimanaŋ** : **Iqyaŋ** + 9.1.8.
- + **hachihnaŋ** : **Kanaaŋ** + 8.1.4.
- + **adax-ukusinaŋ** : **Iqyaan** + 10.14. B 13
- adagysakan* 10.15.25.
- + **adaluusanaŋ** : **Isŋati(i)n** + 11.3.5.
- adamax ogynok* 10.6. T 2.
- Adang** 3.1.14.
- + **adgaŋk** : **Ichak(a)** + 10.8. T 7.
- + **adgugik** : **xekak(a)** + 10.8. T 7.
- + **hadgunaŋ** : **Tanaŋ(ax)** + 10.8.12.
- ***Haguqagiisiŋ** 10.1.10.
- + **hadguusanaŋ** : **Igan** + 10.8.6.
- Haduugiŋ** 17.2.2.
- + **adugiisanaŋ** : **Iganaŋ** + 3.1.8.
- + **ag-naŋ** : **Sitaŋ** + 5.2.27.
- + **hag-naŋ** : **Aaliicha** + 10.14. B 14.
- Agacha tukuuladaŋ** 7.2.21.
- agachayax* 3.1.20.

- Agachŋinaŋ** 10.4. B 4.
- agadykax* 15.1.4.
- + **agagax** : **alegaam** + 7.2. T 4.
- agakayakak* 10.14. T 2.
- + **agalyagix** : **chak** + 13.2.8.
- agal"gaŋ Sloganaŋ** 10.14. B 3.
- Agalŋin algaŋ** 9.1.7.
- Agalŋin awaasanaŋ** 17.2.8.
- Agalgidaŋgulux** 10.8. B 7.
- agali ugoktax ulyuk* 5.2.15.
- Agalingin suqaŋ** 3.2.2.
- Agaluugiŋ** 10.14. B 27.
- + **agaluftaŋ** : **Cha-kin** + 10.2.4.
- agasigadyx* 10.10.7.
- + **agataksŋinaŋ** : **Alga(a)n** + 6.1.18.
- agatluginax* 10.7.6.
- + **aggatok** / **aggitok** : **Ikhanok** + 10.1.6.
- Agayaŋ** 3.2. T 1.
- + **axchaginok** : **Kanuux** + 10.9.41.
- Axchigaasaŋ** 10.15.14.
- agd. . . manayak* 11.4. T 8.
- Agiiidaŋ** 14.1.7.
- agidchadax / agikadax* 8.2.3.
- Agidgiŋ** 10.14. B 29.
- + **agidusiŋ** : **Igamaan** + 2.1.47.
- + **agig-** : **Iqyaa agikaŋ** 11.3.1.
- ax"gygin ukuxtaqaŋ* 6.1.4.
- agylgakin* 11.7.1 6.
- + **agiisaŋtanaŋ** : **Qisikin** + 3.1.30.
- + **agiitaŋ** : **Ugalux** + 10.13.6.
- + **aggitok** / **aggatok** : **Ikhanok** 10.1.6.
- + **aglinaŋ** : **Akayuu (Akayux)** + 10.14. B 41. **Atayaŋ** + 10.14. B 40.
- + **agliqaŋ** : **Qachŋa** + 10.14.16., B 16., 23.
- Agliitaasiŋ** 1.1.11
- agmagnakax* 19.1.8.
- Agnaŋ** 10.14. B 9.
- Axsidigaa** 7.2.37.
- + **axsiducha** : **Iqyam-ngaŋ** + 7.2.19.
- + **axtaacha** : **Tayagun** + 3.2.27.
- + **aktxamichi** : **Ayagamaan** + 10.14. B 46.
- + **axtusanax** : **Ayagaŋ** + 2.1.9.
- + **hagugacha** : **Tuku(m)** + 10.3.11.

- Agugiŋ** 11.4. T 2.
Agugnaŋ 10.3.21.; 11.2.3.
aguka dugloyek 10.4.15.
 + **aguninaŋ** : **Niiguŋ** + 10.1.8.
Aguniqagulux / **Haguniqagulux**
 10.1. B 2.
agunisaxatak 11.4. T 3.
 + **agusaŋ** : **Tukuun** + 10.14. B 24.
 + **agusaqaŋ** : **Tayagun** + 5.2.8.
aguzhidgakan 11.4. T 4.
Aŋaŋ 1.1. T 2
 + **agadaŋ** : **Malga** + 1.1. T 5.
Agadaŋ haġiyanaŋ 7.2.32.
 + **agadusiŋ** / **hagidusiŋ** : **Tayagum-**
ngaan, +8.5.7.
 + **aagaŋtaŋ** : **Algaan** + 10.14. B 3.
Agaazaŋ 2.1. T 3.
 + **aŋaasanaŋ** : **Tukuŋ** + 11.2.16.
Agataŋ 10.4. B 7.
 + **agdalġinaŋ** : **Ayagaŋ** / **Ayagaa(n)**
 10.14. B 39
 + **hagidusiŋ** : **Alitxumaan** + 10.20.
Tayagum-ngaan + 8.5.7.
Agigilguŋ 7.2. T 8.
 + **agiglinaŋ** : **Tukuŋ** + 10.14. B 20.
Agillaŋ 18.1.5.
 + **hagihnaŋ** : **Iqyaġiŋ** + 11.3.2
Aġiisaqagulux / **Akiisaqagulux** 1.1.
 T 2.
 + **haġiyanaŋ** : **Agadaŋ** + 7.2.32.
Aġnakaŋ 7.6.6.
Aġnakakuchaŋ 10.15.24.
 + **hagŋinaŋ** : **Tukuun** + 9.1.15.
 + **aŋtaŋ** : **Ayagaan** + 10.14. B. 34.
 + **haguŋ** : **Chaang** + 8.2. T 1.
Aaġuliix 10.14.20.
 + **haġuninaŋ** / **aguninaŋ** : **Niiguŋ** +
 10.1.8.
Haguniqagulux / **Aguniqagulux**
 10.1. B 2.
 + **agutnaŋ** : **Hunaan** + 17.2.4.
Agutaŋ 11.5.11.
 + **agutxagŋinulux** : **Ayagamaan** +
 10.14. B 37.
Hakaŋ sunaŋ 10.11.12.
akkagnagan 10.11.24., T 5.
 + **akkaliisanaŋ** : **Chaan** + 3.1.3.
 + **akaluġa** : **Tukum** + 7.5.4.
akamisi 11.4.3.
Akan alġaa 10.9.2.
Akayu-ŋ 7.2.14.; 10.11.15. **Akayuu** /
Akayuŋ aġlinaŋ 10.14. B 41. **Aka-**
yum alġaa 3.2.18. **Akayu(u)n**
imahnaŋ 10.9.24. **Akayuu qasiisa-**
qaŋ 7.7.2., T 1.
 + **akayux** : **Aalax** + 3.1.28.
Akayuusaqaŋ 11.7.18.
Akidanan 11.1.3.
Akinagulux 10.12.22.
Akiisanaŋ 13.1.35.
Akiisaqagulux / **Aġiisaqagulux** 1.1.
 T 2.
Akiitaasiŋ 10.11.22.
Aklig(a)yuux 3.2.28.
akmeda 13.2.19.
akġ'taagadax 8.1.12.
akuchanugulux 7.2.31.
Akuudan 11.4.8.
Hakuuġii 1.1. T 7.
akulisax 10.12.18., T 5.
 + **hakuununaŋ** : **Aaluu** + 16.1.13.
Akyagim humaluġa 8.1.15.
Ala-ŋ 7.2.43. **Alakix kimaqaŋ** 10.3.10.
Aalax akayux 3.1.28. **Aalax laġlinaŋ**
 10.5.4.
 + *alyadzhil'kamga* : **tukun** + 10.5. B 5
 + *alyaglinax* : **Ungluŋ** + 8.1.10.
Alaxsxa ngaan ayukaqaŋ 3.2.11.
Alaxsxiŋ / **Alaxsxa tiŋyunaŋ**
 6.1.14.
Alaxsxayugnaŋ 14.1.2.
Alaxsxiin alġaa 3.2.6. **Alaxsxiin**
aliġa 5.2.26. **Alaxsxiinulux** 3.1.32.
Alaxsxinaŋ 10.8.31.
 + **alaxsxinaŋ** : **Alitxuŋ** + 3.3.7.
Alaġu-unulux alġugasanaŋ 7.2.12.
Alaġuu qakaŋ 19.1.14. **Alaġuu-**
ngaan taangasiqaŋ 2.1.3.
 + **alaġuu** : **Qugan** + 3.2.8.
Alaġuġiicha 7.4.13.

alakuisanok 3.1. T 16.
Halaalugingin 10.14. B 26.
Alan tadaqaŋ 10.11.7.
 + *alanaŋ* : *Alitxuŋ* 10.14. B 25.
Alaasaŋ / *Alaasiŋ* 3.1. T 5.
 + *alaasaŋ* : *Qignaŋ* / *Qagnaŋ* + 3.1. T 5.
 + *alaasanaŋ* : *Tukum maayungin* + 7.3.25.
 + *halaasanaŋ* : *Iganaŋ* + 10.5. B 3.; 10.13.9. *Sagikin* + 3.1.35.
 + *alasxa* : *iganox* + 7.4. T 1.
Alaasŋiqaaulux 1.1.10.
Alaasiŋ / *Alaasaŋ* 3.1. T 5.
Halaasiŋ 3.1.2.
Ahlayagaŋ 15.1.15.
Alga-ŋ 8.4. T 3.; 10.12.28. *Alga* 10.14. B 1. *Algagan* 11.4. T 1. *Algas* 15.1.10.
Algaŋ a-naŋ 10.12.9. *Alga(a)n agataksŋinaŋ* 6.1.18. *Algaan aagaŋtaŋ* 10.14. B 3. *Alga(m)-ngaan algaasiŋ* 10.4. B 14. *Algan aliŋtaŋ* 7.3.19. *Alga* *ngaan aalii-saqaŋ* 7.3.10. *Algaŋ aamagninaŋ* 10.4.3. *Algaŋ amalginaŋ* 10.14. B 5. *Alga* *aamgagiŋ* 7.2.18. *Alga(a)nu-lux amqiisanaŋ* 10.2.21. *Algan anaxtanaŋ* 10.11.1, T 4. *Algaŋ anasŋinaŋ* 10.2.25. *Algaŋ anataŋ* 9.1. T 3. *Alga(n) anunaŋ* 5.2. T 3.; 7.7.6. *Algagan angtaa-ngaan aqaŋ* 7.3.14. *Alga* *ngaan haqasix* 5.1. 13. *Alga(a)n asix* 1.3.2. *Algaŋ hatagasanaŋ* 16.1.16. *Algaŋ ataqanaŋ* 10.10.5. *Algaan atxanaŋ* 1.1. 18. *Algam ayagatag(a)naa* 10.14. B 44. *Algaŋ ayunaŋ* 10.4. T 1.; 10.14. B 19. *Algaanulux chaguhnaŋ* 10.1.17. *Algan ngaan chxalosin* 5.1.4. *Algaŋ chayanaŋ* 8.3.4. *Alga* *chimikatxaŋ* 10.1. B 1. *Alga(m) chisuucha* 3.3.3. *Algangin chut-xaŋ* 10.2.20. *Algam daxtucha* 8.1.14. *Alga* *gidaxtaŋ* 14.1.33. *Algatxin gogoloxtaŋ* 8.5.1. *Algaŋ Egasatax* 6.1. T 3. *Algaŋ igunaŋ* /

igunaŋ 3.3.2. *Algam-ngaan igadu-siŋ* 10.3.27. *Algam iganaa* 14.1.28.; 19.1.6. *Algam iganaacha* 3.3.12. *Algaŋ istasŋinaŋ* 10.3.22. *Alga* *kagulok* 3.2.19. *Algam-ngaan kaladusiŋ* 5.2.20. *Alga(m) kayu-ngin* 10.14. B 18. *Algaŋ kayulinaŋ* 9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.11. *Alga(a)n kylechŋinaŋ* 2.1.32. *Algam kitakix* 10.14. B 1., 32. *Algamaan kugazhik* 10.14. B 42. *Algaan kyaŋnaŋ* 6.7.2. *Algaan ladasinaŋ* 10.5. B 8.; 10.14. B 15. *Algamaan malidusiŋ* 10.4. B 2. *Algaŋ malihnaŋ* 10.4.1., B 1.; 10.5. B 8. *Algan *maliqan* / *malitxan* 10.4. B 1. *Algamaan malitaasiŋ* 8.2.1., T 2. *Algaŋ qalgusanaŋ* 10.3.5., T 5. *Algaŋ qaalinaŋ* 10.2.23. *Algaŋ qayu-qaŋ* 10.14.2. *Algatxin qayuxŋanaŋ* 6.1.6. *Alga* *qayumikaŋ* 15.1.21. *Algatxin qiigaasŋinaŋ* 10.4. B 8. *Algam quhmaŋ liidaa* 2.1.29. *Alga(m) *qutagacha* 7.3. T 3. *Algaŋ samiisaŋ* 7.4.3. *Algamaan sayuxŋtaasiŋ* 10.5.3, B 9. *Alga(a)n signinaŋ* 2.1.15. *Algan sngalugnaŋ* 2.1.12. *Alga* *su-qaŋ* 7.2. B 2.; 17.1.4.; 18.3.2. *Algangin shugothax* 8.2.2. *Algan taganaŋ* 10.11.27. *Algamaan takadusiŋ* 9.1.12. *Algaŋ takahnaŋ* 9.1.1., T 10. *Algaŋ tiŋyunaŋ* 6.1.1., T 1. *Algamaan tugaasiŋ* 2.1.14. *Algam tunuu* 7.5.3. *Algaan tununinaŋ* 2.1.49. *Algan udixtaŋ* 3.1. T 1. *Algaŋ* / *Algan ugahnan* 10.12.16. *Algamaan ugayaasiŋ* 10.14. B 21. *Algam hunaginginulux* 8.3.5. *Algamaan unagiisiŋ* 7.2. T 5. *Algamaan unalgasiŋ* 10.14. B 4. *Algaŋ unalginaŋ* 7.2. T 5. *Algam-ngaan hunalgiisiŋ* 8.5.3. *Algaŋ husiŋtaŋ* 3.2.15. *Algaŋ yaxtanaŋ* 2.1. T 3.

- + **alga** : **Agalgin** + 9.1.7. **Akan** + 10.9.2. **Akayum** + 3.2.18. **Alaxsxiin** + 3.2.6. **Alitxum silan** + 7.7.5. **Ayagan** + 11.6.1. **Ayagas** + 12.1.1. *chimitkum* + 7.6.2., T 1. **Kanaagin** + 3.1.T 11-12. *hangin* + 3.1.12. **Qugam** + 10.11.18. **Tanagan** + **suqa** 8.4.4.
 + **algaacha** : **Alitxum** + 7.7.1. **Algachxizanan** 10.9.29.
 + **algada** : **Ugaluu** + 2.1.T 4. *algagaxtugan* 10.14. B 31.
Algagix 6.1.T 1.; 10.3.2., T 4.
 + **algagix** : **Alitxukix** + 1.1.16. **An'gaa** + 15.1.22. *aukudatik* + 10.12.10. **Chutxingin** + 3.2.17. **Iqyaa** + 2.1.41. **Kuun** + 10.8.20. **Qagadakix** + 11.1.1. **Saaksiidaa** + 7.2.1. **Tumgakix** + 2.1.21. **Ugaluu** + 10.3.13.; 11.1.17.
Algaginisaa 6.1.8.
Algaguusii 6.1.10.
Algaaka 19.1.11.
Algala 18.1.2.
 + **algalgin** : **Anuu** + 10.3.9. **Hasakin** + 10.9.25. **Chixtin** + 7.6.1., T 2. *kuiagak* + 10.1.14. **Quga** + 10.12.32. **Tana** + 2.1.40.
 + **algalina** : **Nligu** + 10.11.30.
 + **algallisan** : **Chaan** + 7.3.2. **Ugaluun** + 5.2.16.
Algallitaasi 10.1.15.
alganaxtygax 10.14. B 17.
 + **alganin** : *tukum tanan* + 8.5.5. *alganusxin* 10.14. B 12.
 + **algaasi** : **Alga(m)-ngaan** + 10.4. B 14.
Algasina 3.3.T 3.
 + **algatxa** : **Ataqan** + 10.11.31.
Algatxagiiisii 3.1.19., T 9.
Algayuux 8.3.8.
 + **halgii** / **alga** **suqa** : **Tanagan** + 8.4.4.
algygak 10.4. B 9.
Alguniisii / **Alguniisii** 3.1.33.
Aaliicha hagna 10.14. B 14.
 + **aallicha** : **Alitxum** + 10.1.16.; 10.13.1.
alichyunax 10.3.T 3.
Alida **ayagalina** 4.1.10.
aledelkulga 3.5.1.
aledexukux **igalin** 3.5.1.
aledzhak 18.4.6.
allix sakkadax 9.1.13.
 + **alegax** : **Amatxin** + 3.1.T 15.
alegaam agagax 7.2.T 4.
 + **aligasana** : **Chakin** + 11.6.4.
 + ***aligasina** : **Ingis** + 17.1.29.
Aligaya 1.1.T 6.
 + **aligdaacha** : **Tuku(m)** + 10.14. B 38.
 + *alegesek* : *alyugidax* + 3.1.T 8.
Alignaagasi 1.1.12., T 6.
Alixtaqaagu 7.2.6.
aliguduk 7.2.T 3.
allegusok sayuna 10.12.25.
Alix 10.14. B 30. **Aliga** 7.2.5. **Alix ayagagix** 10.15.8. **Aliga ayagagix** 10.11.25. **Alix ayugnina** 17.2.1.
Alix iqyagix 1.1.26. **Alix suugatygax** 6.1.19. **Alix unalgina** 3.1.T 15.
 + **aliga** : **Alaxsxiin** + 5.2.26. **Tayagum** + 10.11.26.
Alixsina 3.3.2.
Alixsiisii 2.1.11
alikauginax 17.2.9.
 + **alilina** : **Kanaa** 10.11.4.
alimagusekax 10.9.16.
 + **aaliisa-** : **Alga-ngaana** + **-qa** 7.3.10. **Ugaluun** + **-na** 10.1.13.
Aaliisxiqagulux 1.1.10.
 + **aaliisiisana** : **Ugaluun** + 10.1. B 3.
Alitax 18.4.5.
Alitada 10.11.T 6.
Alitxu-maan hagiidusi 10.3.20.
Alitxu **alaxsxina** 3.3.7. **Alitxu** **alana** 10.14. B 25. **Alitxum** **algaacha** 7.7.1. **Alitxukix** **algagix** 1.1.16. **Alitxum** **aaliicha** 10.1. 16.; 10.13.1. **Alitxum** **anagacha** 10.

- 3.12. Alitxux angtalginax 10.15.17.
 Alitxux hasixtana 11.1.7. Alitxum ayugnachak 4.1.3. Alitxuun igluqalgina 5.2.30. Alitxux kalahna 10.2.15., 19. Alitxu kayugix 8.1.7. Alitxux maxsina 3.3.21. Alitxu(m) qaduguucha 10.3.3. Alitxum qagalga 10.14.10., B 11. Alitxux qagunina 10.3.4., T 2. Alitxux qangaasxina 3.3.5. Alitxux qatxalgina 3.3.18. Alitxu qiiagix 3.2.3. Alitxum saa 7.3.3. Alitxum silan alga 7.7.5. Alitxu(m) tagaacha / tagaacha 7.10. T 1. Alitxu tayagugix 10.3. 19. Alitxum-ngaan ungadusix 7.7.14. Alitxugan ilan huulaqa 8.3.2. Alitxum-ngaan uyaqa 7.7.9.
 + alitxu- : Tayagum alitxu 7.3.18. Tuku alitxuna 15.1.19.
 Alitxuusalix 10.9. T 3.
 + alitxuusana : Cha-kin + 10.3.18. Nigin + 10.6.6. Tunuun + 7.7.10.
 aleyagax 10.1. T 1.
 + aliyuk : iganak + 7.2.7.
 alkaya 7.3.24.
 almata 10.1. T 2.
 Aalngaax 9.1.10.
 Aalngaax ugaluna 7.1.2
 Halux iqyagiisana 3.1.1.
 Aalu-x 10.15. T 5. Aalu hakuunu-na 16.1.13.
 Alugan angaa 3.3.23.
 Alugaa hisix 1.1.6.
 alyugidax alegese 3.1. T 8.
 alyugucha regaxta ulux 9.1.11.
 Aluxchux 10.4. T 1.
 alukadazhix 3.1. T 16.
 Aalulida 3.1. T 4.
 Ama-txin alegax 3.1. T 15.
 Aamagnaa 1.1.15., T 7.
 + aamagnina : Alga + 10.4.3. Niigux + 10.6.9. Unglux + 5.2.17.
 + aamagnixtaqa : Unglugan kugan + 8.5.6.
 Amaxux ugaluna 6.1.5.
 + amalgina : Alga + 10.14. B 5.
 + aamaliicha : Tukum + 3.2.24.
 + aamalina : Ayagaa[n] + 11.4. T 5.
 Hamamaqada 10.8.8.
 amatusilyak 14.1.14.
 amdanin azhik 10.6.13.
 + amdasxina : Iqyaan + 10.6.1.
 Aamga qalgadagulux 8.1.6.
 + amgacha : Iganam + 11.1.12.
 + aamgagix : Alga + 7.2.18. Aliga + 7.2.5. xassiga + 2.1.19. Ugaluu + 7.2.41. Ugalungin + 10.4.5.
 Aamgaginxlin ulasix 10.3. B 1.
 amganilgasak 10.14. B 5.
 Amgiqangis ukuqa 14.1.31.
 Hamgakix 16.2.4.
 Ami-in 3.3.22. Amitxin salgina 7.4.10.
 amicha 10.15.5.
 Amiyuung 10.5. B 10.
 + amqisana : Algaanulux + 10.2. 21.
 Amlax 13.1.20.
 Amna 17.1.12.
 + amtagagisana : Ugaluun + 10.1.7.
 Amuda 15.1.6.
 ammuzhagasin 10.15.23.
 am'yukax 8.1.5., T 1.
 anna anikachan 9.1.4.
 Anachan 10.11.16.
 anachaya 10.14. B 19.
 annagak 7.2.22.
 + anagacha : Alitxum + 10.3.12.
 + anagixtana : Xaasikin + 3.1.17.
 annagiskoyax 14.1.26.
 anaksayax 9.1.14.
 anaxseyak 10.11. T 2., 4.
 + anaxta-na : Algan + 10.11.1.
 Hlaan anaxta 11.7.11.
 anaxtayan 10.9.18.
 + anakax : Angtan + 10.9.30.
 anakagnan 10.12. T 2
 anakalegax / anakalextax 3.1. T 10.
 anakayax 10.14. B 7.

- anakutam* 7.5.16.
Analgiqanulux 3.1.36.
analgudan 10.9.14.
ananan kuchan 10.12.19.
Anaaqisagit 11.2.6.
 + **anasxinax** : **Algax** + 10.2.25.
Tayagun + 10.2.26.
Anata-ngin 10.15.15.
 + **anatax** : **Algax** + 9.1. T 3. **Tukuu** + 10.2.1.
An'ga-t 14.1.3. **An'gaa algagit** 15.1. 22. **An'gaa ilaagunax** 13.2.5.
An'gatxin qayumigasana 11.5. 15. **An'gatxin sayunax** 5.2.35.
An'gat tixmigasana 16.2.3.
 + **an'gaa / anga** : **Tayagun** + 10.11.39.
An'gaaklukda 3.1.43.
An'git / Angit 13.2.16.
An'gikuchas 13.1.2.
 + **anga / an'gaa** : **Tayagun** + 10.11.39.
Angagi-n angyuusana 10.9.37.
Angagit haqaasax 7.4.14. **Angagin haqaasana** 11.5.10. **Angagit ayugasana** 1.1.27. **Angagin hayugin** 1.1.21. **Angagit kumadaa huusana** 10.4.14.
Angagina **takaya** 1.1.52.
 + **a[n]gagina** **xtana** : **Tayagu(u)n** + 10.14.4.
Angagiqada 7.3.21.
Angagiisi-x 10. 11. 5.; 10.15.4. **Angagiisin** 7.5.18.
Angayana / **Hangayana** 1.1.33.
Angi-x / **An'git** 13.2.16. **Angiin ayagidusana** 11.5.8. **Angiin chagadusana** 10.11.38.
Angusax 14.1.23.
Angusix 17.1.26.
Aniichan 11.7.13.
 + **aniig-nax** : **Qugax** + 10.12.13.
Aniigan 11.6.5. **Aniigasix** 10.7.12.; 10.12.17.
 + **anikachan** : **anna** + 9.1.4.
 + **hanikatnax** : **Ilux** + 17.1.14.
Aniqduchxizaada 7.2.28.
Aniqduxsit 1.1.2., T 5.
 + **anita** : **atxadan** + 5.2.3.
anitan kalakax 10.2.24.
Anqaacha 13.1.25.
Anqanax 1.1.38.
 + **anqaasana** : **Cha-an** + 1.1.49.
Tanakin + 11.2.17.
Anuu algalgina 10.3.9.
 + **anu-nax** : **Alga[n]** + 5.2. T 3. **Algax anuqa** 7.7.6.
Anuxtax 5.2. T 3.; 9.1. T 6.
Anulgit 10.9.4.
 + **anuusit / unaasit** : **Tukum-ngaan** + 7.5.17.
anu... 10.9. T 1.
Angax 10.8. T 1., 10.13.8.; 16.2.12.
Angachi 10.9.43.
Angadalida 3.1. T 1.
 + **angadatana** : **Ugaluun** + 5.1.10.
angalyasan 11 5 12
Angalit ilguusana 10.12.5. **Angalit tana** **xtana** 10.12.3., T 4. **Angalit tigusana** 3.2.1., T 7.
 + **angalii** : **Kanaagin** + 3.1.15., T 11.
Angalimana 16.2.1.
Angamiti 10.4. B 13.
Angazagax 11.7. T 1.
 + **hangaasaqa** : **Tanaa-ngaan** + 1.1.50.
 + **hangatax** : **Cha-kin** + 10.2.3.
Hangayana / **Angayana** 1.1.33.
angatuxlinax 14.1.11.
Angtan anaqa 10.9.30.
 + **angtalgina** : **Alitxux** + 10.15.17.
Angtaliisix 7.5.13.
Anguligaasaqa 16.1.1.
 + **angyuucha** : **Tayagun** + 7.8.3.
 + **angyuusana** : **Angagin** + 10.9.37.
 + **haqaasana** : **Angagit** + 7.4.14.
Angagin + 11.5.10. **Tumgan** + 11.2.15.
 + **haqaziga** : **Iqyaa** + 17.1.15.
 + **haqat-** : **Algaa-ngaan haqasix** 5.1.13. **Awangin haqatxax** 11.3.3.
Aqayax 11.1. T 7.

+ **aqizax̂** : **Qataa** + 13.2.3.
Aqlanax̂ 14.1.5.
Aaquyaakdaŋ 10.14.1.
areagsitax 3.2. T 2.
asagan sugishk 7.2. T 1.
Asagix̂ 11.4.7.
Hasagin ilaŋiisanaŋ 7.2.26. **Hasagin sunax̂** 10.10.9.
ashagin shyukuxtanax 8.2.7.
+ **asagygasanak** : **Tanaan** + 11.7.12.
+ **asaglinax** : **Tukuun** + 10.5.1., T 1., B 7.
Hasakin algalginaŋ 10.9.25.
+ **aasahlinaŋ** : **Ayagaa[n]** + 11.4. T 6.
Azatxax̂ 2.1.53.
+ **azatxax̂** : **Hunangin** + 10.4.7.
azhatkagi : **unigin** + 10.14. B 4.
azatosgolyuk 10.7.15.
Asxinuŋ 7.4. T 2.
+ **asxinuŋiicha** : **Tayaŋum** + 7.4.2.
Asxinukdaŋ 16.1.2.
Asxuuluŋ 10.14. B 48.
Asix̂ *qugaginiŋtanaŋ 7.1.9.
azik kugeskax 7.3.6.
+ **azhik** : **amdanin** + 10.6.13.
asegadysh 11.5.13.
asygin gulaasanax 10.15.12.
+ **hasiŋtanaŋ** : **Alitxuŋ** + 11.1.7.
ashlagu ogusik 3.1.18.
+ **asunaŋ** : **Kiiŋun** + 14.1.10.
Aataax malihnaŋ 10.14.3.
Aataagligaŋ / Aataagliqaŋ 10.5. B 3.
+ **hataŋasanax̂** : **Algaŋ** + 16.1.16.
ataminuk 10.15. T 4.
+ **atanaŋ** : **Tayaŋuŋ** + 10.9.32.
Ataqan 10.10.2. **Ataqan algatxax̂** 10.11.31. **Ataqan uŋaluŋtax̂** 10.10. T 2.
+ **ataqanaŋ** : **Algaŋ** + 10.10.5.
Atatanizaŋ 3.2.14.
Atayaŋ aglinaŋ 10.14. B 40.
+ **atxa-naŋ** : **Algaan** + 1.1.18.
atxadan anita 5.2.3.
+ **atxagacha** : **Ayagam** + 10.14. B 45.
+ **atxax̄taŋ** : **Qax̄un** + 10.8. B 6.
atxan Ulyuk 7.3.12.

Atxaasŋiqaaulux 1.1.17.
atxayak 14.1.37.
atkayachagix 10.14. B 48.
Atŋidulaŋ 14.1.4.
+ **atxixtax̂** : **Qaalungin** + 3.1.34.
+ **atxuusanax̂** : **Uŋaluun** + 10.15.28.
Atingin 11.7.4.
+ **aatuucha** : **Tayaŋum** 10.15.13.
Aatudunaŋ 10.15.2., T 2.
+ **auchasanax** : **Tukuun** + 11.6.3.
aukudatik algagix̂ 10.13.10.
Hawagnaŋ 17.1.2.
Awangin haqatxax̂ 11.3.3.
+ **awaasanax̂** : **Agalŋiin** + 17.2.8.
+ **ayachŋinaŋ** : **Iglagi(i)n** + 13.1.17.
ayag kalŋkan 10.14. B 25.
Ayax̂ 17.3.5.
Ayaga-x̂ 10.4. B 12.; 10.9.42. **Ayagamaan aktxamichi** 10.14. B 46.
Ayagax̂ axtusanax̂ 2.1.9. **Ayagax̂ / Ayagaa(n) agdalginaŋ** 10.14. B 39.
Ayagaan ax̄tax̂ 10.14. B 34. **Ayaga(a)maan agutxaginuŋulux** 10.14. B 37. **Ayagan algaa** 11.6.1. **Ayagas algaa** 12.1.1. **Ayagaa[n] aamalinaŋ** 11.4. T 5. **Ayagaa[n] aasahlinaŋ** 11.4. T 6. **Ayagam atxagacha** 10.14. B 45. **Ayagamaan ayugusaqax̂** 1.1.46. **Ayagax̂ chigadaasanax̂** 10.15.30. **Ayagaa(n) dalginaŋ** 7.3.17. **Ayagam iŋanangin** 3.1.14. **Ayaga(a)n hiŋtaduusanax̂** 13.2.1. **Ayagam iŋgalazigaacha** 10.4. B 11. **Ayaga(a)maan kugazhig** 10.14. B 42. **Ayagaa machxizaŋ** 10.15.1., T 1. **Ayagaa qalka** 10.2.6. **Ayaga(a)n qugalginaŋ** 2.1.8. **Ayagam qusaagiicha** 3.2.10. **Ayagax̂ salginaŋ** 10.14. B 31. **Ayagax̂ saliisŋinaŋ** 10.4. B 12. **Ayagangin suqax̂** 10.11.33. **Ayagam taliŋacha** 10.12.15. **Ayagax̂ uŋaluŋax̂** 10.12.29. **Ayagaa[n] ukudaŋ** 11.4. T 5. **Ayaga(a)n ukunaŋ** 3.1.44. **Ayagam uluŋiicha** 10.14. B 47.

Ayagachxizax̂ 10.9.45.
 Ayagachudok 18.4.3.
 Ayagaadaṯ 1.1.42.
 Ayagaadaliqaṯ 9.1. T 2.
 + ayagadusanax̂ : Ugaluun + 10.7.14.
 Ayagaadatux̂ 12.1.5.
 Ayagadun 14.1.12.
 Ayagaaguzahliṯ 2.1.7
 Ayagag(a)naligaṯ 10.14. B 30.
 + ayagagiṯ : Aliṯ + 10.15.8. Aliga +
 10.11.25. Chiganaa + 3.1.27.
 Kilmaa + 10.12.6. Kitakix + 10.12.7.
 Ulaa + 10.11.21.
 Ayagaginaṯ 17.1.17.
 + ayagagiisanax̂ : Chaan + 10.9.27.
 Ayagakuchax̂ 2.1.23. 10.14. B 32. ?
 10.5. B 5.
 Ayagalgaqanulux 3.1.38.
 + ayagalginaṯ : Tanaan + 7.6.4. Ulaṯ
 + 10.9.3.
 + ayagalinaṯ : Alidaṯ + 4.1.10.
 Kanaax̂ + 3.1.40. Tana(a)n + 16.2.8.
 Ayagaliqaṯ 14.1.8.
 Ayagalizaṯ 10.8.4.
 Ayagaasa-x̂ 2.1.16. Ayagaasakuu
 10.9.10.
 + *ayaga(a)stasaqaṯ : Tanagan
 qachxanaan + 7.2.17.
 + ayagatag(a)naa : Algam + 10.14. B
 44.
 *Ayagataqaṯ 3.3.20.
 Ayagatxagiyam atxagacha 10.14. B
 45.
 Ayagaatux̂ 5.2.34.
 ayagiukux - tagakax 10.14. B 33.
 ayextax 1.1. T 4.
 ayektazhak 1.1.36.
 ayagutaugagux 2.1. T 4.
 Ayagin siginaṯ 10.13.2.
 + ayagichxinaṯ : Saan + 15.1.8.
 + ayagidusanax̂ : Angiin + 11.5.8.
 + ayagihnaṯ : takasitxin + 6.1.9.
 Ayaginalugin 10.4. B 14.
 ayain kuzhan 1.1.53.
 Ayaquliṯ tadanaṯ 10.11.10.

Ahyaquusiṯ 10.11.23.
 + ayasik : Tukum + 5.2. T 2.
 Ayaatukux̂ 10.15.7.
 + aygagasanax̂ : Ugaluun + 7.2.38.
 + ayxadaasaṯ : Kadan + 10.14.14.
 Aygaalux̂ 7.2. T 6.
 Aykux̂ 8.3.1., T 1.; 10.3. T 1.
 Aykuganinaṯ 10.3. T 1., B 2.
 + aykuganinaṯ : Tayagun + 10.3.7.
 Ayqidusiṯ 10.15.32.
 Ayqinaṯ 11.3.6.
 + ayqiisaqaṯ : Tuku + 3.2.5.
 Ayudaṯ 8.3. T 1.
 + ayugacha : Tukum + 10.1. B 1.
 + ayugaqaṯ : Tanagan kukiin +
 2.1.28.
 + ayugasa-naṯ : Alaguunulux +
 7.2.12. Angagiṯ + 1.1.27. Ayaga-
 maan + -qaṯ 1.1.46. Iganax̂ + -naṯ
 3.1.37. Iglagiin + 10.10.6. Igluqaa
 + -qaṯ 7.2.25. Qugan + -naṯ 10.8.24.
 Tunux̂taṯ + 10.9.19.
 + ayugni-naṯ : Aliṯ + 17.2.1. Iqyaṯ
 10.5.7. Tuku(u)n + -xtanaṯ 10.4.18.
 + ayugusaṯ : Kilmaṯ + 8.3.12.
 + hayugin : Angagin + 1.1.21.
 + ayux̂taṯ : Quganaṯ + 7.3.1.
 Ayukazigaṯ 3.2.12.
 + ayulgunaṯ : Kanaagin + 7.3.15.
 + ayunax̂ : Algaa + 10.4. T 1. Algaṯ +
 10.14. B 19.
 + ayuhnaṯ : Qayaṯ + 3.1.7.
 Ayuzaadaṯ 1.1.40.
 Ayutxagiilaṯ 3.3.13.
 a.x.daguk 11.5. T 3.

CH

Cha-kin agalux̂taṯ 10.2.4. Chaan
 hakaliisanax̂ 3.1.3. Chaan algali-
 sanax̂ 7.3.2. Chakin aligasanax̂
 11.6.4. Chakin alitxuusanax̂ 10.3.
 18. Chaan anqaasanax̂ 1.1.49.
 Chakin hangataṯ 10.2.3 Chaan
 ayagagiisanax̂ 10.9.27. Chakin
 higayachxiṯ 16.2.9. Chakin igat-

- xagiisanax** 7.1.8. **Chaan** *kaglagynax* 3.3.16. **Chaan qatxaagusanax** 1.1.39. **Chakin** *suugasanax 16.2.
2. Chaan suqagiisanax 3.1.42. **Chakix** *tayaugigix* 2.1.35. **Chakix yaagix** 13.2.4.
chaachagulax 17.1.33. **Chadu-m** *huga* 7.5.14.
 + **chadu-nax** : **Tanaan** + 3.1.6. **Chadugnaliqax** 10.15.10.
Chadugnanux 10.2.22. **Chadugnatxagiisix** 10.15.6.
Chaduusix 1.1.48. **Chaaguzax** 2.1.46.
chak agalyagix 13.2.8. **Chakuchax** 18.2.1.
chagan 10.8. T 9. *chaglagiigax* 13.1.9.
Chagligis 15.1.13. + **chagligagulux** : **Tayaгуu** + 2.1.5.
Tukuu + 2.1.1. **Chaxtux** 5.2. T 4.
Chagudaan qagadusanax 10.3.14. + **chagadusanax** : **Angiin** + 10.11.38.
Chaguluxchidax 14.1.24. + **chaguhnax** : **Algaanulux** + 10.1.17.
Ulaanulux + 10.1.2. *chakaduk* 10.8. T 6.
chakima 18.3.5. **Chaakluudax** 8.4.7.
 + *chakuchuxin* : **Tayaгuyuux** + 18.1.1. *chakuyax* 10.15.21.
Chalaasax 7.5.1., T 3. + **chalaasanax** : **Tayaгуu[n]** + 8.4. T 1.
Chalasxaatux 16.1.11. **Chalaasix** 13.1.16.
chalgagex / **Chilgix** 3.1. T 6. **Chalgiqagulux** 10.4. B 4.
Chalix ngaan suusaqax 3.1.26. + **chaluxtaqax** : **Tanagan kugan** + 7.5.2.
chalusudax 4.1.1. **Chahmaa suqax** 1.1.55.
Chamagix 10.14.18., B 26. ***Chaamiizax** 2.1.56.
- Chaamhlaasiin** 1.1.23. **Chankusix** 1.1.20.; 13.2.10.
chanusanax 10.11.17. + *chanoyukax* : **Hitxa** + 5.2.31.
Chaang hagux 8.2. T 1. **Changachxit** 17.1.32.
Changadax 10.8. B 5. *changaganashenok* 12.2.1.
 + *chaszhixinok* : **Tayaгу(u)n** + 7.3.23. **Chaasuxtaqax** 3.1.39.
Chatanax 17.3. 13. **Chatatxax** 17.2.20.
chatxan 3.2. T 9. *chatxulyax* 3.2. T 9.
Chatunagax 10.6.14. + *chayagnax* : **Kanaax** + 10.1.12., B 3.
Cha(a)yagux 17.3.8. + **cha(a)yalginax** : **Kuliga** + 10.1. B 4
 + **chayanax** : **Algax** + 8.3.4. + *chayukax* : **Tukum-ngaаn** + 10.8.1.,
 B 1.
cha...k. 9.1. T 11. **Chxagix** 10.5.10.
chxanzhik 10.8. B 8. *chichana* 11.3.9.
chichgungin sagix 10.4.16. *chxinok* 10.7. T 1.
Chxaasax 10.5. B 4. **Chxayaasix** 10.8.22.
Chiidaax 16.1.15. **Chiduun** 16.2.6.
 + **chigadaasanax** : **Ayagax** + 10.15.30. **Chigdaadax** 5.2.33.
 + **chigidalginaax** : **Tukuun** + 10.8.16. **Chixtin algalginaax** 7.6.1., T 2.
chigul'kuyeg 10.13.4. **Chiganaa ayagagix** 3.1.27., T 4., 8.
 + **chiganaa** : **Tayaгum** + 10.2.8. **Chigniyax** 10.5.9.
Chigudaftax 3.1. T 3. + **chikaa** : **Tuku(m)** 18.1.3.
Chikadusix 10.7. T 4. *chigkagak* 10.8. T 6.
chikkinax koyak 4.1.15. *chikkuinidax* 10.11.36.

Chilgiŋ 3.1. T 1., 6.
Chimitxin 2.1.51.
 + **chimikat-xaŋ** : **Alгаа** + 10.1. B 1.
Ŋilguŋ chimikahnax 10.1.4.
Ulas(i)n + 10.8.11.
chimitxum alгаа 7.6.2., T 1.
Chiimkaayaŋ 10.6.10. **Chiimkaayuŋ**
 1.1.14.
chin"nagukax 10.7.11.
chinktalik 10.14. T 1
chinunaya 14.1.21.
Chiqiŋ 10.5. B 11.
Chisuŋ / **Chisuŋ** 3.4.3.
Chitxagiisiŋ 5.2.32.
chitxulakax 3.3.6.
Chitŋitxagalik 10.8. B 2.
 + **chiyaqaŋ** : **Igalguu** + 10.14. B 36.
chiyam 7.2.13.
Chngaa malitxaŋ 10.14. B 43.
Chngatuŋ 7.9.1.
Chngatutxatxinulux 3.2.9.
chne.u.na 11.4. T 9.
Chuchagacha 6.1. T 2
Chuuchiliŋ 17.3.9.
Chudulaŋ 10.13.10.
Chugaŋ sunaŋ 10.13.12.
Chuganan 1.1.25.
Chuganaa ulachagiqagulux 6.1.22.
Chuxchux 19.1.7.
chugochxan 13.1.24.
Chuguulgux 6.1.25.
Chuugyuux 3.1.29.
Chuganaa ulachagiqagulux 6.1.22.
Chuxtaqan 3.1. T 6.
Chuukux 8.4. T 1.
chukuyax / *chakuyax* 10.15.21.
chum"gyanak 11.2. T 3.
 + **chumlagasanaŋ** : *xaskin* + 10.7.4.
Chunaŋ / **Chu(h)niŋ** 1.1.32.
 + *chyunik* : *kaginak* 10.8. T 1.
Chunidaŋ 10.7.2
 + **chuhninaŋ** : **Tukux** + 7.5.6. **Hyaa-**
gaŋ + 10.7.5.
Chuhniqaŋ 10.9.15.
 + **chuhniisanaŋ** : **Ugaluun** + 10.14. 21.

Chuhnitaalaŋ / **Chuhnitalix** 10.14.6.
Chunguuyux 13.1.14.
 + **chutxaŋ** : **Algangin** + 10.2.20.
Chutx-ngin algagiŋ 3.2.17.
 + **chutxi(di)гаа** : **Igana(m)** + 14.1.35.
chutkutxlax 10.8. B 2.
 + *chuyax* : *kachu* / *kagu* + 1.1.35.
Chuyux 10.8. B 1. **Chuyukix qich-**
ŋagiŋ 10.8.3.
Chuuyugu-x *kugalt* 10.8. T 2. **Chuu-**
yugus 16.2.10.
 + **chuyulinaŋ** : **Kanaaŋ** + 10.8.2.
 + **chuyuusanaŋ** : **Ugaluun** + 10.8.32.

D

Da-kin ilagiisanaŋ 7.2. B 2.
Dagiichan 10.14. B 22.
 + **dagiicha** : **Tayagum** + 10.14.9., B 9.
 + **daŋtucha** : **Algam** 8.1.14.
Daŋtusux *kugan taganaŋ* 8.4.5.
 + **dalginaŋ** : **Ayagaa(n)** + 7.3.17.
Datuu 13.1.28.
digill 10.14. B 8.
 + *dugloyek* : *agukat* + 10.4.15.

G

+ **Gadagalyuk** : *iulyuda* + 1.1.1.
 + **gagikak** : **Hux** + 5.2.4.
gallyuchak 7.6.3.
 + **ganagasagax** : **Qalqagayaŋ** + 10.14.
 B 23.
 + **gauga ulux** / *xayega ulux* : *eganam*
 + 2.1.18.
gayegatukuk 7.5. T 1.
 + **gidaxtaŋ** : **Alгаа** 14.1.33.
ginnakitum 10.9.35.
Ginas manaŋ 11.4.3.
 + **gogoloxtax** / *ugugax* : **Algatxin** +
 8.5.1.
guxugun 3.5.2.
gokotxan 7.3.8.
 + **gulaasanax** : *asygin* + 10.15.12.
Gulatux 17.2.6.
 + **gulgi-naŋ** : **Iqyan** + 10.9.5. **Taya-**
gum gulgiqaa 10.9.38.

gunaglizhak 7.7.13.
unitalik 9.1. T 9.
 + *gunnunak* : *malin* + 10.4. B 9.
gutxuknalgadax 3.5.2.

X

xachan.eknisakax 3.2. T 6.
xachgnyak / *xayegnyak* 10.14. B 16.
 + *xachixinak* : *Sagikin* + 5.1.9.
 + *xaxichakax* : *ulyakichxa* + 7.2.10
xala tayaguu 10.14. B 15.
 + *xalektek* : *Ugank* + 3.1. T 2.
xalyudukuchax / *xaymidukuchax*
 10.11. T 3.
xaskin chumlagasanaŋ 10.7.4.
xassiga aamgaŋiŋ 2.1.19.
xaszhigin syukuxtanaŋ 8.2.6.
 + *xayega ulux* / *gauga ulux* : *ʔeganam*
 + 2.1.18.
xayegnyak / *xachgnyak* 10.14. B 16.
xeiga 10.7. T 3.
xekak adgugik 10.8. T 7.
 + *xilusalinak* / *umlusalinak* : *Samidan*
 + 10.1.11.
ximlyax 8.1.3.

X̄

X̄aasikin anagiŋtanaŋ 3.1.17.
X̄aykin 10.10.4.

I, HI, II, HII

+ *hi-naŋ* : *Tuku(u)n* + 5.2.23.
Ichadaŋ 18.2.2.
Ichchagochidax 7.2.9.
 + *Ichanaŋ see* + *hachihnaŋ*
Ichaka adgawk 10.8. T 7.
Ichagu(u)n 11.3.8.
Echasanok Ugyatu 3.2. T 4.
Ichtuŋ 17.1.3.
Hiichiknaadaŋ 13.1.19.
Iga-n hadguusanaŋ 10.8.6. *Igamaan*
agidusiŋ 2.1.47. *Igaan salichŋinaŋ*
 10.4.8. *Igaŋ sulugninaŋ* 17.1.34.
Igan taduhnan 10.4. B 4.
 + *igagax* : *chaglagi* + 13.1.9.

+ *ʔegaxta ulux* : *alyugucha* + 9.1.11.
Igagiisiŋ 10.9.21.
 + *igaŋtaasaqaŋ* : *Ilʔgangin* + 6.1.3.
Igaxkalok 10.11. T 1.
Igalguu chiyaqaŋ 10.14. B 36.
Igalit 10.14. T 5.
 + *igalin* : *aledukuxta* + 3.5.1.
Igaliyakan 6.1. T 2.
Igaluginax 9.1. T 3.
Igamagin 10.10.8.
ʔegana kigulyuk 11.1.4. *Igana ulitaŋ*
 3.3.24.
ʔeganam xayega / *gauga ulux* 2.1.18.
Iganax adugiisanaŋ 3.1.8. *Iganax*
ayugasanaŋ 3.1.37. *Igana(m)*
chutxi[di]gaa 14.1.35. *Iganaa*
ixihnaŋ 15.1.24. *Iganax* / *Iganax*
isinaŋ 7.7.8. *Iganax kalunaŋ*
 14.1.34. *Iganangis suqaŋ* 14.1.6.
Iganaan ukunaŋ 14.1.29.
iganak aliyuk 7.2.7. *Iganak kaninak*
 3.3.10. *iganox alaxa* 7.4. T 1.
 + *iganax* / *iganaŋ* : *Qayaasingin* +
 3.2.13, T 6.
**Iganichŋuudaŋ* 2.1.44.
Ixanykigan shunekax 8.4.1.
 + *igaasanaŋ* : *Qichŋa* + 15.1.14.
 + *Egasatax* : *Algaŋ* + 6.1. T 3
Igasit / *Igasix* 3.3.15.
Igazugadax 1.1. T 3.
 + *higayachŋit* : *Cha-kin* + 16.2.9.
 + *ixchagii* : *Iqyam* 10.7.1., T 3.
Igda(a)n 3.2. T 7.
Igdagignaŋ 10.9.31.
ʔExelgux 7.2. T 10.
Igelkug 10.13.5.
Igelyish 10.8. T 2.
 + *igim* + 3.1. T 13.; 4.1.14.; 7.2.34.
Igina chalagnax / *chilaxnaŋ* 13.1.26.
 + *higinaŋ* : *Iganaŋ* + 10.11.28. *Uga-*
lux + / *higihnaŋ* 10.11.3.
 + *ixihnaŋ* : *Iganaa* / *Iganax* 15.1.24.
Ixinichxa 10.15.11.
Iglagi-in ayachŋinaŋ 13.1.17.
Iglagi(i)n ayugasanaŋ 10.10.6.

- Iglaga malitxaŋ** 7.2.30.
 + *iglinak* see + *asaglinak*
Iglux 18.1.7.
Igluqa-n 5.2.21. **Igluqaa ayugasa-qax** 7.2.25. **Igluqaa qiguqax** 10.3.25.
 + **igluqalginax** : **Alitxuun** + 5.2.30. **Qidax** + 5.2.10. **Ulaan** + 5.2.14.
Ignaachxiŋ 9.1.3.
 + **ignagiichaulux** : **Tayagum** 7.3.13. *Egnuknikas* / *Egniknukax* 13.1.29.
Ixsax 15.1.7.
 + *Ixtadok* : *kinaumgan* + 7.2.16.
extayuk 7.4.9.
 + **igunaŋ** / **igunaŋ** : **Algaŋ** + 3.3.2. **Siknuŋ** 2.1.24.
 + **igadusiŋ** : **Algam-ngaana** 10.3.27.
 + **igaxtaaulux** : *alyugucha* 9.1.12.
 + **igaxtagax** : **Tumgangin** + 10.3.1.
Iganax 10.15. T 4. **Iganax halaasanaŋ** 10.5. B 3.; 10.13.9. **Iganam amgacha** 11.1.12. **Iganax higinax** 10.11.28. **Iganam iguducha** 2.1.39.
Iganax / **Iganax isinaŋ** 7.7.8. **Iganam** / **Iganam isuga** 2.1.34. **Iganax kuchichxiŋax** 10.9.34. **Iganax qaxunaŋ** 6.1.16. **Igana(m) qixyaa** 11.5.4. **Iganax uluxtax** 9.1.5.
 + **igana-a** : **Algam** + 14.1.28. **Ayagam iganangin** 3.1.14. **Iqyam iganaa** 17.3.17. **Tanangin iganax** 10.11.14. **Totalgaa iganax** 11.5.3.; 17.3.15.
 + **iganaacha** : **Algam** + 3.3.12.
Iganaadaasiŋ 17.1.28.
 + **iganaginaŋ** : **Achaachaana** + 7.2. B 1.
 + **iganalinalax** : **Tukuŋ** + 11.1.5.
 + **igananax** : **Iqyaa** + 10.14. B 27.
Iganaasa-naŋ 16.1.10.
 + **iganaasa-naŋ** : **Niiguŋ** + 7.2. B 4. **Tanaa** + **-qax** 7.2. B 4 **Ugaluun** + **-naŋ** 7.5.5.; 8.3.3.
 + **igataqagulux** : **Kamgayaŋ** *mayagacha* + 5.2. T 2.
Igataxagulax 17.2.5.
Iŋchiŋ 13.2.13.; 15.1.3.; 17.1.8.
 + **hiŋtaduusanax** : **Ayaga(a)n** + 13.2.1.
 + **iguducha** : **Iganam** 2.1.39.
 + **igunaŋ** / **igunaŋ** : **Algaŋ** + 5.3.2. *Ikachanax* 3.2.22.
Ikaagaatuŋ 3.1.9.
Ikaaginaŋ 10.14.35.
Ikalamagasax 6.1.13.
Ilganok aggitok 10.1.6.
ekinusinok 3.2. T 2
Ikneka sayuxtaasiŋ 10.5. B 9.
Ikkuchak 14.1.20. *Ikuchchak* 19.1.13.
 + **il-an** + 8.3.2. + **ilin** + 8.3.11.
Ilagidaŋ 3.4.1.
 + **ilagiisanax** : **Hasagin** + 7.2.26. **Dakin** 7.2. B 2.
Ilaglakan 7.2.40.
 + **ilaagunaŋ** : **An'gaa** 13.2.5.
Il'gagin igaxtaasaqax 6.1.3.
 + **Elgasan** : *algygak* + 10.4. B 9.
 + **ilgitanax** : **Iqyaa** + 11.7.3., T 2.; 12.1.3.
ilgnaianok 12.1.2.
 + **ilguusanax** : **Angaliŋ** + 10.12.5.
Ilux hanikatnaŋ 17.1.14.
Imadun sanaŋ 11.2.8.
Imagnax 3.1.4.
Imaxtan sunax 10.11.9.
 + **Imaliktan** : **Iqyaa** + 3.2.30.
 + **imahnaŋ** : **Akayu(u)n** + 10.9.24. **Kanaax** + 8.1.2.
Imgiyak / *Umgikyak* 18.3.8.
imichax 10.11. T 2.
innital'lik 10.5. B 2
Inux / **Hinux** 13.1.11.
 + **inuucha** : **Tayagum** + 7.1.1.
Innugak iqyagiisanax 7.5.7.
 + **inuniisanax** : **Ugaluun** + 7.1.10.
 + **ingalazigaacha** : **Ayagam** + 10.4. B 11.
 ***Ingayaŋ** 11.1. T 6.
Ihngiŋ 11.4. T 8. **Ingis aligasinaŋ** 17.1.29.
Inglax 3.3.19.

Inguskudax 14.1.13.

Iqutaŋ 17.2.3.

Iqya-(a)n 3.2. T 10. **Iqyaŋ hachihma-naŋ** 9.1.8. **Iqyaan adax-ukusinax** 10.14. B 13. **Iqyaa agikaŋ** 11.3.1. **Iqyam-ngaana axsiducha** 7.2.19. **Iqyaa algagiŋ** 2.1.41. **Iqyaan amdasŋinaŋ** 10.6.1. **Iqyaa haqazigaŋ** 17.1.15. **Iqyaŋ ayugninaŋ** 10.5.7., B 1 **Iqya(a)n gulginaŋ** 10.9.5., T 2. **Iqyam ixchagii** 10.7.1., T 3. **Iqyam iganaa** 17.3.17. **Iqyaa igananaŋ** 10.14. B 27. **Iqyaan ilgitanax** 11.7.3., T 2.; 12.1.3. **Iqyaa Imaliktan** 3.2.30. **Iqyaan kakiyanaŋ** 2.1.13. **Iqyaan kalahnaŋ** 10.8.26. **Iqyaa kayugiŋ** 1.1.19.; 15.1.1. **Iqyaŋ malihnaŋ** 3.2.7., T 3. **Iqyaa muzhak** 4.1.8. **Iqyaan saliiŋinaŋ** 10.4. B 7. **Iqyan samusanaŋ** 10.12.20. **Iqyaa tugagiŋ** 3.1.10. **Iqya(n) aunaŋ** 10.14. B 13. **Iqyaa unagax** 10.14. B 34. **Iqyam-ngaana uyaqaŋ** 3.2.16.

+ **iqyaa** : **Kanaagin** + 3.1. T 12.

Iqyagi-ŋ hagiŋnaŋ 11.3.2. **Iqyagitxi-nulax** 13.1.22.

+ **iqyagi-ŋ** : **Aliŋ** + 1.1.26. **Tayaŋum iqyagii** 11.3.11.

Iqyagidusiŋ 11.7.2.

Iqyagizaŋ 12.1.1.

Iqyagiisaqaŋ 11.7.7.

+ **iqyagiisanaŋ** : **Halux** + 3.1.1. **Hunatxin** + 7.2.3.

Iqyaaŋux 14.1.36.

Isxaa tunugiŋ 15.1.2

+ **isŋasŋinaŋ** : **Algaŋ** 10.3.22.

Isŋati(i)n adaluusanaŋ 11.3.5.

Isi-qaaulux 1.1.8.

+ **isi-naŋ** : **Iganaŋ** / **Iganaŋ** + 7.7.8. **Kaalaŋ** + 10.2.5. **Niiguŋ** + 10.1.5.

Sitiknaŋ + 5.1.3. **Tukuŋ** + 10.3.24.

+ **hisix** : **Alugaa** + 1.1.6.

Isux 1.1.34.

+ **isuga** : **Iganam** + 2.1.34.

Hitxa chanoyukax 5.2.31.

Itŋangin ilan quyuqaŋ 5.2.11.

+ **itxalinaŋ** : **Kanaaŋ** + 17.1.37. **Tukuŋ** + 10.3.8.

***Itimisxaadaŋ** 9.1. T 7.

Itti sakxayax 10.8.15.

+ **itituŋ** : **sy. g.** + 7.6. T 2.

ityagechyaŋ 8.2.5

E..mgux 7.2. T 12.

Iulyuda Gadagalyuk 1.1.1.

K

kaach'xax 14.1.19. **kachxas** 17.3.10.

kachu / **kagu chuyax** 1.1.35.

Kadan a-qaŋ 10.9.1., T 1. **Kadan qudax** 1.1.7., T 8.

Kadan ayŋadaasanaŋ 10.14.14.

Kadaadaŋ / **Qaadaadaŋ** 16.1.5.

Kadaŋtaqaŋ 11.2.11.

***Kadaminaŋ** 19.1.12.

kagalyain 6.1.17.

kachiimanok 11.6.7.

Kaginaŋ 10.8.18.

kaginax chyunik 10.8. T 1.

kagishak 9.1.9., T 8.

kagyshunok / **kagishinok** 3.1. T 13.

+ **kaglakax** / **kal'gaxax** : **Kayungis** + 13.1.1.

kagu / **kachu chuyax** 1.1.35.

+ **kagugnanang** : **Tukuu** + 10.4.9.

+ **kagulyuk** / **kigillyuk** : **'egana** + 11.1.4.

kakkichuk 17.1.1.

+ **kakiyanaŋ** : **Iqyaan** + 2.1.13.

kakukashunok 10.12. T 3.

Kaala-ŋ isinaŋ 10.2.5. **Kaalaan sigalginaŋ** 10.6.12.

+ **kaladusiŋ** : **Algam-ngaana** + 5.2.20.

Kalaga-an 17.3.16. **Kalagatxin** 8.3. T 3.

+ **kalakax** : **anitan** + 10.2.24.

+ **kalahnaŋ** : **Alitxuŋ** + 10.2.29.

Iqyaan + 10.8.26. **Qaxun** + 10.8.19.

Kalaasiŋ 1.1.30.; 5.2.7

+ **kalganax** : **Tukuŋ** + 5.1.2.

kalgusak 10.14. B 1.

- kalichuk* 10.8.9., B 5.
 + *kalegonaok* : *sunuk* + 3.3. T 2.
kalen tayaguu 10.5.5.
Kaalkaadaŋ 3.3.14.
 + *kalxkan* : *ayag* + 10.14. B 25
 + *kalnaagnak* : **Tukuŋ** + 11.7.1.
Kaluka[x] *sunax* 10.12. T 5.
 + *kalunaŋ* : *Iganax* + 14.1.34. *Taya-guŋ* + 3.3.1., T 2.
 + *kalunikagasanax* : *Ugaluun* + 7.1.4.
 **Kahmaduŋ* 18.3.1.
Kamalux 18.3.9.
 **Kahmataŋ* 17.1.11.
Kamganinas 11.6.6.
Kamgayax 5.2.1. = *Kamgayax* *mayagacha igataqagulux* 5.2. T 2.
Kamgiŋ 14.1.22.
 + *kamgilinaŋ* / *qamgalinaŋ* : **Tukuŋ** + 3.1.25.
Kamgiliqagulux 2.1.17.
Kamgisigaasiŋ 1.1.28.
 + *kamuŋtanaŋ* : *Linan* + 10.12.27.
Kanaax hachihnaŋ 8.1.4. *Kanaax alilinaŋ* 10.11.4. *Kanaax ayagalinaŋ* 3.1.40. *Kanaax chayagnak* 10.1.12., B 3. *Kanaax chuyulinaŋ* 10.8.2. *Kanaax imahnaŋ* 8.1.2. *Kanaax itŋalinaŋ* 17.1.37. *Kanaax kitanax* 10.9.36. *Kanaax malihnaŋ* 10.4.11., B 3. *Kanaax qanaŋinaŋ* 5.1.12. *Kanaax sigalinaŋ* 10.6.3. *Kanaax tukulinaŋ* 4.1.9. *Kanaax tununinaŋ* 11.1.14. *Kanaax huglinaŋ* 7.4.6.; 10.14. B 12. *Kanaagin algaa* / *aamga* 3.1. T 11-12. *Kanaagin angalii* 3.1.15., T 11. *Kanaagin ayulgunaŋ* 7.3.15. *Kanaagin iqyaa* 3.1. T 12. *Kanaagin / Qanaagin taguucha* 10.11.2., T 7.
Kanagayax 1.1.3., T 1.
 + *kanixtaatuu* : **Tukum** + 8.5.4.
kanuchax 10.15.26.
Kanuux 19.1.4. *Kanuux axchaginok* 10.9.41.
kanugnagashik 1.3.1-2.
 + **kangayulginaŋ** : **Tukuŋ** + 8.1.13.
kangin algaa 3.1.12.
Kahngidaŋ 17.1.25.; 17.3.2.
Kasam 14.1.17.
kazhxa 9.1. T 11.
katygagix 17.1.13.
kayagkn 10.14. T 2.
 + *kayagogix* : **Kayungin** + 10.14.15.
Kayu-u 3.3.26. **Kayutxin** 1.1.5.
Kayungis kaglakax / *qalgaqax* 13.1.1. **Kayungin kayagogix** 10.14. 15. **Kayungin suqax** 2.1.52. **Kayungin tayagugix** 4.1.4. **Kayuun ughanax** 10.14.5., B 28.
kayuga 7.5.15.
Kayuugasanax 16.1.9.
 + *kayuugasanaŋ* : *Ugaluun* + 7.4.11.
 + *kayugix* : *Alitxuu* + 8.1.7. *Iqyaa* 1.1.19.; 15.1.1.
Kayuginaŋ 17.1.23.
Kayugiisayukaŋ 18.2.7.
 + *kayuugnaŋ* : **Kukaŋ** + 10.14.12.
 + *kayuugninaŋ* : *Tayagun* + 10.8.28.
 + *kayuulaqax* : *Ulagan silan* 1.1.47.
 + *kayulginaŋ* : **Tukutxin** + 8.2.4.
 + *kayulinaŋ* : **Algaŋ** + 9.1. T 2.; 10.3.6.; 10.4.13. *Tayagun* + 10.3.26.
kayunikan 10.14. B 28.
 + *kayusiqaŋ* : *Tanagan-ngaanaŋ* ? 8.3.6.
Kichaadaŋ 19.1.3.
kichix shaashinax 10.9.44.
kychuchiknagyn 10.12.14.
kigida ktalik 7.6.5.
 + *kigulyuk* / *kagulyuk* : *egana* + 11.1.4.
Kiigun asunaŋ 14.1.10.
Kilaknaŋ 10.11.11.
killiyatugdak 7.3.11.
kil"gaax 17.3.7.
kil"lik 1.1.44.
Kilma-a ayagagix 10.12.6. **Kilmaŋ ayugusaŋ** 8.3.12.
Kilmatragiisix 10.2.16.
kilnaligix 10.11.37.

kel'lyuxan 10.8. B 4.
 + *kimaqaŋ* : *Alakix* + 10.3.10.
kymchakak 10.7. T 4.
kymchin 11.7.9.
Kimiyax 16.1.6.
Kimninaŋ 17.1.30.
kinaumgan Ixtadosik 7.2.16.
Kingikudaŋ 16.2.5.
kisxax 2.1.22.
kizigakin 7.3. T 4.
Kita-x/x 1.1.22. *Kitakix ayagagiŋ*
 10.12.7. *Kitakix tadaŋ* 10.14. T 6.
 + *kitakix* : *Algam* + 10.14. B 1., 32.
 + *kitanaŋ* : *Kanaax* + 10.9.36.
kitta koyax 10.11.34.
Kitazaŋ 17.3.4.
Kitatxan / Qitatxan 10.12.31.
Kiiyugin suqaŋ 10.9.8.
klagissax 11.5.1.
Ku-un algagiŋ 10.8.20. *Kuu tataa*
 10.2.18.
 + *ku-gan* + 7.2.27.; 7.2. B 3.; 7.5.2.;
 7.7.4.; 8.4.5.; 8.5.6. + *kukiin* + 2.1.26.
 + *kuchan* : *ananaŋ* + 10.12.19.
 + *kuchichxinaŋ* : *Iganaŋ* + 10.9.34.
kochidik 10.14. T 5.
Kuchux 5.2.2., T 1.
Kuchukangin 13.1.23.
kudatagax 7.2. B 3.
 + *kugalt* : *chuyugux* + 10.8. T 2.
 + *kugazhik* : *Algamaan* + 10.14. B 42.
Ayagamaan + 10.14. B 42.
 + *kugeskax* : *azik* + 7.3.6.
koglyugdax 13.2.17.
 + *kuguchalaxganak* : *taikagan* + 7.5. T
 2.
kugotax 3.2.21.
Kukaŋ kayuugnaŋ 10.14.12., B 18.
kukayag 8.1.18.
Kulamakaginaŋ 10.15.22.
Kuliga cha(a)yalginaŋ 10.1. B 4.
Kuligitxin 9.1. T 6.
 + *kuligigichxinaa* : *Tayaġu(m)* +
 10.1. B 4.
kulitasakax 5.1.11.

+ *kumadaa huusanaŋ* : *Angagiŋ* +
 10.4.14.
kumalgax kel'lyuxan 10.8. B 4.
kummiya 7.1.3.
 + *kumsinaŋ* : *Sagimaŋ* + 7.3.4.
Kunakuŋ 13.2.2.
Kuunux 4.1.12.
 + *kuzhan* : *ayain* + 1.1.53.
kushukin 10.9. T 8.
kozgox kashok / kozhok 7.2.24.
 + *kutalik* : *kigida* + 7.6.5.
kuttiuk 7.3.22.
 + *koyak* : *chikkinax* + 4.1.15.
kuikgak algalginaŋ 10.1.14.
Kuhyux 8.1.11. *Kuhyuu* 13.1.7.
 + *kyagnaŋ* : *Algaan* + 6.1.2.
 + *kyagusanaŋ* : *Ukinaa* + 16.1.12.

L, HL

Hla-chi 10.9.40. *Hlang* 10.9. T 4.
Hlaan anaxtanaŋ 11.7 *Hlaa ngaan*
husanaŋ 11.7.10.
 + *hlaa* : *Tayaġum* + 11.3.10.
 + *ladasinaŋ* : *Algaan* + 10.5. B 8.
lyadotim 11.4.13.
Lagaadaŋ 4.1.7.
Hlaagamax 16.2.7.
 + *laglinaŋ* : *Aalax* + 10.5.4.
Laxtaŋ 10.12. T 3.
Hlakuchaŋ 7.1.12. *Hlakuchaa* 13.1.21.
Hlakuchaadaŋ 1.20.
 + *lalix* : *Qawaŋ* + 8.4.2.
Hlanamqum 15.1.17.
Latuŋ 13.1.31.
Layugaax 17.1.21.
 + *liida-a* : *Algam quhmaŋ* + 2.1.29.
Tayaġux ngaan liidaqaŋ 7.5.9.
Linan kamuŋtanaŋ 10.12.27.
Ludatxin 7.5.11.
Luulaazan 7.3.20.
Luuluŋ 17.1.20.
Luhmaasiŋ 10.9.23.
Lunan 1.1.43.
Luusxiŋ 13.1.6.

M

- + **machxizat** : **Ayagaa** + 10.15.1.
 + **magniqat** : **Qachta** + 11.6.2.
Magulit 9.1. T 7.
Matsit 2.1.27.
 + **matsinat** : **Alitxut** + 3.3.21.
Maknaada 15.1.12.
malagayax 10.3. T 3.
Malaat 5.2.29.
Malga agada 1.1. T 5.
Malgadagat 10.14. B 6.
malin gunnunak 10.4. B 9. *malin tayagalginax* 3.1.41.
Malihdat 10.14. B 37.
 + **malidusit** : **Algamaan** + 10.4. B 2.
 + **malihnat** : **Alga** + 10.4.1., B 1.; 10.5. B 8. **Aataax** + 10.14.3. **Iqyax** + 3.2.7. **Kanaat** + 10.4.11.
 + ***maligan** : **Algan** + 10.4. B 1.
 + **malitaasit** : **Algamaan** + 8.2.1.
 + **malitxa-t** : **Chngaa** + 10.14. B 43.
Iglaga + 7.2.30. **Qatuu ngaan** + 7.2.2. **Algan mali[t]xan** 10.4. B 1.
Malitxasiganax 10.5.6.
Malitxasinax 10.14. B 6.
mamkuyak 10.15.16.
mana unulyuk 3.1.31.
 + **manat** : **Ginas** + 11.4.3.
manaxsyxga Unucha 8.4. T 3.
Manut 10.9. T 5.
Maqulaasigulux 11.1.9
Mazigataasit 1.1.1.
Mayada 18.3.10.
 + **mayaaga** : **Tayagum** + 10.10.1. T 3.
 + **mayagacha** : **Kamgayax** + (+ **igataqagulux**) 5.2. T 2. **Tukum** + 6.1.23.
Mayaagasin 10.15.3.
maykalan 10.11.35.
maimilyak 16.1.17.
mainaushinak 11.2. T 3
 + **maayu[ngin]** : **Tukum** + (+ **alaa-sanax**) 7.3.25.
mitchaku 11.2.5.
moga sulugniqat 17.1.27.

- + **muzhak** : **Iqyaa** + 4.1.8.
 + **musik** : **Tayagu(u)n** + 8.3.14.
muiyun / muiyuk 17.2.7.

N

- + **nagukax** : **chin** + 10.7.11.
Naguya 7.4.12.
Nanasaqat 10.14. B 17.
Nanayukat 11.4.2.
nidyukiyanax 11.2. T 2.
Nigin alitxuusanax 10.6.6.
Niigut 10.6. T 1. **Niigugin** 10.4. B 13.
Niigut aguninat / haguninat 10.1.8., B 2. **Niigut algalinat** 10.11.30. **Niigut aamagninat** 10.6.9. **Niigut chimikahnat** 10.1.4.
Niigut iganaasanax 7.2. B 4.
Niigut isinat 10.1.5. **Niigut qagusa** 4.1.6. **Niigut qaalaagnax** 7.1.5. **Niigut qinganahnat** 10.6.2.
Niigugin tunungin igim ugutaasanax 4.1.2. **Niigut udalginat** 10.1.3., T 2.
Nugin tankik 4.1.13.
Nutstix 7.2.11.
Nopala 2.1. T 1.

NG

- Ngagut** 17.3.6.
 + **ngaan** + e.g. 1.1.50.; 2.1.30.; 3.1.20.; 7.2.2.; 7.2.17.; 7.2.20.; 7.2.33.; 8.3.6.; 8.4.3.; 8.5.7.

Q

- + **qa-nulux** : **Tumgiida** + 2.1.4.
Ugaluun qanagulax 17.1.36.
Qachaniisanax 11.2.4.
Qachaayul 14.1.18.
Qachta agliqat 10.14.16. B 16., 23., 41. **Qachxa magniqat** 11.6.2
Qachta hugdunax 8.5. T 1.
 + **qachtanaan *ayaga(a)stasaqat** : **Tanagan** + 7.2.17.
Qaadaada / **Kadaada** 16.1.5.
Qaadamiigut 18.2.6.

- + qaduguucha: Alitxu(m) + 10.3.3, T 6.
 Qagadakix algagix 11.1.1.
 Qagadagakish 11.1. T 2.
 + qagalga: Alitxum + 10.14.10., B 11.
 Qagalgitux 10.12.2.
 + qagdukix: Tayagum + 7.3.9., T 2.
 Qagnaŋ / Qignax alaasaŋ 3.1. T 5.
 Qagnaa uliqax 19.1.10.
 + qagnagix: Ungluu + 8.3.7.
 Qagux 10.3.23.
 + qaguucha: Tayagum + 7.4.1., T 2.
 Qaguchxin[ax] 1.1. T 4.
 Qagudaŋ 3.2. T 4.; 10.8.10.
 Qagumax 2.1. T 1.
 + qaguninax: Alitxux + 10.3.4., T 2.
 Tayagun + 7.4.8.
 + qaguusaqax: Niigux + 4.1.6.
 Qagutxagihlidaŋ 10.9.6., T 7.
 Qaguya[da]ŋ 7.2. T 3.
 Qaguyaxta[x] 10.3. T 4.
 Qagaduux 3.1. T 8.; 10.3. T 2.
 + qagadusanax: Chagudaan + 10.3.14.
 + qagix: Ugaluu + 7.5.8.; 10.7.9.
 + qagiisix: Ugaluu + 8.1.9.
 Qaxuu ngan malitxax 7.2.2.
 + qaxuu: Ugalu(m) + 10.6.4.
 Qaxun atxaxtaŋ 10.8. B 6. Qaxun kalahnaŋ 10.8.19., B 6.
 + qaxunax: Iganax + 6.1.16.
 Qaxuqax 10.12.8.
 + qakax: Alaguu + 19.1.14.
 *Qakuyax sunax 10.11.8.
 + qaalaagnaŋ: Niigux + 7.1.5.
 Qalgadaŋ 10.14. B 2.
 + qalgadagulux: Algaa + 7.1.6.
 + qalginaŋ; Tanax + 10.3.17.
 + qalgusanax: Algax + 10.3. T 5.
 Ugaluun + 10.3.16.
 Qalidaŋ / Qaalidaŋ 19.1.5.
 Qaligaŋ 10.14. B 35.
 Qalignas 19.1.2.
 + qalinaŋ: Tukux + 11.7.8.
 Qaalinaŋ 10.15.27.
 + qaalinaŋ: Algax + 10.2.23.
 Qalngaax qaninaŋ 5.1.1., T 1.
 Qalqagayax 7.5.12.; 10.14.19., B 23.
 Qaalux 10.10.3.; 18.4.2.
 *Qaluun 14.1.9.
 Qaalungin atxitxax 3.1.34.
 Qalutux 17.1.10.
 + qamgalinaŋ / kamgilinaŋ: Tukux + 3.1.25.
 Qamliin susaliisanaŋ 10.2.11.; 10.7. T 2.
 Qamligiisanaŋ 10.7.10.
 + qanacha: Tayagum + 10.15.19.
 Qanaxtusix 3.1.11.
 + qanastinaŋ: Kanaax + 5.1.12.
 + qaninaŋ: Qalngaax + 5.1.1., T 1.
 + qangiisix: Tayagum-ngaan + 8.4.3.
 + qasanaŋ: Tayaguu + 11.4.6.
 Qaazanaŋ 13.1.3.
 Qasayaŋ 18.1.6.
 Qasxisunaŋ 10.9.11.
 + qasiisa-qax: Akayuu + 7.7.2.
 Ugaluun qasiisanaŋ 7.7.7.
 Qazum 5.2. T 4.
 Qata-x 10.8.21. Qataa aqizaŋ 13.2.3.
 Qatanum 13.1.5.
 Qatasxadagulux 10.8.14.
 Qatxa-ngin sayuqax 5.2.19.
 + qatxalginaŋ: Alitxux + 3.3.18.
 Qatxamax 17.3.11.
 Qatxayuu 18.2.3-4.
 Qatmix igim ugutaasanaŋ 4.1.14.
 Qaatuzaŋ 10.8.27.
 Qawax lalix 8.4.2.
 Qawagix 7.3. T 5.
 Qayaŋ 19.1.1. Qayaŋ ayuhnaŋ 3.1.7.
 Qayahlin tayaguu 10.14. T 3.
 + qayaniisanaŋ: Ugaluun igim + 3.1. T 13.
 Qayaasingin iganaŋ / iganaŋ 3.2.13., T 6.
 + qayu-qax: Algaa + 10.14.2.
 Qayuxtaŋ 1.1.4.
 + qayuxtaŋax: Algatxin + 6.1.6.
 + qayumikaŋ: Algaa + 15.1.21.
 + qayumigasanaŋ: An'gatxin 11.5.15.

Qayuqigaŋ 1.3.1.
 + qichaŋtanaŋ : Tunuu[n] + 10.8.13.
 Qichŋ-iŋ 11.7.15. Qichŋitxin 3.1. T 7.
 Qichŋa igaasanaŋ 15.1.14. Qichŋa
 suqaŋ 6.1.24. Qichŋitxin tanaa-
 gaasanaŋ 10.8.23.
 + qichŋilligaŋ : Tayagungin + 7.2.29.
 Qichiisaqan 2.1.33.
 Qidaŋ igluqalgiŋaŋ 5.2.10.
 Qidanakudaŋ 10.14. B 1.
 + qidaasagaŋ : Tayagu + 10.11.6.
 + qigagasaŋaŋ : Ugaluun ? 10.11.32.
 Qigagasiŋ 15.1.11.
 + qiliagaŋiŋ : Alitxu + 3.2.26.
 Qiiganayax 10.14. B 14.
 Qigangudag[an] 3.2. T 5.
 + qiigaastinaŋ : Algatxin + 10.4. B
 8. Sagaguumaan + 10.4. B 8.
 Qigiiŋux 1.1.13. T 9.
 Qiglax hyaaganaŋ 7.4.7.
 Qiglugutxaŋ 13.1.18.
 Qignaŋ / Qagnaŋ alaasaŋ 3.1. T 5.
 + qiguqaŋ : Igluqa + 10.3.25.
 + qixyaa : Igana(m) + 11.5-4.
 *Qilguqaŋ 15.1.23.
 Qiligin *yaagigaŋ 10.7.6.
 Qilukichaŋ 2.1.6.; 3.4.1.
 Qihmuŋ 10.12.10.
 + qinganalinaŋ : Tukux + 5.2.24.
 + qinganahnaŋ : Niiguŋ + 10.6.2.
 Qinganayaŋ 10.4.2.
 Qisxiŋ 11.5.5.
 Qisikin agiisaŋtanaŋ 3.1.30.
 Qitatxan / Kitatxan 10.2.31.
 Qitxunaŋ 14.1.30.
 *Quchxaadaa 10.7.8.
 *Quchxayaŋ 10.5.8.
 + qudax : Kadan + 1.1.7., T 8.
 Qudguliisiŋ 1.1.24.
 Quga-x 11.1.16.; 13.1.12. Qugam
 alagu 3.2.8. Qugam alga 10.11.18.
 Qugaŋ algalgiŋaŋ 10.12.32. Qugaŋ
 aniignax 10.12.13. Qugaŋ ayuga-
 sanaŋ 10.8.24. Qugaŋ tunuch-
 xinaŋ 10.12.1., T 1.

Qugaadaŋ 1.2.1.
 Qugagiŋ 11.1.13.; 16.1.3.
 + qugagiŋ : Hutakix + 8.3.13.
 Qugagiisaqagulux 3.2.20.
 Qugaŋtaqaŋ 9.1. T 1.4.
 + qugalgiŋaŋ : Ayaga(a)n + 2.1.8.
 Quganaŋ ayuxtaŋ 7.3.1. Qugana(m)
 tayagu 10.14. B 22.
 *Qugaastinaŋ 17.1.22.
 Quxsunaŋ 3.1. T 3.
 Quguuyax 1.1.9.
 Quli(i)gaŋ 18.4.4. Quligatxin 10.14.
 B 2., 10.
 Quligazigaazaa 10.14. B 10.
 Qululaŋ 18.3.7.
 + quhmaŋ liidaa : Algam + 2.1.29.
 Quhmanaŋ 13.2.18.
 Ququŋ 1.2.1.
 + qusaagiŋicha : Ayagam + 3.2.10.
 + qutagacha : Alga(m) + 7.3. T 3.
 + qyaŋ : Ugalux + 10.9.12.
 Qyaasiŋ 7.1.6.

S

Sa-x 10.8. T 5. Sakin angusinaŋ
 10.4.4. Sagan ilin huluqaŋ 8.3.11.
 Sangin suqaŋ 2.1.48.; 11.7.5. Sax
 ugalunaŋ 5.1.7. Sangin uyaqaŋ
 2.1.25.
 Sa-an ayagichŋinaŋ 15.1.8. Saa
 ugalunaŋ 5.1.7.
 + saa : Tayagum + 5.2.13.
 Saadakin achxuzigaasanaŋ 10.3. B 2.
 + sadgisa : Tayagu(m) + 7.3. T 1.
 sagan gan uyukax 7.2.33.
 Sagimaŋ (or Saagamax ?) 4.1.11.
 Sagimaga 7.3. T 5. Sagimaŋ kum-
 sinaŋ 7.3.4.
 Saxsagaadanigax 7.2. T 11.
 + saxta(a)dakix : Tukum + 8.1.17.
 Sagaguumaan qiigaastinaŋ 10.4. B 8.
 Sagaalux 7.9.1.
 Sagi-x 17.1.9. Sagiin 17.1.35. Sagikin
 halaasanaŋ 3.1.35. Sagikin xachixi-
 naŋ 5.1.9.

+ **sagix** : *chichungin* + 10.4.16.

Saksiiidaŋ 7.2. T 7. **Saksiiidaa algagix** 7.2.1.

Saguyaŋ 6.1.7.; 7.2. B 5. **Saxuyaŋ** 10.5.2.

+ **sakkadax** : *allix* + 9.1.14.

+ **sakxayax** / **sakkayek** : *Itti* + 10.8.15.

+ **sakisŋinaŋ** : *Tanakin* + 6.1.15.

sakutukik 7.4.4.

salatkageg sylgakasana 3.2. T 8.

+ **salginaŋ** : *Amitxin* + 7.4.10. **Ayagaŋ** + 10.14. B 31. **Tanaŋ** + 11.5.14.

+ **salichŋinaŋ** : *Igaan* + 10.4.8.

Saligdaŋ 10.14. B 38.

+ **saliisŋinaŋ** : **Ayagaŋ** + 10.4. B 12. **Iqyaan** + 10.4. B 7.

Saliitiŋ 10.4. B 7.

Saamanix 18.1.7.

samgalyagin ulyun / *ulux* 5.2.5.

Samidan Umlusalinaŋ 10.1.11.

Sahmidun 16.1.8.

+ **samiisaŋ** : **Algaŋ** + 7.4.3.

Saahmlaŋ 16.1.7.; 18.3.4.

+ **samusanaŋ** : **Iqyan** + 10.12.20.

Samusix 10.12.26.

+ **sanaŋ** : **Imadun** + 11.2.8.

Sanataqaŋ 10.15.9.

+ *zanin* : *ukicha* / *ukacha* + 10.12.21.

san'inag 10.9.7.

sanuchag 10.9. T 3.

Saqan 10.8. B 3.

+ **saaqalii** : **Tayaŋum** + 10.12.11.

+ *shaashinax* : *kichix* + 10.9.44.

***Sataŋ** 10.1. T 1.

+ **satxaa** : **Tayaŋum** + 10.1. T 1.

sausinadaki 11.1. T 4.

Saygagiiisaqagulux 2.1.31.

saig.ikak 7.2. T 9.

Sayu-qaŋ 14.1.27.

+ **sayu-naŋ** : *allegusok* + 10.12.25.

An'gatxin + 5.2.35. **Qatxangin sayuqaŋ** 5.2.19. **Tayaŋuu sayunaŋ** 11.4.4. **Ugaluu sayuqaŋ** 5.1.6.

Hunaa[n] *sayunaŋ* 17.1.31.

+ **sayuxtaqaŋ** : **Hunaa** + 10.11.13.

+ **sayuxtaasix** : **Algamaan** + 10.5.3., B 9. *Ikneka* + 10.5. B 9.

skik adamax ogynok 10.6. T 2.

Sigalgix 10.8. T 3.

+ **sigalginaŋ** : **Kaalaan** + 10.6.12.

+ **sigalinaŋ** : **Kanaaŋ** + 10.6.3.

Sigayaŋ 10.9.22.

+ **sigayanaŋ** : **Tukuŋ** + 7.3.7.; 10.3.7.

+ **signinaŋ** : **Algaan** + 2.1.15.

Sixsaŋ / **Sixsaŋ** 15.1.16.

Sixsadaŋulux 6.1.20.

+ **signaŋ** : **Ayagin** + 10.13.2.

+ **sigusanaŋ** : **Ugaluun** + 2.1.20.

Sikanaŋ 11.1.10.

Siknuŋ igunaŋ 2.1.24.

Sila 13.2.6. **Sila a-qaŋ** 5.2.28. **Sila yaaginaŋ** 10.14.13., B 21.

+ **silan alga** : **Alitxum** + 7.7.5.

Ulagan silan kayuulaqaŋ 1.1.47.

+ *sylgexasana* : *salatkageg* + 3.2. T 8.

shildgax 7.5. T 1.

Sisxaadaŋ 3.1.16.

Sitaŋ agnaŋ 5.2.27.

sitxukas 17.3.18.

Sitiknaŋ isinaŋ 5.1.3.

sy..g. ititux 7.6. T 2.

+ **Sloganax** : *agal"gaŋ* + 10.14. B 3.

Sngaluŋchina 7.2. T 2.

+ **sngalugnaŋ** : **Algan** + 2.1.12.

+ **su-naŋ** : **Hakaŋ** + 10.11.12. **Alga**

suqaŋ 7.2. B 2.; 17.1.4.; 18.3.2.

Hasagin sunaŋ 10.10.9. **Ayagan**

ngin suqaŋ 10.11.33. **Chahmaa** +

1.1.55. **Chugaŋ sunaŋ** 10.13.22.

Iganangis suqaŋ 14.1.6. **Imaxtan**

sunaŋ 10.11.9. **Kalukaŋ** + 10.12. T

5. **Kayungin suqaŋ** 10.9.8. ***Qaku-**

yaŋ + 10.11.8. **Qichŋa** + 6.1.24.

Sangin + 2.1.48.; 17.7.5. **Tanagan**

halgii + 8.4.4. **Tunuu** + 10.9.28.

+ *soganak* : **Tanaan** + 11.4.9.

+ **sugaasanaŋ** : **Tanaan** + 10.27.

+ **suganinaŋ** : **Tuku(u)n** + 7.3.16.

Sugangix 4.1.5.; 10.12.12.; 13.1.33.

Sugangaasadaŋ 2.1.37.

- + **sugatxax** : **Algangin** + 8.2.2
- + **suugatygax** : **Alix** + 6.1.19.
- + **sugishk** : **asagan** + 7.2. T 1.
- Suganax** 1.1.45.
- + ***suugasanax** : **Chakin** + 16.2.2.
- Sulgi** 3.1. T 9.
- Sukaklyak** 1.1.31.
- shoklochxax* 10.11.20.
- + *syukuxtanax* : *xaszhigin* + 8.2.6.
- Sulax** 10.15.20.
- Sulugiin** 14.1.16.
- + **sulugni-nax** : **Iga** + 17.1.34.
- mogasulugniqax* 17.1.27.
- shumxuzhak* 15.1.9.
- + *shunekax* : *Ixanykigan* + 8.4.1.
- sunuk kalegonok* 3.3. T 2.
- + **suqagiisanax** : **Chaan** + 3.1.42.
- susham* 7.7.11.
- Susaliisanax** 10.7. T 2.
- + **susaliisanax** : **Qamliin** + 10.2.11.
- + **suusaqax** : **Chali** + **ngaan** + 3.1.26.
- + **suusix** : **Tukum-ngaan** + 2.1.30.
- shushlya* 10.9.13.
- Susugasix** 3.1. T 14.; 11.1.6., T 1.
- + **suyax** : **Tayagu[n]** + 3.3.27.

T

- + **tada-qax** : **Alan** + 10.11.7. **Ayaqulix**
- tadanax** 10.11.10. **Kitakix** **tadax**
- 10.14. T 6. **Tanax** **tadanax** 10.8.30.
- Tayagu(m)** **kugan** **tadaqa[da]-**
- guun** **utanax** 7.2. B 3.
- Taadaaya** 11.7.17.
- + **taduhnan** : **Igan** + 10.4. B 4.
- Taga-nax** 10.13.3.
- + **taga-a** / **taga-a** : **Tayagu(m)** + 9.1.
- T 5. **Daxtusux** **kugan** **taganax**
- 8.4.5.
- + **tagaacha** / **tagaacha** : **Alitxum** +
- 7.10.1.
- tagagatxagulux* 1.1.41.
- + *tagakax* : *ayagiukux* + 10.14. B 33.
- taxalyuxinax* 11.2.13.
- Tagaqu(u)tux** 8.3. T 3.
- tagayag* 7.3. T 3.

- Tagukichax** / **Tayagukichax** 18.1.4.
- Taguusix** 3.2.25.
- + **tag-a** / **tagaa** : **Tayagu(m)** + 9.1. T 5.
- Alga(a)n** **taganax** 10.11.27.
- + **takah-nax** : **Alga** + 9.1.1., T 10.
- Tayagux** **takahdan** 2.1.43.
- + **takadusix** : **Algamaan** + 9.1.12.
- Takanux** 10.7.13.; 11.5. T 1.
- + *taxkat* : **Qalgada** + 10.14. B 2.
- Takatux** 8.3.9.
- Takaya-nax** 11.2.1.
- + **takaya-x** : **Angaginan** + 1.1.52
- taklax* 9.1. T 1.
- taklanax* *nidyukiyanax* 11.2. T 2
- tak'yux* 6.1.21.
- Tali-kux** 10.9.26. **Taliqax** 14.1.25.
- + **taligacha** : **Ayagam** + 10.12.15.
- Talixtas** 17.1.24.
- Talizux** 10.14.7., B 7.
- Tamamax** 18.3.6.
- Taamgaax** 10.3. T 5.
- Tana-x** 10.6.11. **Tanax** **algalginax**
- 2.1.40. **Tanagin** **halgii** / **algaa**
- suqax** 8.4.4. **Tanakin** **anqaasanax**
- 11.2.17. **Tanaa-ngaan** **hangaasa-**
- qax** 1.1.50. **Tanaan** **asagygasanax**
- 11.7.12. **Tanaan** **ayagalginax** 7.6.4.
- Tana(a)n** **ayagalina** 16.2.8. **Ta-**
- nagin** **kukiin** **ayugaqax** 2.1.28.
- Tanaan** **chadunax** 3.1.6. **Tanagin**
- kugan** ***chaluxtaqax** 7.5.2. **Ta-**
- nagin** **iganax** 10.11.14. **Tanaa**
- iganaasaqax** 7.2. B 4. **Tanagin-**
- ngaan** **kayusiqax** 8.3.6. **Tanagin**
- qachxanaan** **ayaga(a)sxasaqax**
- 7.2.17. **Tanax** **qalginax** 10.3.17.
- Tanakinulux** **sakisxina** 6.1.15.
- Tanax** **salginax** 11.5.14. **Tanaan**
- soganax** 11.4.9. **Tanaan** **sugaa-**
- sanax** 10.2.7. **Tanax** **tadanax**
- 10.8.30. **Tanaa** **tayagugix** 10.2.10.
- Tanaan** (*tayan*) **tayagulgi-dax** /
- nax** 2.1.38. **Tana(a)** **maan** **tununax**
- 10.4.6. **Tanaan** **uguusanax** 11.1.2.,
- T 5. **Tanaa** **huugdugix** 8.5.2. **Ta-**

naganulux kugan uluudaniŋ-
taqaŋ 7.2.27. Tanaan hyaagal-
ginaŋ 10.14.8. Tanaan yaagilgi-
tanaŋ 15.1.20.
+ *tanān alğaninax* : *tukum* + 8.5.5.
tanagdagan 19.1.9.
Tanax 10.8.7., (*tannax*) B 3.; 11.1.15.
Tanax hadgunaŋ 10.8.12.
+ *tanaagaasanaŋ* : *Qichxitxin* +
10.8.23.
Tanaagaatuŋ 3.2.4
+ *tanagiisanaŋ* : *Ugaluun* + 10.2.9.
+ *tanaŋtanaŋ* : *Angaliŋ* + 10.12.3.
Tanagun 1.1.37.
Tanaguliisin 10.1.1.
Tanaguusiŋ 10.15.29
tanakanuk 11.5.2.
tanakigak 7.8.1.
tanatugasyutxax 3.2.29.
Tanatukugax / **Taangaatukugax** 10.8.
B 8.
***Tanayaŋ** 3.1.5.
+ *tanga* / *taangaa* : **Tayaŋum** + 7.2.42.
Taniidaa tuglaŋ 10.14. B 39.
Taniilux 10.2.13.
Taanimaadaŋ 6.1.12.
tanlimaktax 12.1.4.
+ *taningin* : *Tuku(m)* + 10.14. B 24.
Taniquŋ 10.7.7.
Tanitux 14.1.32.
+ *tankik* : *Nugin* + 4.1.13.
+ *taangaa* / *tanga* : **Tayaŋum** + 7.2.42.
tangan 7.2.23.
Taangaatukugax / **Tanatukugax** 10.8.
B 8.
+ *tataa* : *Kuu* + 10.2.18.
tato.lchak kam. . 11.5. T 3
Tayaŋu-x 1.1.54.; 9.1. T 9.; 10.8. T 5., T
9.10.9. T 8.; 11.5.7. **Tayaŋun** 5.2.25.
Tayaŋuchix 13.2.9. **Tayaŋun ax-**
taacha 3.2.27. **Tayaŋun agusanax**
5.2.8. **Tayaŋum-ngaŋan agadusiŋ** /
hagidusiŋ 8.5.7. **Tayaŋum aliŋa**
10.11.26. **Tayaŋum alitxuu** 7.3.18.
Tayaŋun anaxŋinaŋ 10.2.26. **Taya-**

ŋum an'gaa 10.11.39. **Tayaŋu(u)n**
angaginaŋtanaŋ 10.14.4., B 29.
Tayaŋum angyuucha 7.8. T 3.
Tayaŋum asxinugiicha 7.4.2., T 3.
Tayaŋuŋ atanaŋ 10.9.32. **Tayaŋum**
aatuucha 10.15.13. **Tayaŋun ayku-**
ganinaŋ 10.3.7., T 3. **Tayaŋuu**
chagliqagulux 2.1.5. **Tayaŋuu[n]**
chalaasanaŋ 8.4. T 1-2. **Taya-**
ŋu(u)n chaszhixinaŋ 7.3.23. **Ta-**
yaŋuchgalyanakax 7.2.44. **Taya-**
ŋum chiganaa 10.2.8. T 3. **Taya-**
ŋum dagiicha 10.14.9., B 8. **Ta-**
yaŋum gulgiqaa 10.9.38. **Tayaŋum**
ignagiichaulyux 7.3.13. **Tayaŋum**
inuucha 7.1.1. **Tayaŋum iqyagii**
11.3.11. **Tayaŋuŋ kalunaŋ** 3.3.1., T
2. **Tayaŋun kayuŋginaŋ** 10.8.28.
Tayaŋun kayulinaŋ 10.3.26. **Taya-**
ŋu..kuchaa 7.8.2. **Tayaŋum kodg....**
7.3. T 1. **Tayaŋu(m) kuligigichŋi-**
naa 10.1. B 4. **Tayaŋum hlaa** 10.5.
B 2.; 11.3.10. **Tayaŋuŋ ngaŋan**
liidaqaŋ 7.5.9. **Tayaŋum mayaaga**
10.10.1., T 3.; 10.15. T 3. **Tayaŋu(u)n**
musik 8.3.13. **Tayaŋum qagdukix**
7.3.9., T 2. **Tayaŋum qaguucha**
7.4.1., T 2. **Tayaŋun qaguninaŋ**
7.4.8. **Tayaŋum qanacha** 10.15.19.
Tayaŋum-ngaŋan qangiisiŋ 8.4.3.
Tayaŋuu qasanaŋ 11.4.6. **Tayaŋu-**
ngin qichŋiliqaŋ 7.2.29. **Tayaŋuu**
qidaasaqaŋ 10.11.6. **Tayaŋum saa**
5.2.13. **Tayaŋuu sadgisa** 7.3. T 1.
Tayaŋum saaqalii 10.12.11. **Taya-**
ŋum satxaa 10.1. T 1. **Tayaŋuu**
sayunaŋ 11.4.4. **Tayaŋu[n]** **suyaŋ**
3.3.27. **Tayaŋu(m) kugan tadaqa**
[da]ŋuun **utanaŋ** 7.2. B 3. **Taya-**
ŋu(m) tagaa / **tagaa** / **taangaa**
9.1.5. **Tayaŋugan kugan tagaqaŋ**
7.7.4. **Tayaŋuŋ takahdan** 2.1.43.
Tayaŋum tanga 7.2.42. **Tayaŋu[n]**
tununinaŋ 11.5.9. **Tayaŋuŋ ukuni-**
naŋ 10.11.29. **Tayaŋungin uyaqaŋ**

- 3.1.13. **Tayaġum-nga**an uyaasiġ
 2.1.10. **Tayaġun hyaag(a)lina**ġ
 11.2.7.
 + **tayaġuu** : *xala* + 10.14. B 15. *kalen* +
 10.5.5. **Qayahlin** 10.14. T 3. **Quga-**
na(m) + 10.14. B 22.
Tayaġuudaġ 7.2.8., T 2.; 10.11.19.;
 11.4.12.
Tayaġuudaadaġ 10.4.17.
Tayaġugiġ 10.8.5., T 4.
 + **tayaġugi**ġ : **Alitxuu** + 10.3.19.
Chakix + 2.1.35. **Kayungin** + 4.1.4.
Tanaa + 10.2.10. *ulyacha* + 18.1.17.
Tayaġuxtanaġ 18.3.3.
Tayaġukichaġ 11.3.4.
Tayaġukizaġ 13.1.8.
 + **tayaġulġina**ġ : *malin* + 3.1.41.
Tana(a)n + 2.1.38.
Tayaġulġusiġ 13.1.13.
Tayaġuliknaġ 17.1.7.
 ***Tayaġuulki**ġ 8.3.10.
Tayaġulux 11.4.11.
Tayaġunaaġ 13.1.4.
Tayaġunaagasiġ 7.3.5.
Tayaġunuuqi-ġ 10.14.11.
Tayaġunuuqidaġ 7.2.39.
Tayaġuzigaġ 5.2.18.
Tayaġusinaġ 13.1.30.
Tayaġusiituġ 13.2.11.
Tayaġutkazhachin 3.3.9., T 3.
Tayaġuyuux 18.1.1.
Tayamagdaġ 10.6. T 2.
taikagan kuguchalaxgana 7.5. T 2.
Tainyuspan Ulyunok 10.10. T 1.
Tigusa-qax 7.5.10.
 + **tigusana**ġ : **Angali**ġ + 3.2.1. **Ula**siġ
 + 6.1.11.
Tixlaġ 5.1.5.
 + **tixmigasa**naġ : **An'gat** + 16.2.3.
Tixyunaġ 6.1. T 1.
 + **tixyuna**ġ : **Alga**ġ + 6.1.1., T 1.
tylmychuk 8.1. T 1.
tiyachmanichug 10.14. B 43.
tudal'gidak / tutalgidak 7.1.11.
 + **tugaġi**ġ : **Iqyaa** + 3.1.10.
Tugaasanaġ 17.1.6.
 + **tugaasi**ġ : **Algamaan** + 2.1.14.
tugukugdax 17.3.3.
toggozak 13.1.15.
 ***Tuguquya**ġ 10.6.7.
 + *tokanax : toyug'yak* + 9.1.6.
*tukasitxin ayagihna*ġ 6.1.9.
tukkayuxchi 7.4.5.
Tuku-u /-ġ 7.3. T 4. **Tuku(u)n**
agatluginax 10.5. B 6. **Tuku[m]** **ha-**
gugacha 10.3.11. **Tukuun agusa**ġ
 10.14. B 24. **Tuku**ġ **aġaasana**ġ
 11.2.16. **Tuku**ġ **aġiglina**ġ 10.14. B
 20. **Tukuun haġnina**ġ 9.1.15.
Tukum akaluga 7.5.4. *tukun*
alyadzghil'kamga 10.5. B 5. **Tu-**
ku[m] **aligdaacha** 10.14. B 38.
Tukuu alitxunaġ 15.1.19. **Tukum**
aamaliicha 3.2.24. **Tukuu anata**ġ
 10.2.1. **Tukum-nga**an **anuusi**ġ /
unaasiġ 7.5.17. **Tukuun asaglina**ġ/
asaglana 10.5.1., T 1., B 7. **Tukuun**
auchasanax 11.6.3. **Tukum ayasik**
 5.2. T 2. **Tukuu ayqiisaqa**ġ 3.2.5.
Tukum ayugacha 10.1. B 1.
Tukuun ayugniġtanaġ 10.4.18.
Tukuu chagliqagulux 2.1.1., T 2.
Tukum-ngaan *chayukax / choyunax*
 10.8.1., T 8., B 1. **Tukuun chigi-**
dalġinaġ 10.8.16. **Tuku(m) chikaa**
 18.1.3. **Tuku**ġ **chuhnina**ġ 7.5.6.
Tukuun hi-naġ 5.2.23. **Tuku**ġ
iġanalinaġ 11.1.5. **Tuku**ġ **isina**ġ
 10.3.24. **Tuku**ġ **itġalina**ġ 10.3.8.
Tukuu kagugnanag 10.4.9. **Tuku**ġ
kalganax 5.1.2. **Tuku**ġ *kalnaagnak*
 11.7.1. **Tuku**ġ **kamġilina**ġ /
qamġalinaġ 3.1.25. **Tukum kani**ġ-
taatu 7.5.4. **Tuku**ġ **kangayul-**
ġinaġ 8.1.13. **Tukutxin kayul-**
ġinaġ 8.2.4. **Tukum mayaagacha**
 6.1.23. **Tukum maayu** [nġi]n
alaasanaġ 7.3.25. **Tuku**ġ **qalina**ġ
 11.7.8. **Tukux qamġalina**ġ / **kam-**
ġilinaġ 3.1.25. **Tuku**ġ **qingana-**

linaʃ 5.2.24. **Tukum saxta(a)dakix** 8.1.17. **Tukuʃ sigayanaʃ** 7.3.7.; 10.13.7. **Tukuun suganinaʃ** 7.3.16. **Tukum-ngaana suusiʃ** 2.1.30. **Tukum tanan alganinaʃ** 8.5.5. **Tuku(m) taningin** 10.14. B 24. **Tukuʃ tumganaʃ** 10.3.15. **Tukum tunuʃtaasaqangin** 7.2.15. **Tukum-ngaana uʃaluqaʃ** 10.6.8. **Tukum igim ukuʃtaacha** 7.2.34. **Tukum-ngaana unaasiʃ / anuusiʃ** 7.5.17. **Tukuʃ uyaqaʃ** 8.1.1. **Tukuʃ ngaana uyaqaʃ** 7.2.20.

Tukuchxisaʃ 9.1.2.

tukok ulak 7.5. T 3.

Tukuulan 5.2.9.

+ **tukuuladaʃ** : **Agacha** + 7.2.21

+ **tukulinaʃ** : **Kanaaʃ** + 4.1.9.

tukulisnaʃ / taxalyuxinaʃ 11.2.13.

Tukusxigax 17.3.1.

Tukuusiʃ 3.1.22.

Tukuyaʃ 3.3. T 1.

Tulaʃ 2.1.36.

tulgax 15.1.18.

Tuliʃ 11.2. T 1.

Tuman 10.9. T 5

Tumga-ʃ 10.2.12. **Tumgakin** 10.9. T

4.; 11.2.2. **Tumgakix algagiʃ** 2.1.21.

Tumgan haqaasanaʃ 11.2.15.

Tumgangin igaxtagaʃ 10.3.1.

+ **tumganaʃ** : **Tukuʃ** + 10.3.15.

Tumgiidaʃ qanulux 2.1.4.

tumlixik 10.11. T 5.

Tunu-un alitxuusanax 7.7.10.

Tunu[n] qichaʃtanaʃ 10.8.13.

Tunu suqaʃ 10.9.28.

+ **tunu-ngin igim ugutaasanaʃ** :

Niigugin + 11.6.4. **Tana(a)maan**

tununaʃ 10.4.6.

Tunuucha 11.5.6.

+ **tunuchʃinaʃ** : **Qugaʃ** + 10.12.1.

+ **tunuugaʃ** : **Ugaluu** + 2.1.26.

Tunuganilyaanik - ullasik 10.3. B 1.

+ **tunugiʃ** : **Isxaa** + 15.1.2. **Umgi-siicha** + 11.6.5.

Tunuʃtaʃ ayugasanaʃ 10.9.19.

+ **tunuʃtaasaqangin** : **Tukum** + 7.2.15.

Tununinaʃ 17.3.12.

+ **tununinaʃ** : **Algaan** + 2.1.49.

Kanaaʃ + 11.1.14. **Tayaɡu[n]** + 11.5..9.

Tutalgaa iganaʃ 11.5.3.; 17.3.15.

Tutanaʃ 10.14. B 11.

+ *tututak* : *unalku* + 10.14. B 33.

tuyamagalinax 10.4. B 6.

Tuhyuʃ 13.1.32.

toyogʹyak tokanax 9.1.6.

U, HU, W, HUU

Uchaadaʃ 16.2.11.

ochakalkudax 8.4.6.

+ **udagiisanaʃ / hudagiisanaʃ /**

udaagiisanaʃ : **Ugaluun** + 10.1.9.

udakikchagix 13.2.14.

+ **udalginaʃ** : **Niiguʃ** + 10.1.3.

+ **udixtaʃ** : **Algan** + 3.1. T 7.

Hux gagiqaʃ 5.2.4.

+ **huga** : **Chadum** + 7.5.14.

ugalgagix 13.2.7.

ugalgaginok 10.11. T 8.

ogalʹmidax 10.7.3.

Ugank xalektak 3.1. T 2.

ugasmagin 5.2.22.

Uxchugiʃ 18.2.5.

Ugiʃ 16.1.14.

ogigeyak 10.11. T 6.

Ugiʃtaatutxaʃ 3.2.3.

+ *ogynok* : *skik adamax* + 10.6. T 2

+ **huglinaʃ** : **Kanaaʃ** 7.4.6.; 10.14. B 12.

uxlyutak 5.2.6.

+ *ugugax / gogoloxtax* : **Algatxin** + 8.5. T 1.

+ *ugoktax ulux* : *agali* + 5.2.15.

+ **uguusanax** : **Tanaan** + 11.1.2., T 5.

+ *ogusik* : *ashlaga* + 3.2.18.

+ **ugutaasanaʃ** : **Niigugin tunungin**

igim + 4.1.2. **Qatmix igim** + 4.1.14.

+ *Ugyatu* : *Echasanok* + 3.2. T 4.

Ugalu-x 2.1.2.; 10.8. T 4. Ugalukin
 7.8.1. Ugalux agiitax 10.13.6.
 Ugaluu algada-x 2.1. T 4. Ugaluu
 algagix 10.3.13.; 11.1.17. Ugaluun
 algaliisana-x 5.2.16. Ugaluun aalii-
 sana-x 10.1.13. Ugaluun aaliisiisa-
 na-x 10.1. B 3. Ugaluu aamgagix
 7.2.41. Ugalungin aamgagix 10.4.5.
 Ugaluun amtagagiisana-x 10.1.7.
 Ugaluun angadatana-x 5.1.10.
 Ugaluun atxuusana-x 10.15.28.
 Ugaluun ayagadusana-x 10.7.14.
 Ugaluun aygagasana-x 7.2.38.
 Ugaluun chuhniisana-x 10.14.21.
 Ugaluun chuyuusana-x 10.8.32.
 Ugalux higinax / higinax 10.11.3.
 Ugaluun iganaasana-x 7.5.5.; 8.3.3.,
 T 2. Ugaluun inuniisana-x 7.1.10.
 Ugaluun kalunikagasana-x 7.1.4.
 Ugaluun kayuugasana-x 7.4.11.
 Ugaluun qa-nagulax 17.1.36.
 Ugaluu qagix 7.5.8.; 10.7.9. Ugaluu
 qagiisix 8.1.9. Ugalu(m) qaxuu
 10.6.4. Ugaluun qalgusana-x 10.3.
 16. Ugaluun qasiisana-x 7.7.7.
 Ugaluun igim qayaniisana-x 3.1.
 T 13. Ugaluun qigagasana-x 10.11.
 32. Ugalux qyax 10.9.12. Ugaluu
 sayuqax 5.1.6. Ugaluun sigusa-
 na-x 2.1.20. Ugaluun tanagiisana-x
 10.2.9. Ugaluu tunuuga-x 2.1.26.
 Ugaluun udagiisana-x / hudagii-
 sana-x / udaagiisana-x 10.1.9.
 Ugalux hunadusana-x 10.15.18.
 Ugaluu unagax 7.2. T 11.
 + ugalu-na-x : Aalinga-x + 7.1.2.
 Ama-x + 6.1.5. Ayaga-x + 10.12.29.
 Chinktalik ugalux 10.14. T 1. Sax
 ugaluna-x 5.1.7. Tukum-nga-an
 ugaluqax 10.6.8. Unglux ugalu-
 na-x 11.1.8. Ungluu ugaluqax 7.1.7.
 Ugaluchxana 10.7. T 1.
 Ugaluxta-n 11.2.12.
 + ugaluxta-x : Ataqan + 10.10. T 2.
 + uga-hna-n : Alga-x + 10.12.16.

Kayuun + -x 10.14.5.
 + ugayaasi-x : Algamaan + 10.14. B 21.
 + huugdugix : Tanaa + 8.5.2.
 + hugduna-x : Qachxa + 8.5. T 1.
 Uxsutux 11.7.14.
 Ukama-x 11.3.7.
 ukicha zanin 10.12.21.
 Ukinaan kyagusana-x 16.1.12.
 + uku-qa-x : Amgiqangis + 17.1.16.
 Ayaga(a)n ukuna-x 3.1.44.
 Iganaan + 14.2.29.
 + ukuda-x : Ayagaa[n] + 11.4. T 5.
 + ukuxtaqa-x : ax'gygin + 6.1.4.
 + ukuxtaacha : Tukum igim + 7.2.34.
 Ukulaasan 11.2.10.
 + ukunina-x : Tayagux + 10.11.29.
 Ukuusa-x 1.1. T 8.; 10.12.23.
 Ukuza-x 18.4.1.
 + ukusinax : Iqyaan adax + 10.14. B 13.
 Ula-x 7.6. T 1.; 10.5. B 4. Ulagan
 11.2.14. Ulas 17.1.18. Ulaa aya-
 gagix 10.11.21. Ula-x ayagalgina-x
 10.9.3. Ulaanulux chaguhna-x
 10.1.2. Ulaan igluqalgina-x 5.2.14.
 Ulagan silan kayuulaqa-x 1.1.47.
 ulyacha unegix 8.1.8. ulyacha taya-
 gugix 8.1.16.
 + ulachagiqagulux : Chuganaa +
 6.1.22.
 ulyakichxa xaxichakax 7.2.10.
 + huulaqa-x : Alitxugan ilan + 8.3.2.
 Ulaasakuu 7.2. T 1.
 Ulasi-x 7.2. B 1. Ulasiin chimi-
 kahna-x 10.8.11. Ulasix tigusana-x
 6.1.11.
 + ulasix : tunuganilyanik + 10.3. B 1.
 Ulasiida-x 6.1. T 5.
 Ulatuxtanax 17.1.5.
 Ulgitaqa-x 13.1.27.
 Ulilax 7.2. B 5.; 10.5. T 1., B 7., 10-11.
 + uliqax : Qagnaa + 19.1.10.
 Uluda-x 1.1. T 3.
 + ulugiicha : Ayagam + 10.14. B 47.
 + uluxta-x : Igana-x + 9.1.5.
 Ulu[x]txa-x 11.2.18.

+ *Ulyunok* : *Tainyuspana* + 10.10. T 1.
 + *huluqax* : *Sagan ilin* + 8.3.11.
Uma 10.9.33.
umagakak 10.2. T 1.
 + *humaluga* : *Akyagim* + 8.1.15.
Umgiisiicha tunugix 10.6.5.
umgiyak / *Imgiyak* 18.3.8.
uminazak 11.4.5.
 + *umlusalinax* : *Samidan* + 10.1.11.
Umnaa ukuqax 17.1.16.
 + *umnaax* : *Utak* + 10.14. T 4.
Umnalgaatu 15.1.5.
Umniin 10.12.24.
Humniidadax 2.1.45.
Umnigiisix 10.12.4.
Humnisxax 10.14.17.
Humtaasix 10.9.39.
Umyugdax 17.1.19.
Huna-an agu[t]naax 17.2.4. *Huna-*
ngin azatxax 10.4.7. *Hunatxin*
iqyagiisanax 7.2.3. *Hunaan sayu-*
naax 17.1.31. *Hunaa sayuxtaqax*
 10.11.13.
Unacha (or + *Unacha*) 8.4. T 3.
 + *hunadusanax* : *Ugalux* + 10.15.18.
 + *unagax* : *Iqyaa* + 10.14. B 34. *Ugaluu*
 + 7.2. T 11.
 + *hunaginginulux* : *Algam* + 8.3.5.
 + *unagiisix* : *Algamaan* 7.2. T 5.
Hunaaxsiisix 13.1.34.
unnalyak 13.2.15.
 + *unalgaasix* / *unalgasix* : *Algamaan*
 + 10.14. B 4.
 + *unalginax* : *Algaax* + 7.2. T 5. *Alix* +
 1.1. T 15.
 + *hunalgiiisix* : *Algam-ngaana* + 8.5.3.
unalku tututak 10.14. B 33.
 + *unaasix* / *anuusix* : *Tukum-ngaana*
 + 7.5.17.
Unaatxix 3.2.23.
Ungan 5.2.12.
 + *unegix* : *ulyacha* + 8.1.8.
unigin azhatkagi 10.14. B 4.
Unogokan 11.2.9.
 + *ungadusix* : *Alitxum-ngaana* +

7.7.14.
Hungix / *Uhngix* 11.1. T 8.
Ungiikax 6.1. T 4.
ungimanok 13.1.10.
Unglu-x 10.14. B 9. *Unglux alyag-*
linax 8.1.10. *Unglugan kugan*
aamagnaaxtaqax 8.5.6. *Unglux*
aamagninaax 5.2.17. *Ungluu qag-*
nagix 8.3.17. *Unglux ugalunaax*
 11.1.8. *Ungluu ugaluqax* 7.1.7.
Uglugayukatix 11.1.11.
Uuquchiing 11.4.10.
 + *husanax* : *Hlaa ngaana* + 11.7.10.
 + *huusanax* : *Angagix kumadaa* +
 10.4.14.
 + *husixtax* : *Algaax* + 3.2.15.
oslelidax 12.1.5.
Utak umnaax 10.14. T 4.
Hutakix qugagix 8.3.13.
 + *utanaax* : *Tayagu(m) kugan*
tadaqa[da]guun + 7.2. B 3.
Uyatkin 3.3.8.; 10.8.25.
uyamux 17.3.14.
uyanalasik 10.4. B 10.
 + *uyaqaax* : *Iqyam-ngaana* + 3.2.16.
Sangin + 2.1.25. *Tayaagungin* +
 3.1.13. *Tukux ngaana* + 7.2.20.
 + *uyaasix* : *Tayaqum-ngaana* + 2.1.10.
Ugidaxtak 10.8.3.
Uuygaadaax 1.1.51.
Uyqigaadaax 10.8.17.
Huyuu chiyaa 10.2.17.
Uyuchxizax 7.2.4.
Uyugidaax 3.1.21., T 14.
Huyugiisix 10.4. B 10.
 + *uyukax* : *Sagan-ngaana* + 7.2.33.
Uyulix 8.1.19.
Uyutux 3.2. T 1.
oyuyus 16.1.4.

Y, HY

Hyaagaax chuhninaax 10.7.5.
 + *hyaaga-naax* : *Qiglux* + 7.4.7.
 + *hyaagaattanaax* : *Ugalux* + 10.14. T 1.
 + *hyaagalginaax* : *Tanaan* + 10.14.8.

Hyaagahliṣ 3.2.31.

Hyaagaazaṣ 10.14. B 20.

+ **yaagi-x** : **Chakix** + 13.2.4. **Qiligin**

***yaagiqax** 10.7.6. *siyaliginok*

yaaginaṣ 10.14.13.

+ **yaagilgitanaṣ** : **Tanaan** + 15.1.20.

yaglun 5.1.8.

yaksax 10.9.9.

+ **yaxtanaṣ** : **Algaṣ** + 2.1. T 3.

+ **yang(a)** : *amicha* + 10.15.5.

yutgux 14.1.15.

Index of Russian Names

Names preceded by + are additional to Aleut names.

+ Agripina 10.14. B 30, 32-34, 36-37, 41.

+ Akilina 10.4. B 10-11, 10.14. B 31, 35, 38-40, 42-48

+ Aleksandr 11.1.8.

+ Aleksandr Pan'kov 10.10.7.

+ Aleksey Musakov 11.3.4.

+ Andrey 7.2. B 5.

+ Andrey Chulovshnikov 10.5.2.

+ Andrei Frolov 10.14.3.

+ Andrei Mezhevskoy 10.11.38.

+ Andrey Zaozerskoy 13.2.12.

+ Antin Gregor'yev 7.2.35.

+ Avraam 10.1. B 3. (= 10.1.12.)

+ Dmitrei 10.8.22.

+ Dmitrei Ocheredin 2.1.27.

+ Dmitrei Sivtsov 10.4.1.

+ Dmitrei Sivtsov menshei 10.4.11.

+ Efim Kazaginov 13.2.8.

+ Fedor Kazanin 2.1.6.

+ Fedor Klimovskoi 2.1.21.

+ Fedor Kozlov 10.14.7, B 7; 10.14.16, B 16, 41.

+ Fedor Kuznetsov 7.3.2.

+ Fedor Kuzyaki[n] 3.4.2.

+ Fedor Malivinskoy 8.3.2.

+ Feodor 8.1.6.; 9.1.3.; 10.14. B 1, 3, 7, 10, 16.

+ Feodor Kozlov 10.3.5.

+ Fil'ka 10.1.4.

+ Gavrila Kostin 10.6.2.

+ Ilarion 10.4. B 2, 4-5; 10.5. B 2-8.

Ioan 10.4.12.

+ Ioann 7.2. B 3-4; 10.4.8 (Ioan); 10.4. B 7; 10.5. B 9; 10.8. B 1-3; 10.14. 20-21, B 13, 18-24, 26-27.

+ Ivan 10.14.12-13, 19 (=) B 18, 21, 23.

+ Ivan Chumovitskoy 7.3.3, 18, T 6.

Ivan Glotov 11.4.1.

+ Ivan Khramov 10.9.3.

Ivan Iarin 3.3.4.

+ Ivan Pan'kov 8.1.10.

+ Ivan Podkamennov 16.1.4.

+ Ivan Serebrennikov 2.1.8.

+ Ivan Sivtsov 10.5.3; 10.8.1, 7 (=)

Kad'yak 1.1.29. Kod'yax 10.15.31.

Kalashnikov 10.7.16.

+ Kirila 10.4.3; 10.5.5-7.

+ Kirill 10.5. B 1; 10.14. B 2, 4-6, 12, 14, 17.

+ Kirila Bochkarev 14.1.9.

+ Kirila Chuloshnikov 10.4.2.

+ Leontey 10.4.6. Leontii 10.4. B 8-9.

+ Larion Klimshin 7.2.7, 10.

+ Larion Sivtsov 10.5.1, 4.

+ Luka Kozhevnikov 11.5.1.

+ Maksim Kuymov 13.2.9.

+ Maksim Per'fil'yev 14.1.11.

+ Marfa 10.1. B 4; 10.3. B 1; 10.4. B 12-14; 10.5. B 10-11.

+ Nadezhda 10.3. B 2.

+ Naum 10.12.6.

+ Nikivor Svin'in 7.3.13.

+ Nikita 7.2.14.

+ Nikita Buylov 7.2.3.

Nikolai 10.4.10.

+ Nikolay Tarasov 10.11.21.

+ Petr 10.4. B 1, 3; 10.8.9, 19-20, B 4-8;

- 10.14. B 8-9, 11, 15, 25.
 + Petr Kozyrev 10.14.9-10 (=) B 8, 11.
 Petr Popov 7.2.36.
 + Semen 10.4.9.
 Semen Bakov 10.2.14.
 Semen Kipriyanov 11.4. T 7.
 Semen Kochutin 10.7.17.
 + Semen Kuliginov 15.1.12.
 Ser'gey Pan'kov 14.1.1.
 Sidorko 2.1.42.
 starik 10.9.17.
 Stefan Shishov 10.8.29.
 + Stepan Cherepanov 4.1.2.
 + Tikhon 7.2. B 1-2; 10.1. B 1-2; 10.14.
 B 28-29.
 + Tikhon Bakulin 7.2.13; 8.4.4; 10.14.4-
 5 (=) B 29, 28.
 + Tikhon Batakov 10.1.8.
 + Timofey 10.4. B 6.
 + Timofey Ordin 16.2.5.
 + Vasilei 5.2.20
 Vasiley Pivintsov 7.7.12.
 + Vasiley Popov 10.12.12.
 + Vasiley Pospelov 11.4.2.
 + Vasiley Shutagin
 + Zakhad Menshchikov 17.1.1.
 Yakun"ka 10.12.30.
 + Yakov Smirennikov 7.4.3.
 + Yakov Shokotov 13.2.7.
 Yelisey Pupyshev 10.2.2 = T 2
 Yermeshok

Appendix 1 Corrections of Names in the *Aleut Dictionary*

The dictionary is quoted by page, column and line from the top of the page. When the Aleut form is corrected, the translation is not quoted. When only the translation is corrected, the Aleut form is not quoted. The correction follows the >. (Not listed here are numerous additional attestations and earlier dates of attestation of words that are names or parts of names that were interpreted after the publication of the *Aleut Dictionary* in 1994. These attestations would have been included if they had been received somewhat earlier.)

- 84b51 Beat (?) The Army > Added one half to the army (10.15.17.).
- 78b36 **Anqacha** > **Anqaacha** "His way of standing (or of setting out)" (13.1.25.).
- 78b44 **anqayaasanaŋ** (whole subentry to be deleted) > **Chaan anqaa-sanaŋ** "Stood up with his hand" (1.1.49.).
- 108a17 **Atatanisaŋ** > **Atatanizaŋ** "Caused to be fast" (3.2.14.).
- 158a46 **Ayagaa dalgiaŋ** > **Ayagaa[n] dalginaŋ** "Provided his wife with an eye" (7.3.17.).
- 165a66 **Tayagum Gulginaa** > **Tayagum gulgiqaa** "The man pierced it" (10.9.38.).
- 176b28 **Chakix Igachigiŋ** > **Chakin higayachxiŋ** "Letting his hands freeze" (16.2.9.).
- 211b26 **Isiqaaulux** > **Isiqagulux** "Was not cut" (1.1.8.).
- 223a10 **Kaadartaqaŋ** > **Kadaŋtaqaŋ** "Worn spearhead" (11.2.11.).
- 255a22 Likened to a Man > A man likened to him (7.5.9.).
- 269a36 **Mayam Ilan** > cf. **mayminaliŋ** '(be) spoil(ed), play pranks' (16.1.17.).
- 305a3 **Qaalutuŋ** > **Qalutuŋ** "Has large hot springs" (17.1.10.).
- 312b2 **Qataa agizaŋ** > **Qataa aqizaŋ** "His sheath comes loose" (13.2.3.).
- 339a8 Woman's Upper > The one above the/a woman" (3.2.10.).
- 389b30 **Tanagatuŋ** > **Tanaagaatuŋ** "Wants/wanting to come back to his place" (3.2.4.).
- 430b44 Chief's Means For Looking For Himself > Chief's means for looking at himself (a mirror) (7.2.34.).
- 440a59ff. **Umgasingan** is Morris Cove, Unalaska 54.
- 443b44 **Hunaan Agunaŋ** > **Hunaan agutnaŋ** "Hid his wound" (17.2.4.).

Appendix 2

Aleut Personal Names in Earlier Sources 1747-1792

References:

- J.L.S. 1776: *Neue Nachrichten von denen neuentdeckten Insuln in der See zwischen Asien und Amerika; aus mitgetheilten Urkunden und Auszügen verfasst von J.L.S.* [uncertain identity] Hamburg und Leipzig, bey Friedrich Ludwig Gleditsch.
- Samwell 1778: ms., British Museum, Egerton 2591, published in Beaglehole 1967:1146 (see References p. 88)
- Pallas 1781: *Neue Nordische Beyträge zur physikalischen und geographischen Erd- und Völkerbeschreibung*. Zweyter Band. St. Petersburg und Leipzig.
- Polonsky, A.: ms. of about 1850 as quoted in Jochelson 1933 (see Appendix 3, References)
- Ogoblin, N.N., 1892: *Putevya zapiski morekhoda I. M. Solov'eva*. *Russkaya Starina* 76:183
- Makarova, R.N., 1968: *Russkiye na Tikhom Okeane vo II polovine XVIII v.* Moscow: Nauka
- Andreyev 1948 (see References p. 88)
- Divin, V.A., 1979: *Russkaya tikhookeanskaya epopeya*. Khabarovskoye knizhnoye izdatel'stvo.
- Alekseyev 1989 (see References p. 88)
- Black, Lydia: unpublished readings of manuscripts
- Krauss, Michael, 1990: transliteration of TsGAVMF, f. 913, op.1, d. 93, 129-132 (Levashov 1768), St. Petersburg

Names in the sources are given in italics, uncertain letters in Krauss 1990 in roman. Proposed interpretations, most of them very uncertain, are bold face. Seven of the names (nr. 5, 6, 8, 61, 83, 92, 97) occur also in the Census 1791-1792 or in earlier Tax receipts.

Deer Island (south of Cold Bay)

1. Samwell 1778 *Kooshcoon*, chief of *Aneman*: **Animan** (modern **Animin**), conceivably **Quxsun** "Wedges" or **Quxsuun** "His Own Wedge", if not **Quxsunaŋ** "Chopped" (cf. Census 3.1. T 3.).

Alaska Peninsula (Census 1.)

2. Samwell 1778 *Adhagach*, chief of *Aloc.sock*: **Alaxsxa** or **Alaxsxiŋ**, conceivably **Agadaŋ** "Arrow", if not **Adagaŋ** "Being fried"

Sanak Island (Census 2.)

3. Samwell 1778 *Adhackshadhan*, chief of *Shanachagen*: **Sanatagin**, perhaps **adag** 'roast, fry'
4. Samwell 1778 *Kamhadoc*, chief of *Kashe*: 1792 *Kasix*, A **Kaasaŋ** (Census 2.1), perhaps **Qamŋatutŋ** "Having Large Sleeves"

Unimak Island (Census 3.)

5. Samwell 1778 *Angancadedch'n*, chief of *Oo.nemac*: **Unimax**, same as Census 3.1. T 1. **Angadalidaŋ** "Goes Usually in Front (Against)" (?)
6. Sarychev 1791 *Galok Ek*"yagnisana Alekseyev 1989:301, same as Census 3.1.1. **Halux Iqyagiisanax** "Paddled with a River Otter"
7. Ibid. *Chunnyuk*, perhaps **Chunguuyux** "Piece of Down" (cf. Census 13.1.14.)
8. Ibid. *Tukkuio*, same as Census 3.3. T 1. **Tukuyax** "Trying to Become Rich"

Ugamak Island (Census 4.)

9. Samwell 1778 *Tangtoodhac*, chief of *Oowangac*: **Ugangaŋ**, apparently **Taangtuudaŋ** "Kind of Leaky"

Tigalda Island (Census 5.2.)

10. Levashov 1768 *Chagushik*, chief of *Kagalga*: **Qagalga** (Census 5.2.) Krauss 1990; Solovyov 1770-1775 *Tschagusan*, *Tschagusian* Pallas 1781:326 f., *Chaguzyak* Oglolin 1892:194; Samwell 1788 *Tchagoosh*, chief of *Kegalchen*: **Qigalgan** (Tigalda), probably **Chagusix** "Digging Stick"
11. Levashov 1768 *Tayaunaugusik*, *Tanunadgu...*, *Tayaunaguzhik*, *Tox unaagzhik* nephew of 10. Krauss 1990, perhaps **Tayagun awaasaŋ** "Working with Men"
12. Ibid. *Chel'lyasakag*, *Chel'lyasanag*, *Chel'lyasakag*, chief of *Kagalga*, possibly **Chalaasaqaŋ** "Was Slid Ashore"
13. Ibid. *Kagchug* (Russian name Stepan), conceivably **Qaxchax** "Black"
14. Ibid. *Kanayail'chudax* [probably -l'g-], *kantil'gudax*, *kamiil'gudax*, chief of *Kagalga*
15. Ibid. *Taina ayaginugulax*, *Tanna anginugulax*, *Tanna ayaginugulax* (Russian name Luka), perhaps **Tanaa ayaginagulux** "His Place was not Ashamed"
16. Ibid. *Kuchichixdax*, *Kuchichixkidax*, *Kuchichkidax* chief of *Kagalga*, perhaps **Kuchichixidaŋ** "Makes (somebody) Fish out of Boulders" (cf. Census 10.9.34.)
17. Ibid. *Algagachkagi*, *Algagachka*. (Russian name Matfey): **Alga**- "Mammal -"

Avatanak Island (Census 6.)

18. Levashov 1768 *shagnatix* / *shagnatx kugan agitak* father (of X), of island *aguetana* Krauss 1990: **Awatanaŋ**, possibly - **Qugan Agiitaŋ** "-With (shamanistic) Spirits"
19. Ibid. *xasikin* (also *xazhkin*) *agadanax* (also *agadnak*) brother (of X), perhaps **Xaasikin agahdanaŋ** "Used to Show his Paddle (as a sign, for example to a Russian ship)"
20. Samwell 1778 *Kemaioon*, chief of *Awetanac*: **Awatanaŋ**, cf. **qi(h)ma-** 'to put one's head to one side'

Akun Island (Census 7.)

21. Levashov 1768 *kanna mayagich* (Russian name Gavrilka) of island *akunzan* [probably *akungan*] Krauss 1990: **Akungan**, - **Mayaagacha** "- his Hunting Tool" (cf. 5.2. T 2.)

22. Ibid. *Kayuxtax*, *Kayuktak* father (of 21.) of island *anungan* [*akungan*], probably **Kayuxtaʔ** "Sinker (for fishline)"
23. (source ?) *Kalaganimak* interpreter from Akun Pallas 1781:326, 330
24. Samwell 1778 *Haiach.cloo.goo.goog* (also *noog*), chief of *Agoongan*: **Akungan**, conceivably **Hayaqluugnaʔ** "Asked (in marriage) Clumsily (or the like)"
- Akutan Island (Census 8.); 31-34, 37-44 without indication of island
25. Levashov 1768 *Sutok*, chief of *Kexta*: **Qixtaʔ** (Census 8.3.) Krauss 1990, apparently **Sutuxʔ** "Grass-mat"
26. Ibid. *Amichudax* (Russian name Leontey) son of 25: **Amichudaʔ** "Stalk of Cow Parsnip"
27. Ibid. *Takanagusuk* chief of *Kexta*, perhaps **Takanaagusixʔ** "Means for Trying to Get Loose"
28. Ibid. *Kanamagotu* (Russian name Nikita) son of 27
29. Ibid. *Anitadok* chief
30. Ibid. *Ulagkik* (or *Ulachkik*) *Kissinox* (Russian name Danilo) son of 29
31. Ibid. *Gadax* (or *Chadax*) chief of village *Anadok* (unknown), perhaps **Chaadaʔ** "Little Hand"
32. Ibid. *Uda Kakunauk* (Russian name Elisey) son of 31, perhaps **Udaa Qaku-** "His Bay In There -"
33. Ibid. *Tukun* (Russian name Petrushka) chief: **Tukun** "Chiefs" or **Tukuun** "His Own Chief"
34. Ibid. *Laxutazh* uncle of 33, conceivably **Laguʔtaasixʔ** "Way of Respecting"
35. Ibid. *Kunnu* (Russian name Semen)
36. Ibid. *Chiniyalagyn* (or *Chimnyyalagyn*) *algan ayun-tok* (Russian name Aleksey) uncle of 35.
37. Ibid. *Angaginox*, *Angaennax*, *Angagina* chief: **Angaginoxʔ** "Woman"
38. Ibid. *Taniga ugaluisana*, *Takilya ugaluisana* (or *-ksana*) (Russian name Naum), nephew of 37, perhaps - **Ugalugiisanaxʔ** "Treated - With His Spear"
39. Ibid. *Igna(e)isana*, *Ignalisana*, *Ignagisana* chief, conceivably **Ingaagaasanaxʔ** "Got Over (passed over some place)"
40. Ibid. *ak" kayen Ignasinagul* , *ak" kayen iyenagasanagul'*, *ak" kayun Ignagasanagul'* (Russian name Ivan) son of 39, perhaps **Akayuun Ingaagaasanaguluxʔ** "Did Not Get Over His Strait"
41. Ibid. *Anyagi* chief
42. Ibid. *Tukunaxak*" (and *Tukukaxak*") *kashuna* (Russian name Foma) nephew of 41
43. Ibid. *Alitutaguch'* chief, perhaps **Alitxu(m) Taguucha** "Warrior's String" (cf. Census 3.2.25.).
44. *Anitushas' al'gi* (or *as'gi*), *anitushas' al'ga* (Russian name Afanasi)
45. Solovyov 1770-1775 *Kalu* chief of village *Agidadak* (unknown) Pallas 1781:326 (*Agidadan*), Oglolin 1892:194: **Kaluu** "His Shot" or **Kaluxʔ** "Shot"
46. Ibid. *Chutex* brother of 45: **Chuutixʔ** "Grass Stuffing (in boot or mitten)"
47. Samwell 1778 *Hegadach* chief of *Acootana*: **Akutanaxʔ**, perhaps **Higadaʔ** "Is Said (told about)"

Unalga Island (Census 9.)

48. Samwell 1778 *Chalaic* chief of *Oonalch*: **Unalga**, apparently **Chalagix** "Has clams"

Egg Island (outside Beaver Inlet, Unalaska)

49. Samwell 1778 *Oolelch*, chief of *Oow-lch*: **Ugalga**, apparently **Ulilax** "Baidarka" (see Census 7.2. B 5. and 10.5. T 1., B 7., 10-11.)

Unalaska Island (Census 10.)

50. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Ukuzyax* Olotov 1906:152, *Aluzix* Divin 1979:316, *Alyuzax* Alekseyev 1989:62 chief of Unalaska, perhaps **Aaluusaŋ** "Laughing at (somebody)" or **Aaluusiŋ** "Means/Occasion for Laughing"

51. Ibid. *Aluxxuchag* son of 50, perhaps **Aaluus(a/i)kuchaŋ** "Little Laughing"

52. Ibid. *Chikilzhak* [probably for *Chikilgak*] son of 50, perhaps **Chiqiilgiŋ** "Little Mud"

53. Korovin 1762-1765, Solovyov 1764-1766 *Kaschmak* J.L.S. 1776: 85 (p. 86 *Koschmak*), 133, *Kashmak* Andreyev 1948:126, 148 interpreter; Levashov 1768 *Kashman* chief of Unalaska Alekseyev 1989:128, perhaps **Qasmax** "Fish Scale" (word known from Atka)

54. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Ageak* J.L.S. 1776:133, *Ageyak* Andreyev 1948:163 (p. 148 *Agyuyak*, p. 149 *Yagiyan*) interpreter (his wife in Ikalga, Chernofski, Andreyev 1948:163), perhaps **Hagiyax** "Trying to Lift" (cf. Census 7.2.32. and Introduction 4.3.1.)

55. Levashov 1768 *Akamagagan* chief of Unalaska Alekseyev 1989: 128, cf. Census 10.10. village *Akmagan*

56. Ibid. *Kalidusuyekiy(a)* chief of Unalaska, **Kaladusi-** "Means for Dragging -"

57. Ibid. *Chegaga(yu)* chief of Unalaska

58. Ibid. *Zgidal* [probably for *Egidax*] chief of Unalaska, perhaps **Igidax** (**Itidax**) "Bends Back (feet, or arms toward body)"

59. Ibid. *sinakagata* (Russian name Nikita) Krauss 1990

60. Samwell 1778 *Cawachcagnen* chief of *Nawanalaska*: **Nawan-Alaxsxa** (Unalaska), apparently **Qawa(m)** **Qagnangin** "Sea lion bones"

Village **Umŋasingan**, Morris Cove (Census 10.2.)

61. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Imaginak* chief of *Ugamiczi* J.L.S. 1776: 139, *Amaganak* chief of *Umgaina* ibid. 143, *Imagamak* chief of *Umnas-* (*Umgasin*) Andreyev 1948:155 (159), same person as Census 10.2. T 1. *Umagakak*

62. Solovyov 1770-1775 *Tuk* "Anatuk" interpreter with Russians to island *Agutanak*: **Agutanaŋ** (dialectal form of **Awatanaŋ**, *Avatanak*), presumably same person as Census 10.2.1. **Tukuu Anatax** "His Chief Makes (things) His Own" (in 1791 on a Russian ship)

Village **Tachiqala** (Census 10.8.)

63. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Inlogusak* chief of *Totschikala* J.L.S. 1776:139, *Inloguzok* Andreyev 1948:154, perhaps **Inghluuguzax** "Real Leader (of fishline)"

64. Ibid. *Agaladok*, *Agidalok* chief of *Toczikala* J.L.S. 1776:139, *Agadalak*, *Agidalok* Andreyev 1948:154 f.

Village **Magusiŋ**, Makushin (Census 10.9.)

65. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Kagumaga* chief of *Mkuschi* J.L.S. 1776:138 f. (p. 145 *Kulumaga*, *Kulumag*), *Kagumaga*, *Kogumaga* Andreyev 1948:153 (p. 155 *Kadumaga*), apparently **Qagumaga** "His Mighty Fierceness" (cf. Census 2.1. T 1.)
 66. Ibid. *Kyginik* son of 65 J.L.S. 1776:145, *Kyginyk* chief of Makushin Andreyev 1948:162, conceivably **Qignaŋ** "Fire"
 67. Ibid. *Kynyzyk* son of 66 Andreyev 1948:162.

Village **Ikalga**, Chernofski (Census 10.11.)

68. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Umakush* chief of Unalaska (v buxte Ikalginskoy) Olotov 1906:152, Divin 1979:316, Alekseyev 1989:62
 69. Solovyov 1764-1766 *Itchadak* chief of *Ikalga* J.L.S. 1776: 137, 141, 145, *Itxadak* Andreyev 1948:157-167 (pp. 157, 158 also *Otxadak*), possibly **Itxaadaŋ** "Little Collar"

Village **Umsalux**, Sedankin (Census 10.13.)

70. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Sedak* Olotov 1906:152, *Sedan* Divin 1979:316; Solovyov 1764-1766 *Sedak* chief of *Umschalan* J.L.S. 1776:134, *Sedan* chief of *Umshalok* Andreyev 1948:150-163, perhaps **Siidaŋ** "Inundation"

Sidaanaŋ, Sedanka Island (Census 10.14.)

71. Samwell 1778 *Enelch* chief of *Sidanach*, conceivably **Angaliŋ** "Daylight"

Umnak Island (Census 11.)

72. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Shashuk* chief of Umnak Divin 1979:315-318, Alekseyev 1989:61 f.; Solovyov 1764-1766 *Toschko* J.L.S. 1776:133, *Shashko* Andreyev 1948:149, perhaps **Sasxuu** "His Tatoo" or **Sasxuŋ** "Tattoo"
 73. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Ugololak* Olotov 1906:152, *Ugagolak* Divin 1979:316, *Ugaimak* Alekseyev 1989:62 son of 72, conceivably **Hungagimax** "Having a Big Penis"
 74. Ibid. *Mushkal'* young nephew of 72 Divin 1979:318, Alekseyev 1989:63, 109
 75. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Akitakul'* chief of Umnak Divin 1979:315 f., Alekseyev 1989:61 f.; Solovyov 1764-1766 *Akatanul* J.L.S. 1776:133, *Akitakul'* Olotov 1906:152, Andreyev 1948:149, perhaps **Akiitaquliŋ** "One to be Reached"
 76. Ponomarev-Glotov 1762 (1759) *Alixshuxux* son of 75 Olotov 1909:152, Divin 1979:316, Alekseyev 1989:62
 77. Samwell 1778 *Toolec* chief of *Oonmac*: **Unmax**, same person as Census 11.2. T 1. **Tuliŋ** "Raft"

Samalga Island (Census 11.7.)

78. Samwell 1778 *Adheadhecsenac* chief of *Samalch*: **Samalga**

Islands of Four Mountains (Census 12.)

79. Samwell 1778 *Ekeasc* chief of *Ooneach*: **Uniigux** (sg., probably not pl. **Uniigun**), perhaps **Iqyaxsiŋ** "Baidarka Building"

Seguam Island (easternmost of the Andreanof Islands)

80. Samwell 1778 *Kangelac'n* chief of *Sachouchamac*: **Saguugamax**

Amlia Island (Census 13.)

81. Tolstykh (Vasyutinskiy-Lazarev) 1760-1764 *Majatok* chief (of *Amlach*: **Amlax**) J.L.s. 1776:68, *Mayatok* (*Ayagakov*) chief of Amlia Alekseyev 1989:93; Koronev 1769-1770 *Mostok* (*Ayaganov*) chief of Amlia Makarova 1968:108, perhaps **Mayatux** "Full of Daring"

82. Ibid. *Ayagan*(ov), Lydia Black *Ayagak*(ov) father of 81: **Ayagaan** "His Own Wife" or **Ayagax** "Woman" (cf. Census 10.4. B 12.; 10.9.42.)

83. Pil' 1791 *Kasnis Kanglas* chief of Amlia Khlebnikov 1979:189, *Kalanis Kanglax* Alekseyev 1989:306, same person as Census 13.1.1. *Kayunis Kaglakax* : **Kayungis-qax** "His Strength was -"

Atka Island (Census 14.)

84. Nakvashin 1750-1752 *Khalunasan* (*Xalunasan*) native of Atka captured Polonsky quoted by Jochelson 1933:3

85. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Kajugotok* chief (of Atka) J.L.S. 1776: 49, *Tayugutax*, *Kayugatan*, *Kayugotan* (*Kaklyukov*) chief of Atka Alekseyev 1989:93 f., *Kayugatak*, *Kayagatok*, *Yayugatok* Lydia Black, possibly *Kayu*- "Strength -" or **Qayu**- "Hook -"

86. Ibid. *Kaklyuk*(ov), Lydia Black *Kakluk*, perhaps **Qaxlux** "Arch (of foot)"

87. Cherepanov 1769-1771 *Ayegatanin* chief of Atka Makarova 1968:71, perhaps **Ayagattaning** "Those I Have as Women"

88. Protasov 1786 *Tayyagul Ayyagitku* chief of Andreanof Islands, dead brother of Sergey Pan'kov (Census 14.1.1.) Khlebnikov 1979:189, *Tayagul Ayagitak* Lydia Black, perhaps **Tayagux Ayagitax** "Putting a Man to Shame"

Tagalax, Tagalak Island

89. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Tschunila* chief (of Tagalak) J.L.S. 1776:68, *Chyunkla* (*Uyalaxgisinov*) Alekseyev 1989:93, possibly **Chuhnilar** "Stabbing Many"

90. Ibid. *Uyalaxgisin*(ov) father of 89

Sitxinax, Great Sitkin Island

91. Ibid. *Ulautok*, *Czarchukni* chief(s) of *Czetchina* J.L.S. 1776:68, *Ulagutak Chaxxutik* chief of *Chetxina* Alekseyev 1989:93; Shmalev 1774 *Ula* chief of *Chetxina* Divin 1979:321, apparently *Ula*- "House -" and perhaps **Chagutix** "Smashing"

Adaax, Adak Island (Census 16)

92. Hall 1792 *Angilimanok* chief of *Adax* Khlebnikov 1979:189, same person as Census 16.2.1. **Angalimanax** "Passed the Day Too"

Kanaga, Kanaga Island (Census 17.)

93. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Ayagatin(a)*, *Ayagitin(a)*, *Ayagitan* chief of Kanaga Alekseyev 1989:88-93, Lydia Black also *Ayagutin*
 94. Ibid. *Kayusunuk(ov)* father of 93 Alekseyev 1989:88, *Kayusumak* Lydia Black
 95. Ibid. *Igasig (Kitenkchizhev)*, *Ugasig* son-in-law of 93 Alekseyev 1989:88, *Ugasinkitek* (son of *Azhich*) Lydia Black, apparently **Igasix** "Wing" (cf. Census 3.3.15.)
 96. *Kitenkchizh(ev)* father of 95 Alekseyev 1989:88, *Azhich(ev)*, *Agasin* Lydia Black

Tanaŋax, Tanaga Island (Census 18.)

97. Hall 1792 *Kalenduk* Khlebnikov 1799:189, same person as Census 18.3.1. *kamaduk*, *kamadux* perhaps **Kahmadux** "Doing Fast"

Rat Islands

98. Vasilyev *Usacha* toion of Rat Islands remained at Amchitka when the population was moved to Atka and Adak end 1790s, Lydia Black, perhaps **Usacha** "His Taking Hair Off Skin"

Near Islands

99. Nevodchikov 1747 *Temnäk* [Russian spelling *Temnyak*, miscopied] boy of **At:** **Atan** (Attu) J.L.S. 1776:11, *Tomiaak*, *Tamiak* Polonsky quoted by Jochelson 1933:3, possibly **Tamiyax** "Binder, Wrapper"
 100-103 Tolstykh 1749-1752, tribute payers of "the third island" (Shemya) J.L.S. 1776:26:
 100. *Anitin* perhaps **Anitiin** "His Own Property Mark"
 101. *Altatukor* [miscopied]
 102. *Aleschkut*, probably same person as nr. 122 below
 103. *Atschelap* son of 102
 104-122 Trapesnikov 1753, tribute payers met "auf einer unbekannten, bewohnten Insul (vermuthlich einer von denen Aleutischen)" J.L.S. 1776:24 f., that is, on one of the Near Islands, as indicated also by the probable identity of nr. 122 and nr. 102 above:
 104. *Igya*, possibly Attuan ***Igyax**, Atkan **igdaŋ** 'flint'
 105. *Oeknu*
 106. *Ogogoektach*, perhaps ***Ugugyaxtaŋ** "Having Flexible Joints"
 107. *Schalukiauch*, conceivably **Salukiyaax** "Lots of Shields"
 108. *Alak*, apparently **Alaŋ** "Whale" (cf. Census 7.2.43.)
 109. *Tukun*: **Tukun** "Chiefs" or **Tukuun** "His Own Chief"
 110. *Ononuschan*
 111. *Kotugei*, conceivably ***Qutagagix** "Having Breeze"
 112. *Tschinutu*, perhaps cf. Merck 1791 *Tschinatak* 'baidarka with a curved bow'
 113. *Watsch*, perhaps **Ugaacha** "His Smashing" (Atka 1840)
 114. *Aschagat*, perhaps **Asagat** "His Own Cousins"
 115. *Awyjanischaga*, perhaps Attuan **Avya-** from **Amda-**

116. *Unaschajupu* [-pu probably miscopied for -nu]
117. *Lak*: **Hlaʔ** "Boy"
118. *Ianschugalik*, [-n- miscopied for -k-] perhaps. **Yaxsugaliʔ** "To Be Entered Into" (cf. J 81:32 f.)
119. *Umgalikan* [-mg- not in agreement with Attuan]
120. *Schati*, perhaps **Sa(a)taʔ** "Ancient Murrelet"
121. *Chyipako*, perhaps ***Qihmaquʔ** "Sedge"
122. *Oloschkot*, probably same person as nr. 102 above.
123. Schewyrin-Durnew 1754-1757 *Inanysch* chief of *Ataku*: **Ataʔ** (Attu) J.L.S. 1776:32, perhaps **Inaniisiʔ** "Means for Causing to Come to an End (for destroying)"
124. Tolstykh 1756-1757 *Tunulgasan* chief of *Attaku* J.L.S. 1776:41; Tolstykh 1760-1764 (Vasyutinskiy-Lazarev) *Tunulgasan* dead by 1761 J.L.S. 1776:60, *Tukungasin* Alekseyev 1989:86, conceivably **Tukugaasiin** "Your Chieftainship" (known from Atkan)
125. Tolstykh 1760-1764 *Bakutan*, *Bakutan* chief of Attu after 124. J.L.S. 1776:60, *Bukutan* Alekseyev 1989:86-88, possibly same name - if not also same person - as 1909 **Makutanang** Attuan man in story (J 85:32)
126. Ibid. *Uguyatak* son of 125. Alekseyev 1989:88, Lydia Black also *Ugayatak*, *Utuyatan*, perhaps **Uguyaʔtaʔ** "Trying to Make Happy" or "Hypocrite" (known from Eastern Aleut)
127. Ibid. *Ishaka Kinikin*, *Ishanoyuk Inikin* (Russian name Nikita) Attuan interpreter Alekseyev 1989:88, 94, *Ishakalinin*, *Ishakaxininin*, *Isakaxinin*, *Ishakalininin*, *Dshakoukinin* Lydia Black
128. Cherepanov 1761 *Makuzhan* of Attu Andreyev 1948:113 f.; Lisenko 1766 *Makuzhan* first chief of Attu Divin 1979:345
129. Lisenko 1766 *Chintuyachʔ* [-nt- probably miscopied for -kt-] second chief of Attu Divin 1979:345; Sapozhnikov 1769 *Chintauch Komoyatax* chief of Attu and Agattu Khlebnikov 1979:173, *Chintauchʔ Koloyatx* Lydia Black, perhaps ***Chiftuyax** - "Boil (carbuncle) -" (Eastern Aleut **chiftudang** etc.).
130. Ibid. *Kalistax* chief of second island (Agattu) Divin 1979:345
131. Ibid. *Alent* chief of third island (Shemya) Divin 1979:345, apparently miscopied (for *Aleut*?)
132. Bensing 1781 *Aleksandr Tyutrin* chief of Attu Khlebnikov 1979:174, apparently miscopied if at all Aleut

Appendix 3 Aleut Personal Names in Folklore

References:

J (see References p. 88).

J A : Appendix A in J pp. 679-703, Eastern Aleut Song Texts (first published in Veniaminov 1846), quoted by song and line.

J B : Appendix B in J pp. 705-713, Atkan Texts (first published in Veniaminov 1846).

Jochelson 1933. Waldemar Jochelson. *History, Ethnology and Anthropology of the Aleut*. Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 432. Washington, D. C. 91 pp.

N.M. (see References p. 88).

Veniaminov 1840 (see References p. 88).

The names are given here in normalized spelling. Translations given before the references are from the sources, those without quotation marks from the texts; what follows a reference is added here.

As noted in Introduction 4.3.1., a few of these names occur also in the Census, while a few of the other ones appear to be descriptive of the persons in the stories and so could hardly have been given a four-month-old child.

Achxayachaning boy with three maternal uncles (J 66, Umnak 1910).

Agadagiin achiginax "Waited for his harpoon" (Jochelson 1933:74 Agadagin-Acginax' The One Who Waited for His Dart).

Agalinax a man who became a sea lion (J 29, Unalaska 1910), perhaps from **Agahlinax** "Still escaped".

Agiitaligax chief of Adus, Umnak (village 11.1.) (Veniaminov 1840 2:279), "Future companion".

Aagluudax "Little killer whale", chief of Chisung, Alaska Peninsula (village 1.3.) (J 32, Unalaska 1910).

Aaguchiiknaang "Likes-to-Hide", unfaithful husband (J 65, Umnak 1910).

Akaagniqax nephew of Chagnachxila, had gone to Tana-Ami, St. Paul Island (Veniaminov 1840 1:269; J 9:53, Unalaska 1909), apparently "Caused to get out there (to St. Paul Island)".

Alaxsxix Laladana Mainland Slayer, younger brother of Angali Agina, fought Koniags (J 17:1, Unalaska 1910), lit. "used to kill the one after the other (of the people of) the mainland".

Algaada Little Animal (mammal), son of Umnak woman (J A 10:4).

Algixtayax nephew (sister's son) of Agiitaligax (Veniaminov 1840 2:288), possibly for ***Algixtayax** "Trying to make submit".

Aalginaang Important (J 57, Umnak 1909), from **algina** "rich, gets everything, more than you get" (Umnak 1987).

Alidax unfaithful husband (J 14), cf. Census 4.1.10.

Alix Angagitagin visits foreign village in magic guise, kills the people (J 3,

- Unalaska 1909), perhaps "He-Who-Revives-Old-Men" (G.H. Marsh).
Aligyaax killed his wife's relatives, revenged by his son (J 67, Umnak 1910)
 "man just getting old but strong and healthy" (Umnak 1950).
Angamitqux The One Who is Always Lying (Jochelson 1933:74), perhaps for
 ***Angamitxux**.
Anax Surf, a man (J 45:13, Umnak 1909).
Aanasnaadaax The <bumble>Bee or The Gadfly (Jochelson 1933:74).
Hangaxtagasix maternal uncle of Hyaagaax-Qimugaagux (J 81:2, Attu 1909)
Anguchagigulux Noseless, a woman (J 32:9, Unalaska 1910).
Angalix Aginaax Daylight Lifter, elder brother of Alaxsxiix Laladanaax (J 17:1,
 Unalaska 1910), lit. "Lifted the daylight", cf. Census 7.2.32.
Antaagligaax Potential Fur Seal Bull, Unalaskan chief (N.M. 3:26, Atka 1952),
 cf. Census 10.5. B 3.
Aatluung, Ataluung visited his sister at night and became a sea otter (J 42,
 58, Umnak 1909).
Awaax-liidaax Work-like, father of Anaax (J 45:13, Umnak 1909).
Hayan-Axtix (changed from **Na[a]yan-Axtix**) a man (J 85:4, Attu 1909), "Mov-
 ing (leading) toward it (toward the West)"
Ayagaax-Agaluun "The woman her tooth" (J 13, Unalaska 1910); the name may
 have been only the latter part; for the form cf. Introduction 3.1.
Aaygiigux Incompetent (J 33, Unalaska 1910), originally "Transvestite", cf. In-
 troduction 5.4.3.1.
Chaglinagux "Having many tailors", wife (J 50:33, 48, Umnak 1909).
Chagnachtilaax (J 9.1. Unalaska 1909) or **Chagnaaaxchxiliix** (Akutan 1983)
 man who went to St. Paul (J 9), according to Jochelson 1933:74 The Splitter (of
 trees); lit. perhaps "Severally making (wood) to tend to split".
Idmaaxtun village and its chief (J 48, Umnak 1910), "Maggots of blowfly".
Igluqa(m) Taaaxkuchaa soothsayer (J 76:193, Atka 1909), "Little x (unknown
 word) of hide".
Ignaaachxiix Reed Grass, brother-in-law of Aagluudaax (J 32:2, Unalaska 1910);
 cf. Census 9.1.3.
Hixtun, younger brother of Makutanang (J 85:32, Attu 1909), perhaps "Have a
 big fire".
Igulaasix "Means for unloading" or "Ladle", man who betrayed his brother-in-
 law (J 70, Umnak 1910).
Igadagaax the man who discovered St. Paul, father of Akaagniqax (Veniaminov
 1840 1:269; J 9:55, Unalaska 1909), could mean "monster, kind of scarecrow"
 (Jochelson 1933:74 The Fear-Inspiring) or "starfish" (Atkan, in Eastern Aleut
 replaced by the calque from English **alagum sdaa**). See *Aleut Dictionary* p. 184.
Igayax (Attuan), **Igadaax** (Eastern Aleut) man (J 83, Attu 1909), perhaps from
 ***igat-da-x** "usually frightens"
Hiigutaaga "To be called (summoned) again", a man (J 76, Atka 1909).
Ilaagunaax "Tries to help" (J 85:17, Attu 1909).
Iqitaqangulux cruel man (J 54, Umnak 1910), perhaps "I haven't taken him
 away".

- Iqyan-Ialginax** Baidarka-Increaser (J 85:1, Attu 1909), lit. "Added to the baidarkas".
- Itxatchtixax** (1952 Hi-) man of Ungluudaḡ (Oglodak) (J B 2:2).
- Kakalyang** locality and man (J 85:41, Attu 1909).
- Kaluksinax** (Jochelson 1933:74 Qaluqsina 'The Maker of Kitchen Utensils') "Got dish(es)".
- Kamgiligan** Future Head(s), volcano spirit (J 16, Unalaska 1910).
- Kanaagutux** "Having a Big Ditch", man who let women work as men (J 43, Umnak 1909).
- Kanuygaaxtux** "Being Copper Again (?)", chief of settlement (J 47, Umnak 1909).
- Ka(h)ngadgix** Seaweed (Jochelson 1933:74 Qanádgiḡ').
- Kangatsimaax** man who killed his wife's relatives (J 74, Umnak 1910).
- Kuukadgining** outlaw (J 46:21, Umnak 1909).
- Kuyakuyasaa** man who avenged his son (J 8, Unalaska 1909), **Kuykuyaa** man whose son was killed (J 51:8, Umnak 1910, opposite roles).
- Luung** man of Chungsun village (J 72, Umnak 1910).
- Luuqaayaḡ** Larva (maggot) (Jochelson 1933:74).
- Makutanang** elder brother of Hixtun (J 85:32, Attu 1909).
- Miichim Aliiguu** The old man of the village Miichiḡ (J 8, Unalaska 1909, and J 51, Umnak 1910).
- Nugagiqax** "He who has had a stone put on top of him" (G.H. Marsh), man who visited his brother-in-law to get blubber (J 44, Umnak 1909).
- Qachiikux** Shark (Jochelson 1933:74).
- Qagnam Adungin** Long Bones (J 18:15, Attu 1909).
- Qanglan** perhaps rel. "His shoulder", husband of Algaadaḡ's mother (J A 10:3).
- Qazulimaḡtaqax** "Who once dealt with good eating" (?), old woman who played a young man (J 78, Atka 1909).
- Qatxayaḡ** "Wren", Eastern chief (N.M. 3:73, Atka 1952).
- Qatxaykusax** "Dear Wren" (J 73, Umnak 1910).
- Qawam-Chngangin** Sea-Lion's Hair (fur) (Jochelson 1933:74).
- Qigdaḡ** Hook (Jochelson 1933:74).
- Qimugaagux** see **Hyaagax-Qimugaagux**.
- Quganatqasang** a man (J 60, Umnak 1910), from **qugana**- 'rock, stone'.
- Qunglux** Root (Jochelson 1933:74 Qánlux').
- Sadidaḡ** Piercer, boy abducted by a woman/man (J 26, Unalaska 1910).
- Sagux** village chief (J 45, Umnak 1909), "Cormorant net".
- Sanguḡtaqax** Old Bladder, slave (J 54, Umnak 1910), brother-in-law of village chief (J 59, Umnak 1910).
- Saaqudaḡ** Parsnip, man with women (J 76:14, Atka 1909).
- Saaqudgim Qigangan Ayagaa** Summer Face (head) Woman, monster (J 30, Unalaska 1910).
- Saayaḡ** village chief (J 84:3, Attu 1909), perhaps "Long bone".
- Silux-Aliglaḡ** cousin of Chaḡnachḡilaḡ (J 9:13, Unalaska 1909).
- Siimluudaḡ** Little Guillemot, cousin of Uluuqidaḡ (J 28:1, Unalaska 1910).

- Tagalaŋtaasaŋ** "Willow ptarmigan", man of Idmaaxtun (J 48:1, Umnak 1910).
Tagaliŋ monster (J 7, Unalaska 1909).
Tangaaŋtaadaŋ Little Bear (J 76:231, Atka 1909).
Tayaŋuŋ Kayuliŋaŋ Man-Weakener (Veniaminov 1840 2: 282; J 50, Umnak 1909), lit. "Weakened (vanquished) man (men)," cf. Census 10.3. 26 and Introduction 4.3.1.
Tugidaŋ My Moon (Jochelson 1933:74).
Tumgaŋ Sixsiŋaŋ Tusk Breaker, cousin of Angaliŋ Aŋinaŋ (J 18, Unalaska 1910), lit. "Broke tusk".
Tumga(m) Hlaadaganaa Tusk-Boy, Koniag chief (J 76:211, Atka 1909).
Tunut-Angdatstiŋaŋ Speech-Answerer, a man (J 85, Attu 1909) lit. "Answered speech".
Tunuu-Atachagiŋ The Quickly Speaking Person (Jochelson 1933:74), lit. "His language is fast".
Ugugaŋgiŋ The Joints-Having-One, i.e. The Flexible-One (Jochelson 1933:74).
Ugdiŋdaŋ man who drummed etc. in his grave (J 71, Umnak 1910).
Ugdusiŋ brother-in-law of Nuŋagiŋaŋ (J 44:3, Umnak 1909).
Ukalaŋ Bark, strong man (J 32:3, Unalaska 1910).
Ulaŋ Qanaŋ Bearberry Eater, a man (J 20, Unalaska 1910), or "Ate bearberry".
Ulixiŋuŋ a man (J 2, Unalaska 1909), perhaps "Good at rubbing".
Uluuqiŋaŋ Dried Meat, man who treated his baidarka as he should (J 28, Unalaska 1910).
Uumŋikaadaŋ The Fly (Jochelson 1933:74).
Usilaŋ "Multiple load", a man (J 35, Unalaska 1910).
Uyngaŋ fairy-tale man in tiny baidarka (J 77, Atka 1909).
Waangiŋaŋ a man (J 34, Unalaska 1909).
Yaagaŋ-Kayulŋinaŋ Log-Strengthenener (J 85.35, Attu 1909).
Hyaagaŋ-Qimuŋgaaguŋ Tree-Twister, a man (J 81:2, Attu 1909).
Yagnaŋsiŋ a boy (J 54:29, Umnak 1910).

Ancient Aleut Personal Names

Kadaangim Asangin/Asangis

The rich tradition of Aleut personal names was beginning to disappear with the introduction of Christian names at about the time Captain Joseph Billings led a major Russian expedition to the Aleutian Islands in 1790–1792. Our knowledge of these ancient Aleut names was vastly increased in 1992 when anthropologist Lydia Black obtained copies of manuscripts from the Russian Naval Archives constituting a kind of census for the Billings Expedition. The census listed by name 1,618 Aleut males from areas throughout much of the Aleutians, who either paid fur tax to the Russians, did not pay, or were too young to pay. Out of that number of Aleut males, about 1,510 had different legible Aleut names, all listed by island and village.

In this work, linguist Knut Bergsland was able to interpret plausibly 1,140 of these names, which generally have clearly recognizable meanings, and thereby give a very intimate and vivid glimpse of ancient Aleut culture and values. Bergsland was further able to add about 100 men's names from still earlier sources, plus a precious 29 Aleut women's names from a list of marriages and baptisms performed by the Billings Expedition's priest. Bergsland here provides an extensive introduction on the historical background for the list and an analysis of the names by type, then the list of names by island and village, a register of all the names (and words that form parts of names) in alphabetical order, and appendices including names from earlier sources and from folklore.



This work is yet another major contribution to the preservation of the rich Aleut language heritage by Knut Bergsland, who in addition has produced an unabridged Aleut Dictionary, a definitive Aleut Grammar, and an edition of Aleut Tales and Narratives, all published by the Alaska Native Language Center.

Back cover: "*Slava Rossii*" (*Glory of Russia*), the Billings Expedition ship, on a silver medallion minted in 1785 for distribution to Aleut chiefs. Photo courtesy of Lydia Black.

Front cover: "View outward of Kapitanskaya harbor from the Aleut village of Iluulux on Unalaska Island," *Glory of Russia* at center, 1791–92. Original in Sarychev *Atlas* 1802.